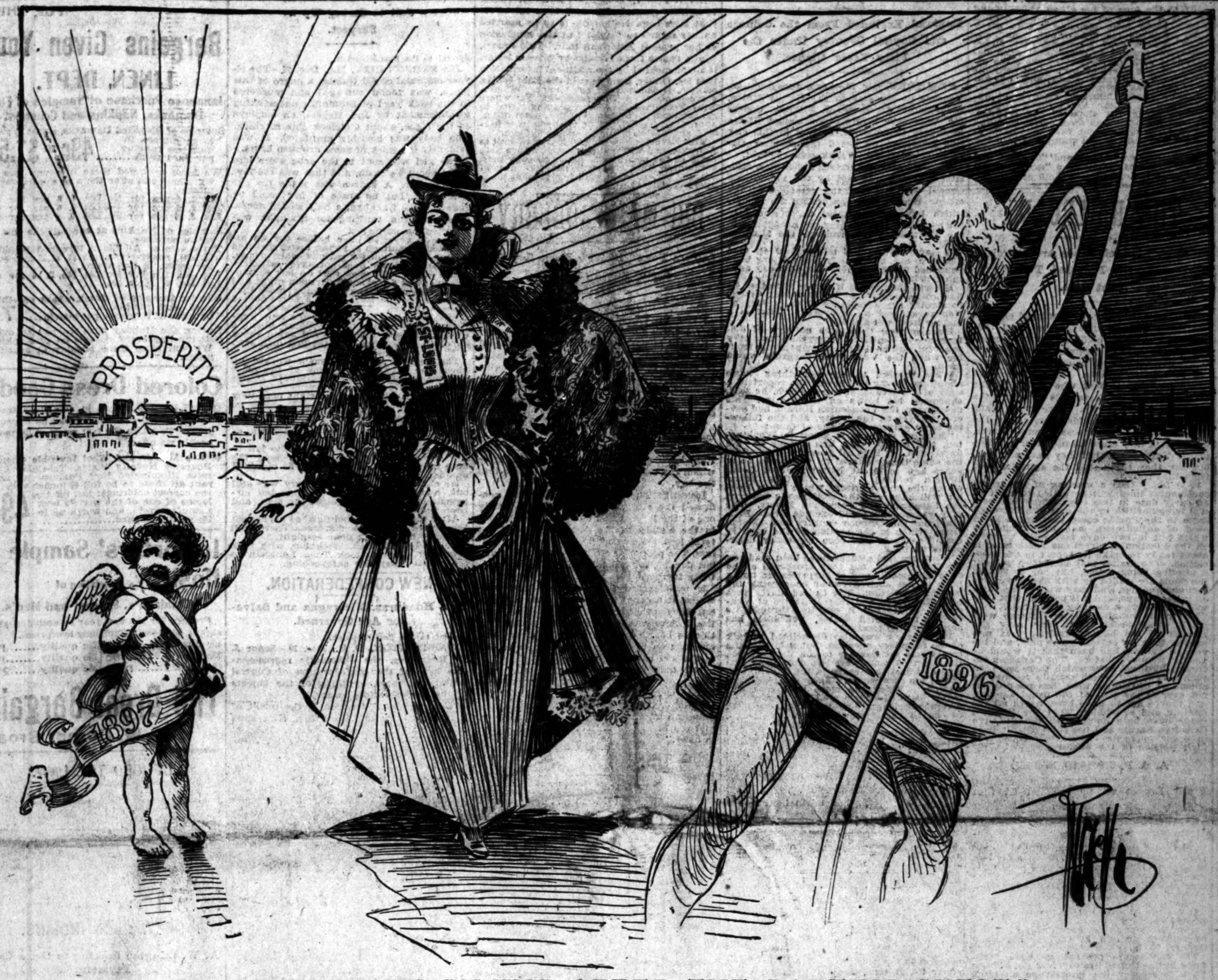
Bryan's Book,
The First Battle.
Do you want it?
See Ad on Page 11.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Cuba; the Rebellions of the Past.
Second article of the series, commenced last Sunday, giving a review of the past efforts of Cuba to throw off the Spanish yoke.
See Page 17.

VOL. 48. NO. 140. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

In Calculating for the New Year, Put Down a Subscription for the Post-Dispatch.



"WELCOME THE COMING, SPEED THE PARTING GUEST."

HIGH JINKS AT NEW YORK.

POLICE RAID "SHERRY'S" LOOKING FOR AN IMMORAL SHOW.

"LITTLE EGYPT'S" HOT DANCE.

The Terrific Bobbery Her Performance Kicked Up Among the Banks of the Debased "Four Hundred."

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Four Hundred are all aghast. Their sacred precincts have been invaded. The brutal policemen have actually raided Sherry's just as if it was a common beer hall, and attempted to prevent "Little Egypt" from dancing clad in "gaslight and melody."

It was last Saturday night, and champagne was flowing merrily. Clinton B. Seeley was to marry the charming Miss Florence Tuttle. His brother, Herbert—they are P. T. Barnum's grandchildren—was giving in his honor a swell stag party in Sherry's palace of marble and glass, where the petted darlings meet, eat and be merry, far from the polluted atmosphere of the unwashed, and why not? There can be gold and glass and gayness there, and to this banquet hall young Mr. Seeley and his friends had hied themselves. Near by were a troupe of fairies, every one of whom could hang her skirts upon the rainbow of clouds adorning the ceiling, as she danced "the latest from Paree." It was intended to give a show, with songs and dancing, after the eating and while the wine was on the board.

Fish and fowl were forgotten in the multiplicity of cordials and wines and enchanting music to which the voluptuous maids cavorted, but not so with "Little Egypt." She wiggles. The Four Hundred's representatives were enduring the sights of others' charms, but the champagne had been drunk and songs sung in preparation of the proper condition to herald the coming of the queen of the night and greet her on the threshold. She, too, was preparing, and in her sensuous, if not clearly expressive language, she was "fixing to give them something to take home with them."

But somebody—it is supposed to have been the stepfather of Miss Annabel Moore, a dancer who had been asked to do "a turn" that was to have a sensational ending—gave the police a tip that about midnight there would be such goings-on at Sherry's as the police are supposed to prevent. Police Captain Chapman put in an appearance with some of his men and a few of his police wagons, and walked in on the revelers. He invaded the dressing-room of the several dancers, one door from which opened into the dining-room and the other on the improvised stage, and spread consternation among its occupants. Perhaps the fair dancers wanted some free advertising; perhaps they were really indignant at the interruption. At any rate, they gave the police a piece of their several minds and were talked to rather roughly in reply. But there was nothing out of the way to be found, even by a police captain, and Chapman walked out after a few minutes and betook himself elsewhere. As a matter of fact, he had been looking for "Little Egypt," on a tip that an immoral exhibition was to be given by her there. Now, "Little Egypt" is a famous dancer of the style of the Midway Plaisance. By name she is well known to every "rounder" in New York, and by sight to many of them. A tip to the police that she is to dance is sure to result in a raid by them. But this time they were, as they thought, misinformed. No "Little Egypt" was to be found in all the rooms occupied by the Seeley party and as there was nothing else suspicious in sight the police withdrew to cogitate.

But the management of that little party was smart. "Little Egypt" was there all the time hidden in a private dressing-room on the fourth floor, ignorant of the visit of the police and kept busy by the guests, who were constantly sending up bottles of wine and their best wishes.

After the policeman's suspicions had been lulled and he and his ward men had gone away, "Little Egypt" was called from her retreat on the fourth floor. It was half-past 3 o'clock in the morning then, but the dancer was in good spirits, as the amount of wine sent her from the dining-room was, she said, enough to have lasted her a month. She was ready to dance her best for the men who had sent her the wine, and if she did not satisfy them it was not because she did not try. As she put it, she "gave it to them hot." Certainly Anthony Comstock would have been surprised had he been among the guests.

It was 4:30 a. m. when the dance was over. "Little Egypt," clothed for the street and accompanied by her maid, stood before the Sherry door. Her faithful driver stood on the curb holding ajar her carriage door.

"There's been some trouble in the house," the driver remarked.

"All right. Get along home," responded the dancer in her choice Egyptian.

The next morning she read of Chapman's raid. She hunted up the driver.

"What's that you were trying to give me last night?" she asked.

"Nothing, only that the police broke into Sherry's looking for you," the cabman said. He was used to the varying moods of the "profession" and did not resent her night-before refusal of his confidences.

And then it was "Little Egypt" learned that Chapman had sought and failed to find the star of the Seeley dinner.

Since then there has been plenty of trouble for everybody concerned—except the lithe and naughty odalisque, who did the only really wickedness of the night. Mr. Seeley went to Police Commissioner Parker and talked to a stenographer sixteen pages of complaint against Capt. Chapman. Mr. Sherry was indignant and demanded a few police scalps by way of vindication. His guests waxed indignant in various ways. Capt. Chapman calmly rested on the law and was more than anxious to be prosecuted. The vaudeville artists who had presented "Little Egypt," and who knew nothing of her presence there, talked and sobbed with one eye open to the fine advertising they were getting. Lawyers were getting thick in all quarters and altogether there promised to be as pretty a kettle of fish as the "Four Hundred" ever inspected. Then two things became known.

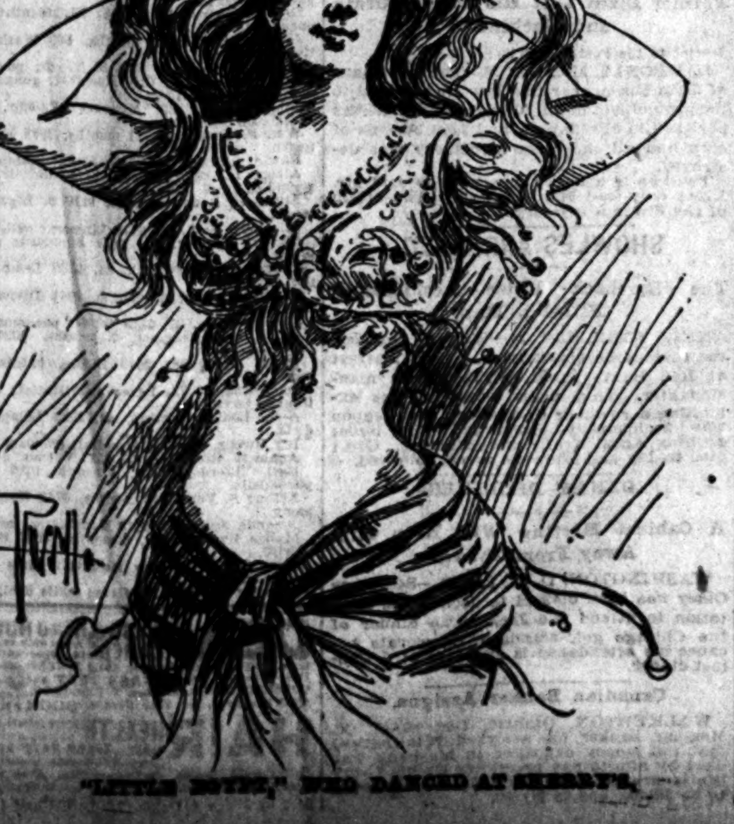
First, that last Sunday morning Mr. Seeley had received an anonymous note which asked:

"How did you like the performance I gave you last night?"

Evidently that came from some envious person who had set things in motion.

The other thing was the sudden spreading abroad of the fact that "Little Egypt" had been there and danced her naughtiest, after all. That resulted in kaleidoscopic change of front all around. To-day was the day for the hearing, and out from the social hurricane came a tame letter from Mr. Sherry, saying he thought Chapman should be rebuked, but did not want to proceed if it was liable to cause his dismissal. Neither of the other aggrieved parties appeared, but instead several of the guests wrote Chief Conlin that they would be out of town. Mr. Seeley had all he wanted some time ago. He is to be married next Tuesday, when the bridegroom must try to say "Yes" in a firm voice, although he knows every woman in the place is looking at him, and saying to herself: "I wonder what he really did see at Sherry's?" The ushers must gallantly escort fashionables to the front pew, perfectly conscious that those leaders of society are thinking: "Was that dinner proper or wasn't it? Could we have been there?"

It will be some time before this affair will be altogether forgotten among the "Four Hundred."



"LITTLE EGYPT," WHO DANCED AT SHERRY'S.

COAL MINER MURDERED.

Bloody Club Found Beside His Body Near Galesburg.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 26.—Christ Shirris, a coal miner, was found murdered near the railroad tracks at Kewanee last night. A bloody club was beside the body. He was in a saloon at 10 o'clock.

TWO BRILLIANT BLUE COATS.

ARRESTED A MAN WHO HAD BEEN SLUGGED AND ROBBED.

THEY THOUGHT HE WAS DRUNK.

After He Had Been Put in a Cell, Bleeding and Almost Insensible, the Mistake Was Discovered.

A daring daylight, highway robbery was committed at 4:30 p. m. yesterday within a stone throw of Police Headquarters, and while a half-dozen officers were passing.

The victim, after being sandbagged and robbed, staggered over onto Twelfth street and was arrested by two officers, who supposed him to be drunk. He was locked up until he recovered from the shock and was able to explain the circumstances. Then he was released.

At 4 o'clock John Kelly, a stone mason living at 1517 North Market street, paid off nine workmen he had employed on a building on Targee street. A half hour later he was on his way to Eddie Morrissey's saloon at Eleventh street and Clark avenue. He had some business to transact with Morrissey.

As a short-cut Kelly, who is nearly 60 years old, left Thirteenth street and started towards Twelfth street, between the new City Hall and the Auditorium Building, now being wrecked. The buildings stand close together and both are dark and deserted. But it was in broad daylight.

He passed by the board-covered stone steps to the south entrance and was nearing the north entrance to the auditorium on the other side of the passage, when two men ran out of the south entrance of the City Hall and called to him to stop. Kelly was startled for a moment and turned to look around.

As he did one of the men brought a sandbag down upon his head, and, as he sank to the ground, both of the men went through his pockets.

They were robbing him, when he rallied and offered a feeble resistance. One of the men struck him a blow in the face that knocked him back on the ground and brought the blood to his nose.

The sandbaggers took his gold watch, $87 in money and a bunch of keys.

He started to get up again and one of the robbers knocked him prostrate by landing the sandbag in his face. Then the robbers rushed back into the big, vacant City Hall.

Kelly lay there for a long time, afraid to move lest he should receive another blow. He dared not even open his eyes.

He could hear pedestrians pass on Twelfth street, he could hear the cars and the wagons go by, but for several minutes he dared not move.

Finally such a quantity of blood dripped from his nose into his eyes and mouth that he had to get up. The robbers were gone.

He wiped the blood away with the sleeves of his coat and got to his feet. Without his hat he staggered out onto Twelfth street and was rubbing his eyes with his bloody fist when two policemen came along. It being only a hundred yards to the Central Police Station and not at all inconvenient they arrested him.

Kelly told them he had been robbed, and they told him that he was drunk. He was booked at the Central Police Station as being drunk and was then put into a cell.

An hour later the turnkey went to Captain O'Malley and said he did not believe Kelly was drunk. An examination was then made by the Captain.

It resulted in the release of Kelly and the formal report of the highway robbery.

The names of the two officers were refused the press. The officials simply said that the report of the robbery was true. Kelly describes the sandbag as being made of a piece of canvas, two inches in diameter and about two feet long.

HONEY CURES SMALLPOX.

Wonderful Discovery Made by a Sick Girl in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26.—Experiments made with smallpox patients in Oaxaca show that by administering honey, diluted in water, to smallpox patients, the pustules of the worst variety disappear and the fever is immediately diminished. The matter attracts much attention. The remedy was accidentally discovered by a young girl who was down with the disease. She secretly refreshed herself with honey and water with the astonishingly curative results. It was then tried on soldiers sick with the disease.

The condition of the British Consul, Carden, who has been dangerously ill, is improved to-day and he is in no immediate danger.

Heavy shocks of earthquake are reported as occurring on Christmas day at various interior points. No harm was done.

BRYAN'S RELATIVE PAID.

William Jennings Pushed a Wheelbarrow Through Dover.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DOVER, N. J., Dec. 26.—At 7 o'clock last evening when Blackwell street was thronged with theatergoers, William J. Jennings, a relative of William J. Bryan, was seen to emerge from the Park Hotel and push a wheelbarrow on which sat Henry Dahler, a member of a local fire company, down the crowded street.

In front of the wheelbarrow marched two well-known citizens as an escort. Jennings was paying an election bet which he made that Bryan, his distant relative, would be the next President.

VEST GOES HUNTING.

Missouri Senator One of a Party That Is Being Entertained by Don Cameron.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Senator George G. Vest was one of a distinguished hunting party which left here this afternoon. The party goes to Beaufort, S. C., thence to the famous St. Helena Island, off the coast of the Carolinas, which is owned by Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania.

Senator Cameron will be the host in this instance. The party expects to remain about ten days.

Soon after his return Senator Vest will probably go to Jefferson City to remain there until after the Legislature has re-elected him for another term of six years.

St. Helena is regarded as a sportsman's paradise. Ducks and deer are plentiful. Senator Cameron purchased it several years ago and has made some wonderful improvements.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR AND WARMER.

The Weather Bureau forecasts are as follows:

Missouri—Generally fair and warmer on Sunday, with south winds.

Arkansas—Fair; east to south winds.

Illinois—Cloudy, followed by fair weather; north winds, shifting to south; warmer in Northwestern Illinois.

TWELVE DEAD IN A MINE.

RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.

SEVERAL MORE WERE INJURED.

The Men Were Repairing Damages of a Previous Disaster in a Princeton (Ind.) Mine.

PRINCETON, Ind., Dec., 26.—A terrific explosion of firedamp occurred in the mine of the Maule Coal Co. in this city at 3:30 this afternoon, and as a result twelve or more men were instantly killed and four were injured. One of the four men taken out alive is dangerously injured. Besides the dead bodies recovered so far, five or six others, names unknown, are dead in the mine. The dead are:

ROBERT MAULE, married, treasurer Maule Coal Co.
JAMES RILEY, married.
JOHN RILEY, married.
JOHN ERNEST, married.
THEODORE FABER, married.
DAVID NOLAN, married.
ROBERT PONYLITE.
JAMES PONYLITE.
JAMES KRUGY, single.
JAMES TURNER.
JOHN HOLMES, married.

The four men rescued are:

Will Grill, slightly bruised.
William Booker, colored, cut and bruised.
Frank Turpie, badly burned, and may not recover.
——— Davis, colored, slightly injured.

The men were at work making repairs of damages resulting from a similar explosion last Sunday. Besides the regular miners, blacksmiths and others were assisting in the work, while Robert Maule, a son of President John Maule, and Treasurer and Mine Superintendent of the company, was superintending the work. The mine has been in operation a short time, and the air shaft is not quite completed, and the gas which collects in portions of the mine was ignited by an open lamp.

One year ago yesterday Princeton was jubilant over the striking of a seven-foot coal vein by the Maule Company. But to-night many homes are the scenes of great sorrow, made so by the awful explosion of gas in the mine. When the mine began work the finest machinery was put in and it was the intention of the owners to make it the finest in the State. The air shaft was not started until after the mine had been prepared to operate. Work has progressed slowly and there is still about ninety feet to excavate before it is completed. Gas has frequently accumulated in pockets and several men have been burned by small explosions.

About two months ago a serious explosion occurred in which one man was killed and Frank Turbie, who was injured in to-day's explosion, was injured. The State mine inspector investigated and work went on with a small force. It is well known that gas accumulates and there is no way to dispel it yet. The miners went to their daily work without thinking of the danger they were constantly in. Last Sunday a jet of gas was fired by a blast and it burned all night. In the morning the descent of the cages forced the gas to this jet and a terrific explosion occurred, but fortunately there was no one in the mine.

To-day about twenty men were engaged in repairing the damages by the explosion when the fire damp again let go with terrible force, this time with deadly effect.

The escape of four men from instant death seems almost a miracle when it is considered that the heavy cages were blown from the shaft bottom to the top of the top-house, over 500 feet above, by the force of the explosion. These cages were wrecked so they were useless and an iron bucket was improvised for a rescuing party as soon as possible after the accident.

The first persons brought up were Turbie, Grill and the two colored men, Davis and Booker. The first was badly burned and was carried to an ambulance. Grill and Davis were apparently uninjured and walked off saying they were all right. Booker was cut and burned and had to be supported. Afterward it was found his jaw was broken and one eye was torn from its socket. All were given medical attention by a corps of physicians.

Then the rescuing party began to bring up the dead. The scenes around the mine were most pathetic. Wives were weeping piteously in anguish that the crowd vainly tried to alleviate. Mothers, daughters, sons and other relatives of the men in the mine, with blanched faces, stood wringing their hands, and some were kept from going down the shaft with the greatest difficulty. Slowly the work of bringing the bodies to the surface proceeded.

It was known that the men still in the mine were all dead, and those above, who were waiting for their dear ones, realized that only mangled bodies of those loved ones would greet their gaze. State Mine Inspector Fisher will arrive to-morrow and will investigate the matter. At present the circumstances that led up to the explosion cannot be obtained.

The rescuers have found Dave Nolan, James Turner, a man named Colgate and a colored man. All are barely alive, but hopes are entertained that they will recover. Search continues for others in the mine.

CHRISTMAS TREE TRAGEDY.

Several Men Badly Cut, One Fatally, in a Church.

VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 26.—Charles and Wyatt Jackson, brothers, renewed an old quarrel with Wesley Carter during a Christmas tree entertainment given at Sanders Hill Church Thursday evening. A free-for-all fight ensued, and Carter, Mike Harris and Charles Raidock were badly cut by the Jackson boys. Harris is probably fatally injured.

TARIFF PLANS CUT AND DRIED.

HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARINGS ARE FOR THE SAKE OF FORM.

FORMAN MAKES A DICKER.

He Will Be Confirmed But Will Resign to Accept a Place From Tanner.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The House Committee on Ways and Means will begin on Monday formal hearings of persons interested in tariff schedules. For the most part the hearings will be purely perfunctory. As a matter of fact the majority members of the committee have already formulated their policy, and it will not be deviated from in the framing of the new measure.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Committee, reaffirms the statement heretofore made that protection to American industries—the slogan which enabled Mark Hanna to pile up a slush fund, the greatest in the history of political parties, is to be the actuating notion in framing the measure.

It will not matter whether the duties necessary to give that protection be high, low or moderate.

The majority of the committee through Chairman Dingley, has announced decisively that internal revenue matters will not be touched in the new bill. This means that the present taxes on spirits, wines, tobacco and cigars will be unchanged, and that there will be no increase in the tax on beer.

The Republican members also say that there will be no tax on bank checks and no effort made to tax incomes.

They propose to content themselves with fixing rates of duty to be paid on articles imported from abroad.

The Democratic minority representatives on the committee propose to take the ground that retrenchment in expenditures is the first thing to be done, and that it is a much more satisfactory way of dealing with the problem of revenue than by increasing the duty or laying an additional round of bricks on the McKinley high protection wall.

For the purposes of material to be used in combating the efforts of the high protectionists the Democratic minority has compiled some interesting figures showing the reckless expenditures of the Government since the first billion dollar Congress under the joint management of McKinley and Reed in 1890.

The figures which the Democrats intend to use show that since 1890 there has been an average annual increase in the public expenditures of the Government of more than $100,000,000.

Secretary Carlisle's report will be taken as the basis for showing the average annual excess of expenditures and as an argument to prove that there is no necessity for framing the bill along the lines suggested and indicated by the Republican majority on the Ways and Means Committee.

From an authoritative source comes the story that Bill Forman of East St. Louis, Mr. Cleveland's unconfirmed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be confirmed by the Senate immediately after the holidays. It is also stated that his confirmation will be the carrying out of a solemn compact entered into between John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois, and Senator Cullom of the one part and W. S. Forman and Senator John M. Palmer of the other. This compact is that Forman will resign his office soon after March 4, thus creating a vacancy for McKinley to fill, and that in consideration of thus leaving a good thing, he is to be appointed by Tanner to a place on the Railway and Warehouse Commission, where, under the law, the Democrats are entitled to minority representation.

Gov. Tanner has announced that he will appoint only gold Democrats to places where the minority party is allowed representation, and the statement that Forman is to be provided for four years comes so direct from the Springfield-Chicago ring that it is believed to be authentic in every detail. Senator Cullom has no objection to confirming Forman when he receives the assurance that he will get out of the way in March and leave a desirable vacancy in the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones has been found out in a quiet little game he has been working for the benefit of a relative. It is declared that the recently appointed Postmaster of Evanston, Ill., is a blood relative to Jones and that Gen. Jones took advantage of the situation there to work his relative into office.

The situation at Evanston has led many Senators to believe that perhaps similar conditions exist elsewhere and it clothes with a semblance of verity the story that the Post-office Department is working, in connection with postmasters who are resigning in such numbers, a confidence game on the incoming administration as well as on the patrons of the Post-offices throughout the country.

For this and other reasons will the Senate be very slow in confirming Mr. Cleveland's appointments as postmasters.

Congressman John H. Raney, member of the Board of Regents, State Normal College at Cape Girardeau, will not be present at the meeting of the Board next Monday. He will be here in Washington attending the tariff hearings of the Ways and Means Committee. His absence will defeat the plan of the Republican members of the Board of Regents to oust Congressman-elect Vandiver from his position as President of the faculty of the Normal College, provided the three Democratic regents are present.

In the recent campaign the most vociferous "middle of the road" Pop, and the man who was most active in the scheme to sell the electoral vote of Texas to Mark Hanna, was "Cyclone" Davis of Texas. "Cyclone" cut something of a swath in the Populist Convention in St. Louis, and his voice was heard in the Convention Hall and along the highways of commerce in lamentations over the nomination of Bryan.

ONLY 150 PAIR LEFT
—OF THOSE—
Ladies' Ideal Skating or Street Shoes
Needle Toe, Goodyear Welt, Box Calf, Waterproof, $3.00 value for
$1.99.
Men's Patent Calf, all the new toes,
$4.00 value for.. $2.98
$5.00 value for............ $3.90
$6.00 value for............ $5.00
G. H. Boehmer
613 and 615 Olive St.,
NEXT TO BARR'S

Judge Culberson of Texas tells a story of "Cyclone" Davis which shows what a charlatan and political lung tester the big-footed Populist really is. Early in the first administration of Mr. Cleveland "Cyclone" came to Washington from Texas, and, seeking out Judge Culberson, demanded a job.

The "Cyclone" wore a hat three sizes larger than the theater hat of '96. His feet were encased in alligator boots, which in themselves were worth the price of admission. His trousers were tucked gracefully in the tops of his alligator boots and he cut a figure on Pennsylvania avenue which came near stopping traffic every time he made his appearance. As "Cyclone" was a good Democrat then Judge Culberson plodded to department after department with him, but everywhere the officers of the Cabinet seemed to shy at "Cyclone's" alligator boots and no appointment was forthcoming.

Finally Judge Culberson secured his appointment as Indian Agent for a band of Indians along the slope of the Rockies. Just as his bond was filed, however, news reached the department that that particular tribe of Indians had stampeded into Old Mexico.

They never came back and "Cyclone" returned to Texas to become a "middle of the road" Pop instead of an Indian agent.

THE RAILROADS.

Officials of Illinois Lines Are Exercised Over the Proposed Two-Cent Rate.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—Railroad officials are much worked up over the effort that will apparently be made at the next meeting of the Illinois Legislature to get the roads down to a maximum rate of 2 cents per mile in this State. They have been making efforts to find who is behind the idea, but have not been able to secure the information they desire. Some of the roads declare that the 2-cent idea comes from the State Board of Warehouse Commissioners, but of this they have no direct or tangible proof. They admit that they have no proof, but say they think that the agitation was from that body.

It is likely that a meeting of the transcontinental lines will be called to meet at an early date in this city. There are several irregularities in the matter of through rates to the Pacific coast that are sadly in need of adjustment, and the committee which put in two days last week working on the question of circuitous route rates is about ready to make its report to the association. The matter may be settled without a meeting being called, but one or two of the roads are loaded up with charges of one sort and another, and they wish to fire them off in good shape, and it is possible that they will insist upon a meeting being held.

The roads running out of Chicago were much disappointed this year over the amount of the holiday traffic. It was smaller than for several years past, and the general opinion has been that it would be heavier than ever before. The Canadian excursion business, over which there has been such a row, and which usually reaches its climax at Christmas time, has panned out not over 50 per cent of the usual amount, and proves not to have been worth all the fighting and squabbling that the Western roads have been doing with the Soo, the Canadian Pacific and the Joint Traffic lines in order to secure what they considered their portion of the business.

A. & P. FORECLOSURE.

Final Decree of Sale Filed at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—The final decree of foreclosure and sale of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day. This is the last of a series of similar decrees which have been made in suits by the same parties and for the same action in every district in which the insolvent Atlantic & Pacific has property.

It is ordered that unless the sum of $2,582,843.16 is paid by the railroad to its debtors within thirty days the entire property shall be sold at auction at Gallup, Bernalillo County, N. M.

The foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the United States Trust Co. of New York to recover the interest on an issue of bonds. The bonds were in two sets, aggregating the sum of $16,000,000, with interest at 6 per cent, payable annually. The issue was held in trust by the Mercantile Trust Co. and was known as the mortgage on the Western division of the railroad. A second issue with terms similar was taken by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

The suit came up in the United States Circuit Court in this city, Oct. 5, 1896, before Judge Ross, who appointed Owen N. Marron to take testimony in the case at Los Angeles. Marron has filed his report, and consequent thereupon Judge Ross has filed the decree just mentioned.

The bonds aggregating $12,000,000 delivered to the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. have been decided to be subordinate to the first issue. It has been decided by the court that after the proceeds of the sale have been received the complainants distribute to the holders of the first mortgage bonds the sum of $83,823.50, the first balance due. It is further ordered that unless the debt of the railroad be paid within thirty days the sale shall take place as before mentioned, the proceeds to be used in the liquidation of the debts of the corporation.

Canadian Pacific Cuts Rates.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 26.—General Freight Agent Sutherland of the Atlantic division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has notified the Toronto Board of Trade that after Jan. 1 the Canadian Pacific will reduce the rates on flour, grain and grain products from Ontario to St. John, N. B., for export by sailing packets to the Bay of Fundy and all other Nova Scotia water points, as low as the current Boston rates. This action of the Canadian Pacific Railway may divert a large portion of flour traffic that has heretofore found its way via Boston to points in Nova Scotia and St. John, N. B.

New Albany Statement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—Wm. H. McDonnell, receiver of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, filed his report in the United States Circuit Court for the month of November. It shows receipts, $344,560.29; disbursements, $244,135.43; cash balance on hand, $100,424.86.

ALFRED TUBBS DEAD.

A Prominent Californian of the Days of '49.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—Alfred Tubbs, President of the Tubbs Cordage Company, director of the Southern Pacific Company, trustee of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University and the owner of extensive vineyards, died to-day of heart failure. He was 69 years old, a pioneer of '49 and prominent in social and commercial circles.

New Missouri Corporations.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—The Secretary of State to-day chartered the following companies:

The Cabanne Realty Company of St. Louis, capital $5,000; incorporators, Cas. Cuntiff, Henry A. Crawford and Benjamin Cuntiff.

H. W. Beck & Sons' Feed and Seed Company of St. Louis, capital $20,000; incorporators J. W. Beck, C. J. Beck, H. J. Beck and others.

J. W. O'Connell Painting Company of St. Louis, capital stock $10,000; incorporators J. W. O'Connell, H. W. O'Connell and Annie O'Connell.

Sixteenth Street Realty Company of St. Louis, capital $6,325; incorporators J. H. Keefe, W. J. McGrogan, L. E. Anderson and others.

Gus Hinrichs Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—Gustav Hinrichs, the well-known musical director, and Miss Katherine Montgomery Fleming were married at the home of the parents of the groom, in Alameda, on the evening of Dec. 17.

VENEZUELA IS SATISFIED.

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE CONTENT WITH THE TREATY.

SENOR ANDRADE'S ARRIVAL.

England Excluded From the Orinoco and Cuyuni Country Under the Fifty Years' Clause.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Senor Jose Andrade, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, accompanied by James J. Storrow, Consul for Venezuela before the United States Boundary Commission, arrived in this city this afternoon on board the steamer Caracas and left for Washington to-night.

When the steamer arrived at her pier, Minister Andrade was met by the Venezuelan Consul and some of the attaches of the office. When asked concerning the reports which have been printed in reference to the boundary treaty being not acceptable to the Venezuelan Government, the Minister said:

"I have written and telegraphed all that I have to say, and I understand it has been published in your paper. I cannot say anything more on this question."

He was then asked if it was true that he had come empowered by President Crespo to signify the acceptance of the treaty by Venezuela, and he answered: "That is a matter I can not discuss."

He also said there was no sign of disturbance in Venezuela; everything was very peaceful, and he did not anticipate any trouble when the Venezuelan congress would meet.

When pressed to say something more about the treaty he showed the reporters a copy of a Venezuelan paper which, he said, expressed his views on the matter. This newspaper, the Venezuelan Herald, had several articles on the treaty, and the following is an extract from one of them:

"Minister Andrade is going to Washington, and brings with him a copy of the agreement. It is in all essential particulars the same treaty offered by Venezuela forty years ago to Great Britain, which Great Britain refused. Under the fifty years' clause the only territory which Great Britain will have are the settlements between the Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers. The fifty years' clause will exclude Great Britain from the Orinoco country and Cuyuni river, which is the portion of the country that Venezuela has been especially desirous of keeping.

"Unwarranted attacks have been made on the Government, but they are based on no solid argument, and it surprises us not a little to see such a rumor concerning the boundary question. The United States have been the friend and representative of Venezuela, or, to put it exactly, through its friend, the United States, Venezuela has negotiated the treaty."

Mr. Storrow was also disinclined to talk of the boundary question, but said that the treaty was satisfactory to the Venezuelans. He said that there were two correspondents who attacked the treaty in the papers, but, to use his own words, "They went off half-cocked." When the more intelligent and better class of people read the memoranda several articles were published in the papers, two of them by former Ministers to England, and public opinion was remolded. Mr. Storrow claimed that the people are well satisfied with the treaty, and consider that it is about the best arrangement that could be made. He said that Crespo's feeling in regard to the American Government was most kindly, and he referred to the letter written by President Crespo to President Cleveland, thanking him for the interest that the Americans had taken in the Venezuelan matters.

Mr. Storrow said it was nonsense for any person to say there was any chance for a revolution in Venezuela. He denied that there was any possibility of an outbreak and said had there been any likelihood of such a thing he would not have come away.

GERMAN BEET SUGAR.

Facts Pointed Out for the Benefit of American Farmers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Germany sent out in the season of 1895-96 of raw beet sugar 958,128 tons, against 1,046,043 tons in the preceding year. The home consumption was 668,860 tons, against 552,695 tons in 1894-95. The factories employed in making sugar numbered 96,458 and they consumed 11,700,000 tons of beet root. The bad business of the preceding year forced the sugar makers to offer less for the roots and this in turn caused the farmers to plant less. United States Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz sends these statistics to the State Department to back up his statement that Germany's beet sugar industry has been making huge strides in a dozen years, in part owing to intelligent government aid and also to the energy of the manufacturers, who believe in helping themselves. He says that inexpensive farming rather than extensive farming may be made as profitable in Nebraska and Ohio as in Germany, and he sees no reason to doubt that America can profitably make her own beet sugar and save the millions of marks that are annually spent in Germany for this article.

GOES ON THE STAGE.

The Original of George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—Edward R. Salter, manager of Salter & Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, which showed here to-night, signed a contract with Lewis George Clark, the Lexington quadroon who was the original of "George Harris" in Mrs. Stowe's book. Clark is 85 years old, in destitute circumstances and, although very feeble, he accepts the position, hoping to make enough money to pay his debts. He is the man for whom the entertainment was recently given in New Zealand, which netted $350. He wishes to apply that money to his debts.

HERRING FISHERY A FAILURE.

The People at Fortune Bay at the Point of Starvation.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 26.—Officials report to the Government that the herring fishery at Fortune Bay, mainly undertaken by American vessels, is a total failure and that thousands of people along the harbors in the vicinity of where the herrings are usually caught are threatened with starvation. It is estimated that about 4,000 people are injuriously affected, and that most of this number will become a burden upon the colony.

RUBBER-LIPPED HORSE.

What Surgery Will Do for One of Wanamaker's Animals.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—John Wanamaker will soon have an exclusive curiosity in the shape of a horse with rubber lips, if his veterinary surgeon has calculated correctly. One of the famous merchant's horses was the victim of an unusual accident to-day, the result of undue familiarity with a cable car on Park Row.

The horse ran away, and the driver did his best to gain control of him, but there was no stopping him. He charged across the street in time to drive a shaft through a window of the car.

The next moment the glass caught the horse's mouth and tore off half of the entire left side of it.

When Mr. Wanamaker's veterinary, who had accompanied, arrived, he declared the cut was a bad one, but said the animal's life could be saved. After having washed out the horse's mouth with hot water and covered the edges of the wound with a disinfecting powder he sent the horse to the stable.

The surgeon said the left half of the upper, as well as the lower lip, had been severed by the glass and would probably have to be cut away altogether, as each was hanging by a shred of skin.

He promised to replace the missing lips with rubber which would render the horse as useful as ever, save that it would be hard bitted on that side.

OLGA NETHERSOLE.

It Is Said She Will Be Married on Her Return to England.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The latest rumor to agitate theatrical gossips is to the effect that Miss Olga Nethersole is to be married on her return to England at the conclusion of her present American tour. This report, which comes from London by private letter, is supplemented by the additional information that Dr. Oliver, a surgeon in the East Indian service, is the man of her choice. When a correspondent in Rochester, N. Y., where Miss Nethersole has been playing, tried to get information or denial of the rumor of her approaching marriage from the actress herself, she declined to discuss the subject.

Miss Nethersole is now on her third visit to America, and will make her appearance here early in the new year. It has already been announced that she will not return next season, her contract with her present managers closing this spring.

BIG MAIL ROBBERY.

Letters Found in New York Bay Had Been Opened and Rifled of Money.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A local paper to-morrow will publish the following:

Several business firms that had wondered why important letters containing large sums of money had been delayed in the mails, have received the letters, but not the enclosures, stained with the waters of the bay in which they had tossed for two or three days before being picked up.

The letters had been opened, the money inside transmitted by the firms' correspondents in Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Pittsburg taken out, after which the thief had dropped the letters into the bay.

Investigation made at the postoffice confirmed the story. The robbery is evidently one of the largest and cleverest ever known in the history of the department, and the total loss reaches many thousands of dollars. The postoffice officials admit this much but decline, for official reasons, to say anything further.

It was learned that the mail bags were stolen at a depot in this city from a Western express that reached here Tuesday, that the letters were carried away; that the thieves boarded an outgoing steamer, and are now on their way to Europe or to one of the southern ports.

"All that I am at liberty to tell," said Postmaster Dayton to-day, "is that these letters were found in the Bay just off Coney Island, having been dropped by an outgoing steamer. There has been a robbery, and the postoffice inspectors have the case in hand."

TWENTIETH CENTURY WOMAN.

She Is a Countess, Wears Bloomers and Has a Menagerie.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A small, scantily-bewhiskered man, accompanied by a tall, blonde young woman, registered Wednesday at the Hotel Martin as Reginald P. Brook and "Countess Gwendoline Brook" of London.

The attaches threw up their hands when they saw the Countess. She was attired in light brown bloomers, brown leggings, a brown jacket, a white sweater and cap.

The bloomers were equipped with pockets and the Countess wore her hands in the pockets with all the nonchalance of a small boy making his debut in trousers. On her fingers she wore a dozen rings, and diamond pins in the shape of coronets decorated her cap and the front of her sweater.

When Mr. Brook had registered he told the landlord that he desired accommodations for the pets of the Countess.

"How many animals have you?" asked the landlord.

"The Countess has a monkey, an ape, a black Chinese bear, very rare, a tiger cat, a house cat, a trained lemur, a trained ant-eater, a Madagascar dog, a Danish boar hound, a St. Bernard dog and three pups."

The landlord went out in the hallway to give vent to his astonishment. After recovering he had a long conference with Mr. Brook, which resulted in a call from the proprietor of an animal store, who made arrangements to take care of the menagerie. But the Countess insisted upon keeping the ape. He is a young one and on the way across had the freedom of the ship.

SHOT WHILE HUNTING.

Charles Meyer Accidentally Wounded by His Brother.

Charles Meyer, 17 years of age, living at 2243 Sullivan avenue, was accidentally shot about the face and neck at noon yesterday by his brother, William, aged 18 years, while hunting on Hall's Ferry road, three miles from the city limits. The lad was a few feet ahead of his brother and turned around to point out a flock of birds. William, in getting his gun into position, touched the trigger and the charge of birdshot entered the left side of Charles' face and neck, peppered his breast and left hand, which he involuntarily raised when the explosion occurred.

He was taken to the City Dispensary, where the flow of blood was stopped, and later at the City Hospital the wounds were dressed. Later he was removed to his home and last night was resting comfortably.

TEACHER ATTACKED BY BOYS.

He Was Knifed for Not Giving an Extra Holiday.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Tex., Dec. 26.—Last Wednesday morning at Eureka School-house, in the northern part of the county, the boys locked out Prof. Ewer, the teacher, and demanded that he dismiss the school for the holidays on that day.

He refused and broke in the door. On his entrance, a general fight ensued. In the melee one of the boys cut Prof. Ewer across the hand, making an ugly gash and severing one finger.

BURNED A RIVAL'S HOUSE.

Jealous Negress Arrested on the Charge of Arson.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Tex., Dec. 26.—Sis Holloway, a negro woman, was arrested by the county authorities to-day on a charge of arson. It seems that the Holloway woman and a woman named Brackeen were rivals for the affections of Sam Kurd.

Kurd boarded at the house of the Brackeens. This angered the Holloway woman and last night she set fire to the house of her rival and burned it up. The occupants barely escaped in their night clothes.

MOB DISPERSED BY GOV. STONE.

HE MADE A SPEECH THAT SAVED A NEGRO'S LIFE.

GIRL OUTRAGED AND SLAIN.

Jefferson City People Gathered at the Jail to String Up a Suspect.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—The 14-year-old child of Ed Gaines, a negro of this place, was found outraged and murdered in the back yard of Stampfli's undertaking establishment by Jim Meyers, an employe of the place, about 6 o'clock this morning. The body was horribly mutilated. It was evidently the work of some drunken brute.

The girl was sent to the drug store last night about 5 o'clock, and that was the last seen of her. A search was made for her last night, but no trace of her could be found. Tobe Lanahan, a half witted negro, who has been working for Stampfli, was arrested on suspicion.

He was arrested once before for an attempted assault on a young negro girl and he has been in jail for various other crimes.

Lanahan's story does not agree with the police story. He says that he left Stampfli's place at 6 o'clock Christmas night and did not return to the place any more that day, and that he went to see a negro named Horace Bolton. The police have two witnesses who saw him go into the alley connected with Stampfli's building about 6 o'clock and saw him come out again about 9 o'clock. Lanahan was the last man seen with the dead girl.

The negroes got very much worked up about the matter, and some of the most prominent of them told Sheriff Stone that as soon as it was announced for certain that Lanahan was the right man they would lynch him and nothing he could do would keep them from it.

About 300 people went to the jail about 8 o'clock this evening with the intention of taking out Lanahan.

Gov. Stone made a speech at the jail to the crowd, urging them not to hang the man until more evidence could be obtained against him.

He said that the Coroner's jury was still out, and that there was nothing but circumstantial evidence against the man, and that very meager.

After the Governor had finished his speech the crowd began to disperse. There will probably be nothing done to-night.

At a late hour Gen. Wickham, with fifty deputized citizens, took Tobe Lanahan to the penitentiary for safekeeping.

NEW CONFEDERATION.

How Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador Are Governed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Senor J. D. Rodriguez, the diplomatic representative here of the confederation of Central American States, speaking of the objects of the confederation, said:

"This new confederation is the result of a treaty between Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, drawn in June, 1895, at Amapala, which went into effect on the 15th of last September. Some call this a tentative union, but it is one for which we have been working ever since the old federation of six States was broken in 1838.

"The treaty and its by-laws constitute our organic law, but we hope soon to have a constitution. We have adopted the flag of Nicaragua and Honduras, which is the same that was flown by the old union. It consists of two blue bars, with a white bar between them. Each of the three States has surrendered its foreign affairs to the confederation, though each retains its previous responsibilities. None has surrendered its right to levy taxes and perform other State functions. The Government is known as the Diet. It consists of three men, a representative from each State, elected by the Legislatures as your Senators are chosen. These representatives have organized by electing one of the number President and another Secretary.

"It is provided that the Diet shall sit this year at the capital of Salvador, next year at Nicaragua and the following year at Honduras. After that it is our hope to have a permanent capital for the union, because it will be inconvenient to have our Government knocking about over the country. Each State contributes to the support of the Diet.

"The powers of the Diet are similar to those of an umpire. For instance, suppose that one of the three States has a grievance against another, whether over a boundary or some other question. The Diet acts in the capacity of umpire and two votes decides what shall be done in settlement. The decision will be final. For the present the Diet will not undertake to dictate international affairs. Its powers will grow. Diplomatic representatives of the confederation have been sent to the courts of England, France and Germany, as well as this country. After they have been recognized the Government will proceed to broaden and adopt the constitution."

MINING COMPANY FORMED.

Incorporated in Arkansas With a Million for Capital.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.—Articles of incorporation of the Texas & Arkansas Mining Co. were to-day filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $1,000,000, of which $100,000 consists in mining property located in Polk County. The place of business is Mena.

The officers and incorporators are William Wiley, President; P. W. Harrison, J. M. Grant, Thomas Whistenhunt, E. M. Harrison, James Johnston and Wesley Cooper, directors.

LARGE BARN BURNED.

Farmer Elzea Lost His Horses, Grain and Machinery.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LADDONIA, Mo., Dec. 26.—The large barn of John Elzea near this city was burned to the ground last night. Twelve head of horses perished in the flames, and 3,000 bushels of corn and all the farm machinery was destroyed.

The loss is a heavy one, as it is said Mr. Elzea only had $400 insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

SHOWLES ARRESTED.

The Bareback Rider Accidentally Killed a Man.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—William Showles, the famous bareback rider, is under arrest at Red Bank, N. J., charged with manslaughter. Last night while he was exhibiting a revolver in a saloon the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Ansal Groft, the bartender. Groft died to-day and Showles' arrest followed.

OLNEY DECLINES.

A Cabinet Meeting Will Keep Him Away From Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Secretary Olney has been obliged to decline the invitation to attend the Jacksonian dinner of the Chicago gold-standard Democrats because his attendance is expected at a Cabinet dinner.

Canadian Banker Assigns.

WALKERTON, Ontario, Dec. 26.—F. X. Messner, banker, has assigned. It is charged that the money deposited in his bank was used by him to pay premiums on his heavy life insurance. The liabilities are believed to be $80,000, assets $30,000.

RYAN & CANNON
To Clear Our Decks
FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Bargains Given You in Every Department.

LINEN DEPT.
Immense Purchase of Samples of Fine Damasks, Napkins and Crashes.
Samples of Bleached Damasks, about ½ yard in each piece, in qualities ranging per yard from......... 49c TO $1.50
We have arranged these in seven lots of six pieces and offer them at the following prices:

Lot 1, 6 pcs for 12c	Lot 4, 6 pcs for 36c
Lot 2, 6 pcs for 18c	Lot 5, 6 pcs for 45c
Lot 3, 6 pcs for 24c	Lot 6, 6 pcs for 50c

Samples of Napkins at one-half the cost of manufacturing.
Three lots of All-Linen Bleached Napkins (Irish), positively worth $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per dozen. In lots of six.

Lot No. 1, 6 for 30c	Lot No. 3, 6 for 45c
Lot No. 2, 6 for 39c	

One lot Samples of Crash, about one-third yard, each sample, in bunches of 12 pieces, per bunch...... 7c
During the Holiday rush we had to overlook the Importers' Sample lot of Napkins. We will close these Monday at sacrifice prices.

Colored Dress Goods
Our Holiday business in this department has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. To make the last week of '96 memorable we offer:
46-inch Mohair and Wool Invisible Checks, Bourette Novelty Plaids, Tri-Color Bourette Illuminated Buff Fancies; we warrant all these to be full 46 inches wide, in the correct colorings; just off the looms of one of the world's best manufacturers, and worth up to 75c yard; per yard.................... 49c

Importers' Sample Hosiery, Consisting of Children's, Misses' and Men's.
Prepare for the new year by securing your supply at these ridiculously low prices.

10c quality..........8c	21c quality........15c
15c quality..........9c	25c quality........19c
19c quality.......12½c	35c quality........25c

The Aftermath.
After a Great Rush and Scramble Sale There Is Always a Clean-Up.
Our entire leavings of FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS, such as CELLULOID BOXES, METAL GOODS, ATOMIZERS and PERFUMERY in FANCY BOXES, will be closed out the next few days regardless of cost.
We closed out from an importer—just three days before Christmas, 1 lot of 50 dozen—just 600— genuine French Coney Muffs, silk lined, and worth $1.75 each, going to sell them at, each 50c
25 dozen—300—Coque Feather Collarettes, at the unheard of price of, each 10c

Gloves.
Acceptable New Year Gifts. We Carry None But the Best Makes.
Lot 5 Hook Black and Colored Kid gloves—Stunning Value, per pair 75c
Ladies' Silk Mittens, wool lined and fancy Backs—Elegant Value, per pair 69c

Handkerchiefs.
Talk of the Town Is Our Handkerchief Department—A Few Special Drives on Sale Monday.
All of our 15c, 20c and 25c Ladies' embroidered Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, each.......................... 10c
50 dozen Men's white H. S. all linen initial handkerchiefs—Came in too late for Christmas business, otherwise the price would be 21c, on sale Monday each 15c
75 dozen Ladies' white Embroidered scallop and hemstitched embroidered handkerchiefs—Good values at each 10c

Ladies' Neckwear.
25 per cent discount—one-quarter off on all Ladies' Collarettes.

The Great Bargain Dry Goods Corner,
N. W. Corner Broadway and St. Charles.

DODGED THE LAW.

A Couple Went From New York to Ohio to Marry.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—Winfield B. Johnson and Mrs. Lottie M. Ellis, prominent people of Syracuse, N. Y., came all the way to Cleveland to be married on Thursday. Mrs. Ellis was recently divorced from her husband in California on grounds not recognized in the New York laws, and could not be remarried in that State. Hence the trip to Cleveland.

CROW CREEK INDIANS.

At Washington Seeking to Get a Cash Payment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Agent Treon and the delegation of Indians from the Crow Creek Agency, White Ghost and Wizi, with their interpreter, had an interview with Secretary Francis to-day. They talked about the condition of affairs on the reservation and explained their mission. They will seek to secure a cash payment of $160,000 remaining in the Treasury, of $187,000 allowed them for their equity in certain lands.

LOIE FULLER ENGAGED.

Announced That She Is to Wed Senator Cantor of New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—The Bulletin this afternoon announces the engagement of Loie Fuller, the dancer, to State Senator Jacob A. Cantor of New York, and publishes an interview with Miss Fuller in which she did not deny the engagement and asked if the announcement had emanated from Cantor.

Fraud Order Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Postmaster General issued a fraud order to-day against the Northwestern Adjustment Co. of St. Paul, Minn.

Burial Permits.

Maria Stone, 57, St. Mary's Infirmary; cancer of stomach.

Wm. Smith, 21, City Hospital; nephritis.

Thomas St. Claire, 50, City Hospital; pneumonia.

Henry Landwehr, 44, City Hospital; nephritis.

John Witte, 30, City Hospital; phthisis pulmonalis.

Andrew Collins, 58, 924 N. High; tubercular laryngitis.

Bridget Quinlivan, 55, 1222 N. Fourteenth; cerebral hemorrhage.

George Buente, 58, 829 S. Eighteenth; broncho-pneumonia.

Joseph Bernholz, 3 months, 820 Wash; congestion of brain.

Ella Bussemann, 6, 1714 S. Tenth; pneumonia.

George Clark, 26, City Hospital; gunshot wound of abdomen (suicide).

James Brady, 33, Missouri Pacific Hospital; shock and injuries.

Wm. F. Steingietz, 11 months, 3913 Easton; enteritis.

Edwin Booth, 15, 716 S. Sixth; epilepsy.

Albert E. Mastske, 44, 2711 McNair; gunshot wound of head (suicide).

Elizabeth Dodsworth, 78, 1116 S. Eighth; pneumonia.

Elizabeth Ruff, 55, 3113 Linmore; asthma.

Hannah Lawler, 82, 2829 Stoddard; senile debility.

Margaret A. Langloth, 84, 2330 Lemp; phthisis pulmonalis.

Thomas Ruddy, 5 months, 2041 Division; bronchitis.

John Sullivan, 67, 6119 Ouida; pneumonia.

Aggie Lodenkaemper, 2 months, 4327 DeSoto; inanition.

Sarah Ryan, 28, 2010 Biddle, phthisis pulmonalis.

John Engold, 73, Levee and Gratiot; shock and injuries (accident).

Anna Louisa Momsen, 41, 2929 Lemp; endocarditis.

Ely Owens, 27, City Hospital; pneumonia.

Annie M. Ringwood, 50, 3511 Vulcan; asthma.

Earl Clifford Marlow, 1 month, 1626 N. Ninth; pneumonia.

Arthur S. Foulk, 18 months, 3743 Illinois; pneumonia.

Amanda Scott, 46, 2973 Manchester; nephritis.

Mattie May Nichols, 6 months, 2237 Carr; bronchitis.

Mary Steed, 29, City Hospital; paris green poisoning (suicide).

Jane Griffen, 62, 125 Moore; senile debility.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED [illegible] FREE TEST and CONSULTATION [illegible] 853 Broadway, New York. Send for BOOK FREE.
HAIR HEALTH [illegible] Dr. Hays' Hair Health [illegible] Sold by Judge & Dolph, 7th-Locust and 6th-Market.

GREETINGS TO THE NEW YEAR AND THE ONLY McNICHOL.

Mother sat dreaming in her chair—
Christmas had passed and Will not there,
He wandered far o'er land and sea,
Her cherished son—where could he be?
The mistletoe clung still to the wall,
The ivy robed the dusky hall;
The murmuring wind outside sang low—
The rocking of her chair grew slow.

Her dream grew deeper—now she feels—
What's this? An arm about her steals,
And kisses fall upon her lips,
There breathes a tale of homebound ships.
"Oh, mother, dear; wake, wake, 'tis Will!
Your wandering boy—he loves you still,
I've tossed upon the icebound foam,
Yet Providence has brought me home.

"Not such as you have lately known,
Which luck and fortune both disown.
A cozy, dear, delightful place,
Which mother's idle chair may grace.
I had some money—'twas not much,
But our McNichol's magic touch
Made all things lovely, bright, serene,
And like some fairy—changed the scene.

"I've come back, dear, another man—
I've tried this great installment plan.
Things so reduced, so rich, so neat,
All other homes 'twill surely beat.
It has not cost me what you think,
Nor have I wasted aught in drink.
To-morrow we'll to Kitty wend,
And tell her who has been our friend."

And what a joyous day. The first day in this new and cozy home; made by a cautious, sober young man, who believes in rising by degrees. See

(Trade Mark) THE ONLY McNICHOL,
1018-1022-1024 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—Another Yuletide come and gone, but another new year opens—dawns upon us. Don't commit the old follies and errors. Make a home and learn how it may be done for little money. You can get everything needed for lowest cost for cash or credit.

Finest furniture, carpets, dishes, cutlery, lamps, pictures, bedding, beds, stoves, ranges, laundry and kitchen goods, silverware—everything from The Only McNichol, and a Happy New Year to all!

HAIR SWITCHES!
Of Human Hair, from
75 Cts. Upwards.
Why wear an old, faded switch, when you can buy a new one so cheap at
DARCEL'S, 523 Franklin Av.?
ALL HAIR GOODS REDUCED.

DEATHS.

BUENTE—On Friday, Dec. 25, 1896, George Buente, aged 58 years.

Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock p. m., from residence, 829 South Eighteenth street.

COLLINS—On Dec. 26, at 12:10 a. m., Andrew Collins, beloved husband of Mary Collins (nee Houlihan), aged 58 years.

Funeral will take place from the late residence, 924 N. High st., Monday, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock a. m. Interment at Litchfield, Ill.

QUINLIVAN—On Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 p. m., Bridget Quinlivan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, John Quinlivan, No. 2812 Dickson street, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

Kansas City papers please copy.

RUDDY—On Saturday, Dec. 26, Thomas Ruddy, aged 5 months 6 days, beloved son of Neil and Winifred Ruddy.

Funeral from family residence, 2041 Division street, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

SULLIVAN—Dec. 25, at 3 a. m., John Sullivan, beloved father of Charles Edward and Mary Hilbert (nee Sullivan), aged 67 years.

Funeral from the residence of his daughter, No. 6119 Ouida avenue, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Holy Name Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. He was a member of Centennial Lodge, [illegible], K. of L.

STONE—Dec. 25, at 11 p. m., Mrs. Maria Stone, beloved mother of Albert Stone.

Funeral to take place at Cincinnati, O.

[illegible]

Of Special Interest to the Public!

THE PARISIAN
Cor
Washington Av.
& Broadway

Siegel, Hillman & Co.

Leaders of High-Class Fashions and Low Prices for St. Louis in

...CLOAKS AND MILLINERY...

Will Sell for the Last Four Days of this Year,

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

The entire remaining portion of this season's stock of

Fine Jackets, Capes, Suits and Millinery at 33c on the Dollar!

These Goods comprise the Choicest Selections from Foreign Markets, as well as from the Leading Makers of America.

☞COME EARLY AND SECURE FIRST SELECTIONS.☜

Jackets, worth $7.50, at	$2.49
Jackets, worth $10.00, at	$3.99
Jackets, worth $15.00, at	$4.75
Jackets, worth $18.00, at	$6.98
Jackets, worth $27.50, at	$9.98
Capes, worth $2.00, at	49c
Capes, worth $3.00, at	99c
Capes, worth $15.00, at	$5.98
Capes, worth $20.00, at	$7.50
Capes, worth $25.00, at	$9.98
Suits, worth $15.00, at	$4.99
Suits, worth $22.50, at	$7.50
Suits, worth $30.00, at	$10.00

Higher Cost Goods Cut in Same Proportion.

FINE MILLINERY.

Trimmed Hats, worth $4.00, at	$1.49
Trimmed Hats, worth $7.50, at	$2.49
Trimmed Hats, worth $10.00, at	$3.98
Trimmed Hats, worth $15.00, at	$4.98
$25.00 Pattern Hats at	$7.50
$30.00 Pattern Hats at	$10.00

All of our Imported Novelty Neck Pieces at One-Third Original Prices.

SIEGEL-HILLMAN & CO. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON AVE. SIEGEL-HILLMAN & CO. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON AVE. SIEGEL-HILLMAN & CO. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON AVE. SIEGEL-HILLMAN & CO. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON AVE. SIEGEL-HILLMAN & CO. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON AVE. SIEGEL-HILLMAN & CO. BROADWAY & WASHINGTON AVE.

A DEADLOCK AS TO CUBA.

RESOLUTIONS CAN NOT GO THROUGH THIS SESSION.

THE OPPOSITION'S STRENGTH.

Whether the President or Congress Rules Is Not Likely to Be Decided.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—It is now conceded by those familiar with the condition of affairs here that the adoption of any of the resolutions presented in the Senate will be practically impossible this session, and a deadlock on all propositions is expected in consequence. The opponents of the resolutions have at hand means to postpone action on the resolutions until too late to force action by the President.

A determined effort will be made by the friends of Cuba in the Senate to secure the adoption of the resolutions, and, if possible, with the intention of settling any dispute as to their force after Mr. Cleveland has let them rest upon the White House desk for ten days.

An impartial view of the situation does not disclose any hope that the complications now developing will come to a point during this session to call imperatively for a legal interpretation of the rights of the executive as connected with the legislative branch of the Government. Matters will take such shape after the inauguration of McKinley as to bury the question just raised without affording an opportunity for settling the controversy which has arisen.

The Vest and Bacon resolutions can add nothing to the situation to clear up the obscurity except to define the Congressional position as understood by the Senators who oppose the views of Mr. Olney. Such resolutions, if adopted, can have no weight other than as a simple declaration by the Senate and House of what are believed to be the powers of those bodies, and can not confer these powers unless they really exist. They define clearly the position assumed by Congress in opposition to the position taken by Mr. Olney, and really line up the questions at stake in such manner as to bring them into clear perspective when they shall be taken up for consideration at any time.

It is conceded by the friends of the Administration, as well as others opposed to the recognition of the independence of Cuba, that Mr. Olney has embittered and rendered more enthusiastic the supporters of the resolutions, but those more acquainted with the affairs of the Administration find in Mr. Olney's action confirmation of statements made before the convening of Congress that this government has assured Spain that full time would be given her in which to demonstrate her ability to put down the insurrection before taking active part in the controversy.

They find in Mr. Olney's statement a communication to the Spanish Government intended to quiet the fears aroused by the prospect of early intervention by this country and an assurance to Spain that the pledges of Mr. Cleveland still hold good.

Mr. Olney's purpose has already been made plain to the Spanish Government, and his plans have been considered by Canovas and the Regency. As stated in the message of the President, the one hope of the administration is to have the Cuban war brought to an end by the granting of a certain form of self-rule to the Cubans, and the plan of Mr. Olney, as submitted to Spain, provides for such home rule, so adjusted as to satisfy Mr. Olney and the New England interests represented by him. It is not his desire to have Cuba free or annexed to this country, but he does desire to see Spain retain her sovereignty, with a representation by those living on the island so adjusted as to form a planters' oligarchy.

He has proposed that the planters on the island shall have proportionate representation after such fashion as to give them a voice in the government of the affairs of the island in proportion to their power and influence and the number of men they control as employes.

SPAIN'S FINANCES.

One Reason Why Weyler is Expected to Do Something Decisive.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A morning paper has the following from its correspondent at Madrid:

One of the principal reasons of the Spanish Government for insisting upon Gen. Weyler making a decisive attempt to clear the Province of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas within a few weeks is the urgent necessity for securing a military success before Spain has once more to appeal to the native and foreign markets for fresh loans when she has expended the money obtained by the recent interior loan, which will be in next March. At present the Minister of Colonies disposes of this cash and Cuban bonds of the value of $50,000,000 only out of the proceeds of the loan. The expenses of the war in Cuba are $12,000,000 a month, and in the Philippines at least $4,000,000. Up to the present time the Spanish treasury has assisted the Cuban treasury by guaranteeing advances made by foreign and native bankers upon Cuban bonds, and by pledging the sources of Imperial revenue for the recent $80,000,000 loan.

The moment is fast approaching when the Spanish Parliament and the taxpayers must be asked to provide in the shape of additional taxation $26,000,000 annually for the interest and sinking fund of $250,000,000 thus raised, to meet only in part the expense of the Cuban war up to March, 1897, and which the Cuban Budget and the Cuban taxpayers could not possibly undertake to pay, even if the war were soon terminated, considering that their budgets showed deficits averaging $5,000,000 annually before the present insurrection.

EUROPEAN TALK.

The United States and Cuba Form an Engrossing Subject.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The attitude of the United States toward Cuba continues to be the most engrossing subject of discussion in political circles here and on the continent. The crisis has revived recollections in Paris of the ill-fated Mexican expedition, and interviews in this connection with Imperialist Gens. Barail and Gallifet, M. Emile Ollivier and others have appeared in the French press.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is quoted as having expressed the belief that the ideal of Napoleon III. was the union of the Latin elements as a counterpoise to the immense spread of Anglo-Saxon influence. She is reported to have said: "The failure of the (Mexican) expedition personally disquieted me in the direction of Cuba, and you may add that tentative negotiations for the purchase of Cuba began before my abdication and were revived at the moment Spain was crippled and harassed by internal struggles."

The leading London weeklies devoted much space to the Cuban situation, and the Statis thinks there is very little prospect that Spain will soon be able to assert her authority in Cuba, and urges Great Britain, with or without the consent of some of the great European powers, to offer her good offices to the United States and Spain. The Statis attaches little importance to the general continental objection that the United States' right to interfere would be dangerous to every European Government with possessions in America, and says:

"Unless one or more of the great powers are prepared to forcibly oppose American intervention, a mere verbal objection will not carry weight. In case of war Spain will be absolutely ruined in the end. The best friend of Spain is he who tries to induce her to come to some arrangement in time."

Good Digestion

Is a requisite to good health. The stomach is to the body what the engine is in the mill, and food is the fuel supplied. Cut off the supply of fuel or allow the engine to get out of order and the supply of power ceases. Indigestion leads to weakness, loss of flesh and chronic dyspepsia. Stimulate and tone the stomach by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and overcome indigestion. This medicine has a most beneficial effect on the digestive organs, which it tones and strengthens.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

SEA-SICK CUBANS.

Patriots on the Three Friends Succumb to a Rolling Sea.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Ralph D. Paine, a special Cuban correspondent of the Journal, describes the voyage of the Three Friends and life on the historic little vessel. Writing at sea, under date of Dec. 15, he says:

"The Three Friends at daylight yesterday was running straight out to sea and was twenty miles from the Florida coast when the Captain told the man at the wheel to steer due South, and she was headed for the Spanish Main.

"The Cubans were sleeping as if bound on a holiday excursion, but keen eyes were on the lookout, and about 5 o'clock a white speck against the southwestern sky and a thin trail of smoke showed that a cruiser was hot after the vessel which had tricked them all so handsomely. But the chase was hopeless and the white beach faded into the blue water line in half an hour.

"Until noon the water was like a lake, and the patriots were vivacious. They stacked the rifles in the hold, overhauled their belongings and lined up at the galley door for breakfast with martial enthusiasm. A tin plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon were given each man, who tied the outfit to his belt. In the afternoon a heavy wind kicked up a nasty sea, which made the deep-laden steamer plunge. The Cubans are poor sailors, and the filibusters curled up instantly. A Spanish gunboat could have boarded the steamer and captured the entire outfit without firing a shot so far as the patriots were concerned. They would have welcomed death in any form and had no thought for rifles or machetes.

"Among the Cubans there is a sprinkling of Americans, who look like fighting men—ex-soldiers, ex-sailors and adventurers of a type rare in these days. With few exceptions, the Cubans do not look like material out of which good soldiers are made. There are weak boys among them, boys who could not raise a rifle with steady aim—pale, [illegible] by cigarmakers, who seemed unfit for campaigning of any sort. But every one of them had long ago learned how to wield a machete. The trick had come from their fathers, and those who survive the first month of fighting and hardship will be dangerous customers at close quarters."

THREE FRIENDS' ADVENTURE.

Spain Would Like to Consider the Filibusters as Pirates.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A local paper publishes the following from Washington: "The story of the exchange of shots off the coast of Cuba between the American filibusterer, Three Friends, and two Spanish gun-boats, was the absorbing topic of conversation. The incident will create international discussion and new precedents. Nothing exactly like it has previously happened.

"The Spanish officials are so deeply disgusted that the filibusterer, not much larger than an ordinary tug, should have escaped a Spanish coast patrol and then a gun-boat, after an actual exchange of shots, that they are disposed to deny the whole report. As the San Juan River is over 200 miles from Havana, and there is no connection by rail or telegraph, of course Spanish denials count for nothing.

"Members of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees are divided in opinion as to the degree of the offense committed by the Three Friends. Some hold the vessel and crew are guilty of piracy, while others believe they have merely violated the neutrality law and cannot be punished for a more serious crime. In the one case the death penalty would be involved, while the other entails a maximum sentence of forfeiture of the vessel and the imprisonment and fine of the crew.

"It is considered entirely likely that Spain will make a demand upon this country for the delivery to her of the crew of the famous filibusterer. If that demand should be complied with it is certain that she would treat them as pirates and deal with them accordingly. But before this is done the United States courts will have to decide the question as to the degree of guilt involved, and it is thought that the weight of evidence will limit the charge to an infraction of the neutrality laws.

SANGUILLY FOUND GUILTY.

The Judges Sentence Him to Eight Years and One Day in Prison.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—To-day the reunited tribunal which judged the proceedings against Julio Sanguilly, a naturalized American citizen charged with conspiracy against the Spanish Government, met for the first time, after an adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The Judges decided that Sanguilly was guilty of a modified qualification of the crime of which he was accused, and sentenced him to eight years and one day imprisonment. The sentence will be published next Monday.

Julio Sanguilly was arrested with thirty others, including many members of well known families of Havana, and confined in Moro Castle. An attempt was made to try him by court-martial, but through the efforts of Consul Raman O. Williams, Sanguilly's citizenship was established and he was given a civil trial.

The prosecution attempted to prove that Sanguilly was the head of a local conspiracy and the chief resident instigator of the insurgent movement and that he had been especially appointed by Jose Marti to assume command of the forces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, which were expected to arise in arms against Spain.

The chief evidence produced at the first trial was in the shape of a document alleged to have been signed by Sanguilly, the text of which, according to an expert government penman, could not be read, owing to the damaged condition of the paper. Sanguilly, however, was found guilty on Dec. 2 and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor in the mines of Ceuta, Africa. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court at Madrid. The grounds upon which the United States Government intervened in his behalf were that his trial by a military tribunal did not accord with the terms of the Spanish-American treaty, and he was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

It is extremely probable that another appeal will be made to the higher courts. The attorney for the defense disputed the competency of the court to hear and decide the case, claiming that the prisoner was entitled to a trial by six Judges, according to the law prevailing in 1821, when the Spanish-American protocol was drawn.

Defendant's counsel insisted that the prisoner could not be legally tried under the law of 1877. He made a motion to this effect, but it was overruled. The defendant's attorney then announced that the defense would later protest against this decision.

"77" knocks out GRIP

COLDS,
COUGHS,
CATARRH,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT.

The SYMPTOMS of LA GRIPPE and a COLD are so similar that the skilled physician is oftimes baffled. Your safety lies in "Seventy-seven." It cures both Grip and Colds; relieving the mind of uncertainty, which, in itself, goes a long way towards a cure.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

A small bottle of pleasant pellets—fits your vest pocket; sold by druggists or sent on receipt of 25c; or five for $1.00. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Maj. Price of Gen. Roloff's Staff Makes a Visit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Major G. Ewing Price, of General Roloff's staff, arrived here to-day from the East and held a lengthy consultation with Col. D. S. Harriman, local leader of the Cuban movement, and other insurgent sympathizers. While unwilling to explain just why he comes here, Major Price intimated that he meant business and had the necessary authority to raise troops and funds. Arrangements for a public meeting next Tuesday night, at which he will make the principal speech, have been made.

Gen. Sickles Favors Recognition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, ex-Minister to Spain, will speak on the Cuban question on Jackson's birthday, Jan. 8, in Brooklyn, advocating interference by the United States in favor of the Cubans.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children.

THE QUEEN THAT WAS.

Many Friends Call on Liliuokalani at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani passed the day quietly resting in her suite of rooms at the Parker House. In answer to inquiries she said she had made few plans as yet. The ex-Queen had hardly finished her breakfast before callers began to arrive, relatives of her husband and other friends made during her previous visit here. They were all received cordially and the hostess seemed to bear the fatigue of her long journey remarkably well.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a sure remedy for Bronchitis and Hoarseness.

Red Oak's New Armory.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

RED OAK, Io., Dec. 26.—A new armory for Company M, Third Regiment, I. N. G., was formally opened last night. The armory is a handsome brick building 45 by 130 feet, and cost $3,000.

Now For New Year!

The day will soon be here, and you will want something good to eat and drink. We had an enormous Christmas trade, thanks to you, and we'll be as well prepared for your New Year's buying.

The Excellence of
Falmouth Whisky
Is Attested to
By Those Who Use It.
Four Years Old,
—ONLY—
50c per Bottle,
$2.00 per Gallon,
$6.00 per Case
Of 1 doz. bottles, securely packed.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

23 Lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1 00
Finest Elgin Creamery Butter, per lb.	22½c
Nice Fresh Eggs, per doz.	18c
Imported Pfeffernusse, per lb	12½c
Appetit Sild (boneless anchovies), per can	15c
Mrs. Hopkins' Mince Meat, elegant gooods, in 2-lb. tins, 3 for	25c
Fancy Layer Raisins, per lb.	10c
Red, Blue and Yellow Sugar, per lb.	14c
Delicious Sweet Pickled Peaches, in full quart jars, regular price 50c; our price	34c
Nice Mixed Nuts, per lb.	10c
Fancy Malaga Bunch Grapes, per lb.	10c
Nice Oranges, per dozen	20c
Cuban Cigars, a fine smoke, per box (25)	1 00
Finest White Comb Honey, per comb	15c
Genuine Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, per bottle, new size	18c
Genuine Bismarck Herring, large tins, regular price 90c per tin; ours	68c
Genuine Imported Buecklinge, elegant for lunch, each 5c; per doz.	50c
Neunaugen (Lampreys), the finest article in the fish line, each 10c. per dozen,	1 15
W. Van Kemper's Genuine Batavia Arrac, regular price $2.00 per bottle; ours	1 40
Rum Punch Essence, finest quality, per bottle.	75c
Jamaica Rum, London best, per bottle	84c
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, per bottle	1 [illegible]
Full Quarts Genuine Sherwood or Guckenheimer Rye Whisky, regular price $1.25 a bottle; ours	[illegible]
Full Quarts Genuine "Old Crow," "Old Oscar Pepper," or Green Brier Robertson County (Tenn.) Whisky, regular price $1.25 a bottle; ours	[illegible]
Five-Year-Old Sherry, Port or Angelica Wine, guaranteed pure, regular price $2.00 a gallon; ours	1 15

Luyties Brothers, St. Louis' Greatest Grocery Store.
516-518 Franklin Avenue.
...Postal Cards and Catalogues Free...

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at this port this week were valued at $[illegible] against $[illegible] last week and $[illegible] the corresponding week last [illegible] specie were $[illegible], against $[illegible] la[illegible] responding we[illegible] specie were [illegible] gold, agai[illegible] [illegible] last [illegible]

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER.
CHARLES H. JONES,
Editor and Manager.
Office 513 Olive Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS and SUBURBS	
Daily and Sunday—Per Week	10 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month	45 Cents
Sunday—Per Month	20 Cents
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.	
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum	$6 00
Daily and Sunday—6 Months	$3 00
Daily and Sunday—Per Month	60 Cents
Sunday—Per Annum	$2 00
Sunday—6 Months	$1 00
Weekly—One Year	50 Cents

Daily and Sunday, by carrier, in towns outside of St. Louis, 15 cents a week, 60 cents a month. Week day only 10 cents a week.

Remit by money order, draft, or in registered letter. Don't send checks on your local bank.

The price of the Post-Dispatch on all railroad trains and in all railroad stations outside of St. Louis will be 2 CENTS per copy daily and 5 CENTS Sundays. Any one who is charged a higher rate than this will please report same to us, giving name of road or station and number of train.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Address all communications to
POST-DISPATCH, St. Louis.

Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis as second-class matter.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business Office	408
Editorial Rooms	4084

THE S. C. Beckwith Special Agency.
Agent Foreign Advertising.
48 Tribune Building, New York,
And 469 The Rookery, Chicago.

TO OUR READERS—The Sunday Post-Dispatch to-day consists of TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES, in three sections. Our readers should see that they get the entire paper.

A FINANCIAL TEN-STRIKE.

Mr. C. W. Bullen, the able President of the Bank of the Republic, has accomplished a memorable thing for St. Louis in perfecting a plan by which the St. Louis Sub-Treasury becomes a member of the St. Louis Clearing House Association. This state of affairs exists in only one other city, namely New York, although the bankers of nearly all the large cities have made vain efforts to bring it about.

The importance of the change to St. Louis may be briefly summarized as follows:

All the money which has heretofore passed only through the Sub-Treasury, amounting to $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 a year, will now pass through the Clearing House and will increase the St. Louis Clearing House figures for both the week and the year.

Other cities will be compelled to open bank accounts in St. Louis for the transaction of their business.

Pension payments, Indian payments, the accounts of the Mississippi River Commission, etc., will all be cleared hereafter through the St. Louis Clearing House.

It may be mentioned that Chicago tried and failed to obtain this concession, which gives St. Louis an even higher standard than heretofore as a financial center.

THE SOCIAL BARRIER.

It is generally conceded by politicians that the value of the services rendered by the colored voters to Mr. McKinley demand that a Cabinet portfolio be tendered one of that race. Without the colored vote Mr. McKinley's election would have been impossible. And it cannot be denied that there are colored Republicans who would fill a Cabinet post as acceptably as some of the white Republicans Mr. McKinley will select.

But there will be no colored man in the McKinley Cabinet. Considerations of a purely social nature will prevent such an appointment. There would be a greater furor in Cabinet and social circles at Washington over such a selection than has ever stirred the shallow waters of that shallow city. And Mr. McKinley, of whom the best that can be said is that he is a man of good intentions, will not be strong enough to brave the condemnation that would fall upon him if he should affront the "social usages" of the capital. On the other hand, it might be difficult to find a colored man willing to make social martyrs of himself and family in the hope of establishing a precedent and breaking down old traditions and prejudices against his race.

Democratic leaders, in reconstruction days, warned the Republicans that it would be impossible to draw, indefinitely, a line between the political and social recognition of the negroes. They declared that if the negro should attain the balance of power in politics they would force their claims further. And such great Abolitionists as Thaddeus Stevens expressed their desire for social as well as political emancipation.

But the Republican party will not be consistent with itself, its record or its professions. It will recognize the negro in office, but it will continue as long as possible to exclude him from prominent participation in the high social functions at Washington.

FINES FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The discovery that the city is constantly defrauded of part of the so-called fees for building permits suggests the thought that this method of raising revenue is hurtful to the best interests of the city and should be abolished. There are better ways of raising revenue than fining enterprising citizens for making improvements.

A fee of $1 for a building costing $1,000 appears light and not worth complaining about, but the cost of building permits being graded, the more a man improves and beautifies the city by erecting handsome and costly buildings, the [illegible] he is fined until, if he puts up a building costing [illegible],000, he is fined to the tune [illegible]

[illegible] fining people for making improvements [illegible] the city of Glasgow, Scotland, [illegible] a council pledged to [illegible] on land values, is going [illegible] experiment of relieving [illegible] taxation and stimulating [illegible] making it costly to [illegible] its idle and un[illegible] to watch this [illegible] tried under favorable conditions. If any city can show what there is in the idea, it is Glasgow.

It costs a great deal to run the various departments of government in a great city, and it is a difficult problem how to raise enough revenue for all purposes. But the method of taxing improvements is based on a wrong principle. It is an attempt to kill the goose that would lay the golden eggs.

Two of the St. Louis papers during last week took advantage of the public interest in the Jones-Pulitzer case to give publicity to faked reports regarding the decision of the State Supreme Court in that case. These stories were inspired by a desire to injure the business of the Post-Dispatch, and no attention should be paid to them. They are based upon mere rumor and inference. The decision of the Supreme Court will be known only when it is handed down, and the attempt to forecast that decision through claims of "inside information" is an affront to that august tribunal.

A BUGABOO "QUESTION."

The Turkish question is again nearing a settlement, the correspondents say. The correspondents have brought the Turkish question near a settlement on several previous occasions.

It is evident, however, aside from anything the correspondents may or may not say, that the intelligent public opinion of Europe has reached the point of insisting that some speedy and definite course of action shall be taken to put an end to the atrocities in Armenia and the butcheries in Constantinople. That opinion, acting on the governments included in what is generally known as "the Powers" has forced, or is rapidly forcing, an abandonment, for the time being at least, of the prejudices and jealousies which have given the unspeakable Turk license for all his crimes.

There is nothing more absurd than a prejudice, generally speaking. And perhaps the most absurd of all the prejudices that have served to retard progress has been the one which has maintained the Turk in Europe as a means of keeping the Russian out of the Mediterranean.

When it is possible for the modern world of Europe to outgrow this prejudice, all things are possible. It was a character in one of Disraeli's political novels who said: "I could settle the Eastern question in two weeks." And the more that question is studied the more the force and philosophy of that remark will grow upon the student.

WOMEN IMMIGRANTS.

Immigration Commissioner Senner thinks that the new law prescribing a certain degree of education for immigrants should not apply to women. He gives as a reason that house servants are in constant demand, and that the supply is never adequate.

This is a superficial view. It is just as important to protect American labor against foreign working women as against foreign workingmen. The protected manufacturers employ hundreds of thousands of women, and it is chronic complaint among labor organizations that wages are being forced down by women and girls being employed at work formerly done by men at men's wages.

The hundreds of thousands of girls and women in stores and sweat shops are also as much entitled to protection as the workingmen. The wages of these women have been reduced to the starvation point by the annual influx of female immigrants.

The chief reason why there is not an adequate supply of female servants is because it is extremely difficult to get and keep a good female servant. There is always an abundance of girls, but very few good house-girls, and this condition will continue whether the gates of immigration are open or closed to women. The remedy is for employers of servants to select the best material and exercise patience in educating it up to the required standard. This is a lesser evil than allowing the country to be swamped with unskilled female labor for the sake of a few house-girls.

WHEN SHALL WE FLY?

The Post-Dispatch has received a copy of a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Baker of New Hampshire, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the purpose of which is to promote aerial navigation. The bill proposes that the Government appropriate $60,000, of which Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute and James Seldon Cowden, a Virginia lawyer who is experimenting with air ships, are to get $20,000 each, to continue their experiments, the product, if successful, to belong to the Government.

This bill is the first news in regard to aerial navigation that has been given out for some time. What are the air ship inventors doing? What is Maxim doing? What has become of that wonderful air ship that Langley was said to have navigated successfully over the waters of the Potomac? What are the rest of them doing? The public have been humbugged with a number of "fake" air ships, and are getting impatient. When shall we fly?

The public asks the inventors to please hurry up, because there are a number of problems that would undoubtedly be solved if aerial navigation were an accomplished fact.

All tyrannous dynasties and governments would fall, because no man would dare to be a tyrant at the risk of having a dynamite bomb dropped from the sky into his palace.

Tariffs would be impossible of collection, because no one would pay a tariff duty when he could bring tons of foreign produce across the border without let or hindrance from any government.

All trusts would be either crippled or exterminated. Deprived of the tariff and the help of pooling railroads, and face to face with new and limitless competition in all quarters and every country, cornering and discrimination would be impossible without such vast capital that it would be out of the question.

Land famine would be at an end, because immense tracts of land would be rendered easily accessible to the millions.

And, above all, liberty would receive an enormous impetus. With the barriers thrown down that have been erected by tyranny in and around many countries, human progress would go forward with giant strides. Work for all, food for all, liberty for all, would become possible.

When shall we fly? Hurry up, inventors, for you will be benefactors of the human race.

MAMMON AND RELIGION.

There is a Chinese missionary engaged in an active propaganda of the Confucian faith in Chicago. He dwelt upon the display of great wealth in our great cities as conclusive evidence of the decay of Christianity.

But this is casuistry. The ethics of Christianity are as much opposed to great accumulations of wealth now as they ever were. And it is as true to-day as when the founder of Christianity said it that men "cannot serve both God and Mammon." If any of the clergy have attempted to make such dual worship possible or even to reconcile the consciences of those who try it with their desires, the primitive faith and doctrine are still strong. And in this country, taken as a whole, the practice of the true Christian religion still survives.

The greatest man in China is the wealthiest. Li Hung Chang is richer than the Emperor. He is the richest man in the world. And fabulous fortunes are not rare under the religion of Confucius.

The camels are no smaller and the eye of the needle no larger in China than in other lands.

PREHISTORIC PARENTS.

A writer who signs his or her contributon "Pegram Dargan," in the December Philistine makes a strong and poetic special plea in behalf of woman as the better part of creation. The article is entitled "The Motherhood of God," and is calculated to make men who read it feel that they are inferior beings.

This Pegram Dargan asserts that "the first home had but mother and child." He follows this up with a picture of that first home in far off primeval times: "Thus early and alone, the wild mother making a bed for her first young puts down the first straws of the home-nest. And the sigh of that first babe in its mother's arms, in that manger home, fell upon no father's ear. But the stars leaned from their battlements to listen."

This is highly picturesque, but it would be sad, at this Christmastide, the child's festival, to think that Pegram Dargan's idea of the prehistoric home is anything more than a work of the imagination.

There is no evidence in geology, in biology, or in ethnology to show that there was once a time when the natural love of the father for his children did not exist—when men wandered like Cain with the brand of the brute on every forehead, while woman alone cared for and protected the tender offspring of both. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that if such a condition had existed, the human race would long since have become extinct.

If Pegram Dargan is a man, he has willfully libeled his fellows. And if this name stands for a woman, she ought to be ashamed of herself.

It is to be regretted that several of the octogenarians invited to the Octogenarian Christmas banquet at Carlyle, Ill., were too infirm to attend. The effect of a full attendance would have been cheering to the many vigorous old men in Illinois and Missouri. The octogenarian of our day is still a young man. It is only the old gentlemen who have passed the century mark who can be said to have reached a noticeable maturity.

There is in Kentucky a lady 75 years old who is now living with her seventh husband. On learning that she would lose a pension by marrying her seventh husband, she meditated but a moment and said: "I don't know the value of a pension, but I do know a husband's value. Gimme the husband." What higher tribute could be paid to the masculine sex than these sincere words of a woman who has loved so many of us?

Ex-Postmaster Harlow may well be proud of his efforts for the improvement of the mail service. In St. Louis and many other cities the house-to-house collection of letters and sale of stamps is about to begin. The saving of time, the great convenience and the increase of business that will come with this improvement will place the postal service far in advance of what it has been.

A nursery, with toys and a nurse, is to be added to a limited express train on the Pennsylvania road, so that the little ones may travel in comfort and pay full fare. In time we may all live on railroad trains and keep house—perhaps as cheaply as it can be done anywhere else.

Two of the women of the Boston School Committee have voted against a feminine candidate for a head mastership and but one voted for her. It is absurd to suppose that in feminine government the masculine applicant is to be turned down.

One of the standing needs of the country, says a sloppy Republican organ, is more Massachusetts people. They will be more needed, perhaps, when the rate of illiteracy is reduced in Massachusetts to the Western average.

White Ghost has gone to Washington to collect $200,000 due the Sioux from the Government. He will walk when he gets it, and his people will rejoice even as a stranded company of players who find an "angel."

St. Paul's ice palace is a beautiful thing, but it would not be so attractive if all the frozen noses in St. Paul were to be displayed on its frieze. A very severe and uncomfortable climate is necessary for ice palaces.

The Government of the United States in being admitted as an honorary member of the St. Louis Clearing-house, with Clearing-house privileges, may consider itself the recipient of a large financial bouquet.

The short days of the present year have been the shortest days for years with many men who had hoped that their prosperity would arrive with McKinley.

The practice of building permit lying is a good thing to swear off from next week, considering the unprosperous condition of the municipal treasury.

Piercy's 400 acres added to Boston's largest park will give that city the largest municipal park in the United States—[illegible] acres. In a climate that is so bleak for so long a part of the year so great a stretch of beautified landscape ought to be fully appreciated when it can be seen.

The college man who is in disgrace for plagiarizing from Lyman Abbott's sermon happens to be center rush of a foot-ball team. How is a man to honestly rush theology and foot-ball at the same time?

The alarm in the West End over a dog supposed to have rabies indicates that the medical opinion that hydrophobia in man is only a disease of the imagination has not yet taken firm root.

Mr. McKinley's millionaire escort will probably swing its heels at the inaugural ball. If it should do so, the admission price of $5 will be all too low.

Leap year is passing out, leaving in the United States 3,000,000 unmarried men. Clearly, the new woman does not propose to propose.

It is likely that by the time the war in Cuba ends, the gallant Weyler will have killed the last of the pacificos.

Mr. Bloomer of Chicago having left his wife, there is one pair of Bloomers less.

MEN OF MARK.

Abram Thompson, editor of the Delaware (O.) Gazette, the oldest newspaper man in the Buckeye State, will retire at the first of the year. He was born in 1814, and has been in newspaper life for sixty-two years.

A son of De Lesseps of Suez Canal fame seems to have inherited the fiery temper of his father. He has just fought a duel with a comrade, which resulted in De Lesseps running his sabre through the lungs of his antagonist, who died almost immediately.

The aged barkeeper of the Etruria, George Peynter, retired after the Cunarder's last trip to Liverpool. He was well known to the habitual transatlantic traveler, having made 804 trips across the Atlantic and traveled nearly 3,000,000 miles without an accident, yet some people talk of the perils of the deep.

The recently appointed Japanese Charge d'Affaires accredited to Paris brought with him, as a gift from the Emperor of Japan to President Faure, the insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum. They were presented to the President with all due ceremony in the Elysee Palace the day after the Charge d'Affaires arrived.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Mme. Virginia Demont-Breton, who is the only woman painter honored with the cross of the Legion of Honor since Rosa Bonheur, has devoted herself especially to pictures of child life. She is a daughter of Jules Breton, the famous French artist, and is the wife of another artist.

Miss Frances Willard says that while it is true that her trip to the Pacific coast has been relinquished on the advice of her physician, who deemed it unadvisable to add a lecture to her official work, her health is not seriously impaired and she is advised that she will be entirely recovered with a few months' rest.

Miss Kate Ground of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, Miss Lily Wind of the Canada tribe of the Ottawas, and Miss Phoebe Hood, the daughter of a Pawnee chief, have recently been graduated as trained nurses from the Philadelphia Hospital. So far as known, they are the first Indian women who have ever taken such a course.

Mrs. Joseph Hartzell, wife of the new Methodist Episcopal Bishop to Africa, has been her husband's earnest co-worker in all philanthropic tasks, and is well known in Cincinnati and the vicinity for her broad-minded beneficence and wise charity. She is a sister of Miss Helen Culver, who recently made a gift of $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago. Mrs. Hartzell will probably go as far as Europe with her husband, remaining there while he makes his first tour of Africa, and going to the Dark Continent with him two years hence, when he undertakes his regular labors there.

SMILES BETWEEN SERMONS.

Literally Speaking.—"Talk about elevatin' de stage!" "Yes?" "Wot's de matter wid lowerin' de gallery?"—Chicago Record.

Dobson: There goes a man who made his fortune by true grit. Hobson: How did he make it? Dobson: Started a sand-paper factory.—New York Advertiser.

Anson: I believe male attire for woman lowers her religious standard. Gauley: Why so? Anson: Because in men's garb she looks like a he-then.—Washington Times.

"Perhaps the little girl would like a talking doll," suggested the salesman at the toy store. "I think I would," said the little Boston girl, speaking for herself, "if you have any that can talk intelligently. I could not endure one that giggles."—Chicago Tribune.

Distractions of Legislation.—"Have you been able to catch the speaker's eye?" asked the first lady member of Parliament. "Have I?" rejoined the second M. P. "Well, rather; I wore my navy blue bengaline with the heliotrope sleeves and the speaker couldn't keep his eyes off me."—Pearson's Weekly.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.

A woman will forgive a man for kissing her a good deal sooner than for acting sorry for it afterward.

When a girl is saying good-by to a man in the hall, why does she stand up so close and put her hands behind her?

When a man's suspender button gives way he feels about as bad as a girl when she knows her garter is slipping down.

Women don't have the same longing as men to get drunk, because they can go away somewhere and have a good cry.

Never Distanced.

From the Auburn (Ill.) Citizen.

We ask our readers to "take a sly glance" at the prospectus of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in our columns. Aside from its politics (concerning which there are several shades of opinion), the P.-D. is one of the papers that we all like to dip into, its utterances being terse yet comprehensive, bright and intelligent. As a newspaper, it is never distanced in the race.

LESBIA.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.

Happy maiden, she is free—
Let her go.
She will never care for me,
That I know.
Why should I, with eager wile,
Seek to gain her careless smile,
When she will not say, the while,
Yes or no?

I have loved her all these days
But for naught;
I have given her more of praise
Than she sought.
Though I've sung her many a tune
Sweet as birds in happy June,
All I ask is the simple boon
Of a thought.

WILLIE LEONARD CLANAHAN.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Christmas has been here and gone and most of us—certainly all of the grown folks—are glad of it. The youngsters enjoyed the pleasures of anticipation—said to be more gratifying than those of possession—until the tension became so great that they could hardly have endured another day's suspense. They have had their fill of anticipation, and, let us hope, of the realities, and they are satisfied for this season. As for the grown folks, the enjoyment they got out of the festival is in seeing the children happy, but for the purse of those of limited means, for the bodily and mental comfort of all, regardless of wealth or position, it is cause for thankfulness that "Christmas comes but once a year," as the kids sing. Once a year is often enough.

Judge Valliant's judicial opinion to the effect that an old man who marries a young woman is prima facie evidence of his being a fool will be received variously. The young man will agree with the learned Judge. The young man is apt to classify old men as fools generally, and the old man sometimes reciprocates. The young woman who has failed to become an old man's darling will also declare that the December who marries a May is a fool, and not stopping at that, they will harshly criticise Miss May's motives into the bargain. The hopeless cynic and professional woman hater will go further and declare that all men who marry are fools, no matter what the age or condition of bridegroom or bride. And the old men, what will they have to say of Judge Valliant's opinion? Perchance they will call him names, too. The old men who have a penchant for young and lovely woman have a notable precedent in King David, and from David's time until now it has been observed, and will so continue, doubtless, to the end of time, whatever judges or society may say about it.

Why will the street car companies continue to assail the nerves of passengers with those horrible clanging fare register bells? Corporations may find it necessary to adopt mechanical means in an attempt to enforce honesty among their employes, but why should the passengers be made to suffer? Why should they be deafened and unnerved and exasperated by the harsh clamor of a bell, more nerve destroying than the old-time dinner gong, and louder than the bell on the outside of the car? Theoretically, the register bell is there that passengers may note whether or not their fares are rung up. As a matter of fact, the passenger does not propose to serve any old bloated corporation in the capacity of detective. He has his own troubles and business and pleasures. He is not interested in whether the company or the conductor gets his fare. If he does not pay he cannot ride, and therefore he pays on demand. With the payment his whole interest begins and ends. He settles himself down to his morning or evening paper, or to conversation, or to idly gazing out of the window, or to sizing up his fellow-travelers after the manner of street car passengers, and he pays no attention to whether the conductor rings up ten fares or forty. The only effect the bell has on him, if he be afflicted with nerves, is that he swears afresh every time the vile bell clangs out. The worst bells in point of loudness and discord are on the Laclede avenue line, and on some of the Lindell cars. If a bell is a positive necessity, for mercy's sake give us one with a more gentle tintinnabulation.

Let the prohibitionist now proceed to go to, and that straightway. Let him no longer denounce alcoholic beverages as fraught with the fires which never die. A new use has been found for champagne as a life saver. The sparkling fluid was successfully used in New York last week as a fire extinguisher. Mrs. George B. De Forest, one of New York's 400, was at a masquerade party when her dress took fire. The necks of half a dozen bottles of champagne were knocked off hastily, the lady, who was rushing for the door, was unceremoniously knocked down and her dress drenched with the precious liquor. The fire was extinguished and Mrs. De Forest is still with us, instead of being a very unpleasant-looking charred body. The lesson to be learned here is apparent. Let everybody keep a case of champagne in the house in readiness for just such emergencies.

In accordance with a New York law in such cases made and provided, a man was arrested and sent to jail for sleeping in a theater. He went to sleep during the performance and continued to slumber peacefully on for some hours after the curtain fell, and until a watchman awakened him. I submit that theater managers should not inflict us with shows which produce somnolency. If they do they should be held particeps criminis if slumber overtake us. It is to be fervently desired that the operation of this law shall never extend to the offense of sleeping in church. In that case the always large Monday morning misdemeanor dockets in the police courts of the land will become unwieldy indeed.

That was a queer revenge an Indiana preacher took on his sleepy flock the other Sunday. An incipient fire started during the sermon. As usual, many of the congregation were dozing. The preacher quietly withdrew, leaving the sleepers to be awakened by the smoke, and to make their escape as best they could. But preachers who have congregations given to sermon naps have only themselves to blame after all, although this fact does not seem to occur to them. If the sermon is a prosy affair, dull and uninteresting, and delivered in a lugubrious monotone, the hypnotic effect is simply irresistible and will affect the most wide-awake citizen who under no other conditions would be able to sleep in daylight if he wanted to. But if the preacher is wide awake, his congregation will be with him.

When we go to witness the realistic drama the idea that the hero who narrowly escapes destruction is ever in real danger never occurs to the old-timer who knows it all—or thinks he does—and he smiles in a superior sort of way at the excitement of the uninitiate, and the wild applause he bestows on the rescue from the jaws of death. When the hero plunges from a high cliff and disappears in the wings, he knows that strong arms are there to receive him, and the timely rescue of the drowning maiden in the tank drama does not excite him, because he knows she is perfectly safe paddling around in three feet or less of water, and that only the exigencies of the drama demand her rescue. But after all, there are dramas in which the realism is so real that the opportune rescue is an actual necessity to avert a tragedy. Phoebe Davies was nearly the victim of one the other day in San Francisco. The play of "The Cotton King" demands that she be rescued from being all mussed up by an elevator. Miss Davies lay down as usual to be rescued in the nick of time, according to programme. The elevator came down on time, but the rescuer forgot his cue. The elevator was none of your light card-board affairs, but a real cage weighing 2,000 pounds, which was operated by two men and a windlass behind the scenes. When the actress, realizing that her rescuer had forgotten her as the elevator descended, screamed, the audience thought it was all in the play and applauded vigorously. Only the stage hands knew the scream was an interpolation and their quick work with crowbars was only just in time to save the actress from being crushed to death. As it was, she was taken out unconscious and badly bruised.

An unknown actor stole a ride on a freight train and was killed a few days ago near Belleville, Ill. He was the victim of his own rashness in violating all precedents set by the artists and paragraphers on the funny papers. The stranded actor's correct role in traveling is in counting the ties from Kalamazoo to New York. The actor and the cross-ties is as standard a witticism as the mother-in-law and the goat. The fate of the unknown Thespian may serve as a warning to others of the profession not to attempt to violate the canons laid down by the funny men of the press.

What a change has come over the drama and its patrons and the public generally since the days when a futile attempt was made to introduce the "Passion Play" into this country. Such a drama, although seen annually by thousands of Americans at Oberammergau, was pronounced the most monstrous profanation if offered in America. It was contended by members of the profession that as the United States is not a theocracy, that it was no more of a profanation to depict the Christ on the mimic stage than to have the Pagan gods represented, and that those whose religious scruples would be offended by the representation were not compelled to witness it. But the preachers and the laity were up in arms about it, and even the courts were called on to enjoin the performance. But now one of the successes of the day is Wilson Barrett's play, "The Sign of the Cross," in which the characters and scenes are all biblical. And now we hear from London of another Bible play by Mr. Barrett in "The Daughters of Babylon," which is built upon Deuteronomy, chapter 22, verses 23 and 24, "If a damsel that is a virgin be betrothed unto an husband," and be taken by another, "then ye shall bring them both unto the gate of that city, and ye shall stone them with stones that they die." Its period is 616 years B. C. It is Babylon—gorgeous, flamboyant Babylon—under the rule of Nebuchadnezzar, the King. The play presents you with a picture of the worship of the golden image, the processions in honor of the great god Baal, and all the pomp and splendor of barbaric worship. The second act shows the hanging gardens of Babylon.

If this sort of thing keeps on the actor of the future may be expected to give out his text as regularly as the preacher.

Some thirty years ago there was a great hullabaloo over an alleged epidemic of garroting in London. The garrote as practiced by footpads is an unknown crime to the younger generation. It was accomplished by two men. One half strangled the victim by slipping up behind him and firmly inclosing his throat and neck in his right arm, while the confederate went through the pockets of the helpless prisoner. This alleged epidemic of garroting became so rife, according to the papers, that it attained more than local celebrity, and through cable dispatches the stories of this phase of London crime became quite familiar to newspaper readers on this side. After thirty years the truth about it has just transpired. There was no such epidemic at all. Charles A. Cooper, the veteran editor of the Scotsman, who has published a volume containing his reminiscences of fifty years in newspaper work, tells the story for the first time.

In those days most of the news gathering was done by space writers—"penny-a-liners," they were called. Once or twice footpads really did resort to garroting. The items proved to be sensational and were greedily read. Here was a gold mine for the penny-a-liners and they hastened to work it for all it was worth. Every night these enterprising journalists proceeded to have some one garroted—in their minds. The papers teemed with hold-ups in all parts of the city, and the editors scored an inefficient police for not arresting anybody. The question of making garroting a capital offense was agitated, but the police could catch no garroters. In fact, the police had no official reports of such crimes being committed. They could find neither victims nor witnesses, but still the papers teemed with garrote robberies, with a wealth of circumstantial detail, and the criticisms of the police kept up apace.

The penny-a-liners were getting rich, but they overreached themselves.

The principal journalistic garroters were two brothers named Geary. One night they wrote a thrilling story of a garroting outrage in St. Paul's Churchyard. They killed the gentleman who was robbed; that is, they stated that he had died of the injuries he had received. The city police had never heard of the affair, and they were anxious to get particulars of it from the newspapers that had printed the story. They got all that could be given, but it was not much. There had been no murder, no robbery, no disturbance of the peace of any kind. The whole report was an invention. From that time little more was heard about garrotink in London. It would never have done for the papers to confess that they had been victimised, and had, in turn, victimised the public. They merely stopped printing garrote stories, and the scare simply died out. The fake is not an American invention.

The Bible does not always bring peace to the household. Mrs. William T. Mead, the wife of a Harlem undertaker, sued him for divorce. In his cross-bill Mr. Mead charges his wife with cruel and inhuman conduct, consisting in part of throwing the family Bible at him, when she lost her temper. The good book, under certain conditions, ceases to be a message of peace. In this case it raised large lumps on Mr. Mead's anatomy and he did not approve of this manner of spreading the gospel.

George Ellison of Manistique, Mich., traded his wife off for a dog to his brother-in-law. Mrs. Ellison was quite agreeable to the change in ownership. A dog as a companion has advantages over a wife. The dog does not talk back, nor need a new bonnet at every change of the moon. It does not flirt nor go shopping, nor gossip, nor tattle, nor backbite, nor threaten to go back to ma. The dog does not intrude the mother-in-law on the domestic circle, and it is more faithful than the kind of wife who consents to be traded off occasionally. Mr. Ellison has sense.

THE LOOKER-ON.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(The Post-Dispatch does not hold itself responsible for any opinions or statements of facts in these letters. It is a free parliament.)

Protect the Motormen.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

It seems that the people are at present interested in forgetting one another more and more; they seem to be getting hardened. Some months ago it was suggested to change the name of "King's highway." Dozens of letters appeared in these columns on the subject. Not long ago it was suggested that a law be passed to compel street car companies to protect their motormen from the cold November rain, the drizzling sleet, falling snow and terrific howling west winds of our wintry nights by vestibuling their cars. Not one more voice was raised, not one encouraging letter written, not one appeal was made in behalf of the thousands of suffering Missouri motormen, who dare not complain themselves for fear of being added to the army of vagrants now on hand. Has the recent political contest taken all the fellow-feeling out of the public? Have they lost all hope of victory against railroads? Has even the editor of the great Post-Dispatch buried the tomahawk? Heaven help us if such is the case. Democrats fulfill your promises or be doomed.

St. Louis, Dec. 26. A. A. L.

A Happy Scholar.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

So much has been written about the different Christmas entertainments of the scholars of our public schools, I hope you will find space enough in the columns of your valuable paper to publish this letter of mine. I am a scholar of the Walnut Park Public School, and am not ashamed to say so. I am keeping right up with the rest in my studies, and through the instructions of my able teacher, Miss Kate O'Brien, assisted by Miss O'Leary, have made great progress. On Thursday, Dec. 24, was a day long to be remembered. We had recitations and songs, as well as a live Santa Claus to gladden the hearts of all. There were stockings filled with goodies, toys, dolls, nuts and what-nots. It was a day of peace and good will to all. I hope the many visitors from down town will not feel offended because they could not all be provided with seats. My schoolroom is getting small. We now have 75 scholars, where last year there were only 25, but I know the School Board will soon provide for a new school, and then the Walnut Park School children will only be too glad to have our down-town cousins come out and share the pleasure with us.

FREDDIE MOELLING.
St. Louis, Dec. 26.

"Beer Garden Musicians."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Ernst, director of the Symphony and Sunday concerts, remarked several days ago, through the columns of your paper, that the musicians of St. Louis who were not members of said Symphony Orchestra were beer-garden musicians. The St. Louis musicians organized the Symphony and Sunday concerts for the advancement of music in our city; and Mr. Ernst was hired to conduct these concerts. Instead of attending to his duties, he came forward with much sarcasm against the musicians of St. Louis who are not members of the Symphony Orchestra, but who in reality were the originators of said organization. I wish to state, from personal knowledge, that the best musicians in our city are employed in the first-class theaters, and not by Mr. Ernst's Symphony Orchestra.

About Mr. Ernst's jealousy and sarcasm of the Kunkel concerts, I will state that I had the honor to play at one of Mr. Kunkel's concerts. My selections were a Concerto Russe for violin and piano, by Lalo; a rhapsodie by Jean Hubay, and a paraphrase of the introduction and Siciliana by Mascagni-Wilhelmj. Mr. Kunkel played the "Sonata Pathetique," by Beethoven. Mr. Ernst calls this cheap music—the great works of Beethoven and Mascagni! Poor man! I wish he would keep his criticism and sarcasm for himself; he needs it very badly.

St. Louis, Dec. 26. GUIDO PARISI.

Our Duty to Cuba.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Various business interests are decrying what they call "mere sentiment" in the consideration of the Cuban question.

But liberty and emancipation from national serfdom are the fundamental principles underlying our form of government. There is something in the Cuban affair entirely beyond sentiment.

The foremost republic of the world cannot afford to stultify itself by holding aloof from simple considerations of profit and loss while a suffering colony, situated exactly as we were situated in 1776, sweats blood in a vain endeavor to throw off the hateful yoke of foreign domination and pillage.

It is asserted that Mr. Cleveland has passed his word to Spain that we shall not interfere with the Spanish programme during the remainder of his administration. That is, indeed, a remarkable truce, where one side binds itself to look another way while the other side is left free to do whatever malice or revenge may suggest, backed by the devilish ingenuity of a hired butcher with a personal grievance to avenge.

But we are warned that if we recognize the independence of Cuba, Spain will declare war against us. Is there anything in that to scare us into cowardly connivance of crime and infamy beyond parallel in modern history?

God seems to have set the Western Hemisphere aside for the proper nourishment and development of republics, and it is the mission and imperative duty of the United States of America to see to it that whenever one of these little republics lifts its head above the soil of the three Americas, no weed of foreign growth shall choke its rise.

JAY BYRD.
St. Louis, Dec. 26.

Not Area, but Value.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In commenting editorially on the Governor of Washington, in the Post-Dispatch of the 15th inst., you say "The Single Taxers, from Henry George down, have been and are contending that land should be the only thing taxed." I do not think that you would intentionally make a misstatement and therefore call your attention to the fact that you have here made a misstatement that is the most misleading of all those that are used to create prejudice against the single tax. Such statement gives the idea of a tax to be applied by area. The single-tax contention is for the taxation of land values. Under that system one lot in the business portion of St. Louis might pay more tax than several farms in the country.

Single Tax is a misnomer. The proposition that it is used to designate is really the abolition of taxes. It proposes to take the yearly rental value of land, exclusive of improvements, which value is created solely by the community, not by the owner, to pay the expenses of the Government needed by the community, instead of wringing it from the producer, as under the present system, while letting the non-producing land-owner pocket that which the community creates.

J. FRANK WALSH.
St. Louis, Dec. 17.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READERS.—No way of ascertaining.

A CONSTANT READER.—In the early part of October.

R READER OF THE POST.—See answer to "Inverness."

A. AND B.—Thomas A. Edison is not only rich, he is very rich.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Your book dealer will be able to supply you.

INVERNESS.—The ordinary rule is "I drank" and "I have drunk."

G. Y., JR.—We answered your query a month ago. You would not inherit.

B. B.—The diamond flush is a better hand than the straight, but it does not necessarily win.

T. J. SMITH.—The "Bland dollar" intended for use in China was called in a long time ago.

M. F. H.—The other party is wrong. "Handsome" is frequently and correctly applied to women.

S. KLEINBERGER.—Judged by the number of his lady loves Eugene Sue was very much of a man indeed.

TEN-YEAR READER.—It has no special value. We do not know the address of any St. Louis numismatist.

J. M. MACE, Aurora, Tex.—1. Parts of opposing electoral tickets are elected when electors individually run ahead of their companions. 2. The Electoral College, composed of electors chosen by the States, meets once every four years in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., to choose a President. 3. Bryan carried South Carolina by a very [illegible] majority.

REVISORS ARE IN A DEADLOCK.

MARSHALL AND M'MATH CROSS HORNS OVER THE CHARTER.

THE COMPTROLLER FOR PEACE.

Public Improvements and Special Assessments the Rocks on Which They Are Stuck.

The Charter Revision Commission is "stuck." It has been at a standstill for ten days, and is now seemingly no nearer an agreement on the matter which is causing the delay than at first.

The Commission is in the middle of article VI. Public improvements and special assessments are the rocks upon which it is stranded.

President Robert E. McMath and City Counsellor Wm. C. Marshall each has a plan. Each thinks his is the thing and neither will give in to the other.

Comptroller Isaac H. Sturgeon, whose special mission in life is to throw oil on troubled waters, is trying to effect a compromise. He said yesterday he felt certain the deadlock would be broken at to-morrow's meeting, but Mr. Sturgeon is a very optimistic gentleman. Others who are acquainted with the tenacity of the two gentlemen are by no means so confident.

Mr. Marshall's idea is that the cost of improving, reconstructing and maintaining streets should be assessed and collected as a special tax on the property fronting or bordering on the street, in the proportion that the linear feet of each lot bears to the total number of linear feet of all property fronting or bordering it. Special tax bills shall be made out in the name of the contractor and delivered to him and his receipt taken for all claims against the city. They shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from thirty days after demand of payment thereof.

The special tax bills are to be made payable at once, but any person may at any time prior to the issuing of the tax bill, in writing, apply to the Assessor of Special Taxes to have his bill divided into four equal parts, payable in one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent, provided that the property owner will at the same time file a written waiver of all objections, and the regularity of the proceedings of the city in authorizing or issuing the tax bill, and all objections to the regularity, legality and form of the tax bill and the liability of the property to pay it.

Mr. McMath's plan, if adopted, will make it possible to improve the cross streets, which, under the present system, are sadly neglected. He would do this by extending the area over which the cost of construction is to be distributed. He would have one-third of the cost assessed against the abutting property and the remaining two-thirds against the abutting property and also the area property, which, in the judgment of the Board of Public Improvements, would be benefited by the improvement. One-third of the cost is assessed against the adjoining property in the ratio of frontage and the two-thirds on all the property in a defined district in the ratio of areas.

Mr. McMath thinks the special tax bills should be made payable in five annual installments. He is also in favor of raising the limit on special taxes to 40 per cent of the assessed valuation of fronting property.

Comptroller Sturgeon's proposed compromise is a blending of the ideas of Mr. Marshall and Mr. McMath.

BAYARD IGNORED.

Pushed Aside by Cleveland and Olney, So the Story Is Printed in London.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Official and diplomatic circles are in a flutter over an outspoken article on Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, in the Chronicle of Thursday last. Hitherto it has been the custom of the English press to lavishly praise him, and he has been everywhere presented as the American who single-handed accomplished the Anglo-American entente. The Chronicle upon the occasion referred to gave great prominence to a Washington letter saying that instead of rendering either country service, Mr. Bayard, by minimizing the gravity of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message to Congress, was a dangerous representative of the United States during a great crisis, and it was no thanks to him that the situation did not lead to the most serious consequence.

The Chronicle's correspondent further claims to have the highest authority for making the statement that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney were anxious a year ago that Mr. Bayard should resign; that all of the negotiations were taken out of his hands, and that he has known nothing of what has passed between Washington and the Foreign Office here, but has been content to be pushed aside without resenting it.

WORKED THE HOTELS.

Schemer Thought to Be Under Arrest in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—A man whose name is thought to be W. Ferris is under arrest here and is supposed to be the same man who last month succeeded in having the proprietors of the Grand Hotel and the Gilsey House and Sturtevant House in New York cash bogus postoffice money orders. The New York hotel men were deceived by the money order blank, stolen from the postoffice at Granville, O., which was presented to them. Ferris registered at the Lexington Hotel, and attempted to work the same game as he had in New York, but was arrested. When taken into custody he had a large number of money order blanks on the postoffice at Granville and the office stamper. The postoffice at Granville was, on the night of November 27, robbed of its stamps and money, the stamper and 150 money order blanks.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible, and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 175, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed package.

NOW FOR... REMNANTS!

Some of the Grandest, Most Unapproachable, Purse-Tempting Remnant Bargains Possible to imagine, the result of our unprecedented holiday trade. Stock-Taking begins Tuesday, and we are determined not to be bothered by short lengths or odds and ends, consequently we almost annihilate the prices on all such lots, and present to you

THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE YEAR FOR UNPARALLELED ECONOMY!

Item	Price
Christmas Cards That were marked 5c, 10c and 12½c, your choice of any that remain, each	1c
Remnants of Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, Fancy Prints, Tickings, Ginghams and Canton Flannels (in basement), worth regularly up to 8½c per yard	3½c
Remnants of Linings, in Satine, Cable Cord, Silesia, Surah Twills, etc., in 1 to 6 yard lengths, and worth in the piece from 10c to 20c per yard, your choice, per yard	3½c
Remnants of Oriental, Torchon and Valenciennes Laces and Hamburg, Swiss and Nainsook edges, 1 to 6 inches wide, worth up to 20c, your choice, per yard	4c
Remnants of Plain and Fancy Silkolines, Drapery Swisses, Japanese Crepes and Sash Laces, in lengths up to 3 yards, worth up to 25c per yard, your choice Monday, per yard	5c
Remnants of Bleached Pillow Casing, Outing Flannels, Fleeced Flannelettes, Wool-filled Dress Goods, Satines, etc., worth as high as 15c, your choice (in basement) Monday, per yd	5c
Remnants of German double and single faced Fancy Eiderdowns, Black Sateens, Cretons, Drapery Sateens, French Long Cloths, 48-inch wide Sheetings, Zephyr Ginghams, etc., worth up to 20c, your choice (in basement) Monday, per yard	7½c
Remnants of Oriental, Venetian and Guipure Laces, Nainsook, Hamburg and Swiss Embroideries, 5 to 10 inches wide, worth 25c to 40c, your choice Monday, per yard	9c
Odds and Ends of All Linen Towels, fringed and hemmed, some slightly soiled from handling, worth up to 20c. Monday, each	9c
Remnants of Domestic Dress Goods, such as Scotch Plaids, Bourettes, Brocades, Henriettas Albatross in Evening Shades, Novelty Camel's Hair Suiting, etc., every yard of which is worth regularly from 25c to 50c, your choice Monday, per yard	15c
Odd Lots of Ladies' and Children's Fine Wool and Cashmere Mitts, Men's Silk Tecks and Four-in-Hand Ties, Children's Jersey Ribbed Cotton Union Suits and Ladies' and Children's Black Cotton Hose, these are worth up to 75c, but are broken lots, so your choice Monday	19c

GRAND-LEADER

815-821 North Broadway

A Cloak Slaughter.

Preparatory to Stock-taking, we Will Slash Prices on our entire stock to a Point never before reached, even at the Grand-Leader.

Item	Price
Lot I—Ladies' Jackets and Capes, in both rough and smooth goods, blues and black, and formerly sold at $4.98, $5.98 and $6.98; your choice Monday	$3.25
Lot II—Ladies' Jackets and Capes, of smooth and rough goods that we did sell from $8.00 to $10.00 each, and thought them cheap at that, now you may choose Monday for	$4.98
Lot III—Ladies' blue, black and tan Jackets, that cannot possibly be duplicated under $11.00, $12.00 or $13.00, our Monday price, each	$6.98
Lot IV—Includes all our best and most stylish Jackets and Capes, silk lined, and formerly sold as high as $20.00. These are the pick of our splendid stock and will go with a rush on Monday, each	$9.98
Ladies' Skirts Of Figured Brilliantine, 4½ yards wide, velvet faced and well made; would be cheap at $2.98; Monday, each	$1.25
Ladies' Wrappers In newest patterns of Cashmerette, nicely trimmed and in the latest styles and shapes; regular price $1.50, Grand-Leader Monday price each	98c
Children's Reefer Jackets With Velvet Collars, in blue and brown plaids, sizes 4 to 14 years; reduced from $2.75, Monday, each	$1.48
Misses' Jackets—All the latest styles, in smooth and rough goods, colors red or brown, reduced from $5.00 and $6.00; our Monday price, each	$3.25
Misses' Jackets and Reefers—All colors, in the very latest styles—sizes 6 to 16 years; always sold before at $7.50 and $8.50. Your choice Monday	$4.98

Third Floor Odds and Ends.

Item	Price
Thin Glass Tumblers, worth 75c per dozen each	3c
Fruit Plates, elegantly decorated; each, 19c, 15c and	10c
Card Receivers of Carlsbad China, worth up to $1.50 each, 89c, 39c and	29c
Salad Bowls, Cracker Jars, etc., worth up to $2.75 each, $1.49, 89c, and	49c
Reception Lamps, with globe to match, worth regularly $3.25, each	$2.19
TOYS All remaining Toys and Games at exactly	⅓ off

Item	Price
Odds and Ends of Japanese Crepe Pillows, ¾-yard Tapestry Samples, Tapestry and Chenille Table Covers, Ruffled Denim Head Rests, etc. (on 3d floor), worth up to 59c each; your choice Monday	19c
Remnants of Fine Table Damask, colored and all linen, bleached and ½-bleached, none of which is worth less than 50c per yard; Monday (on 1st floor) your choice, per yard	29c
Odds and Ends of Fascinators, Ice Wool Shawls, Zephyr Shawls, Infants' Sacques, Hoods and Leggings, Ladies' Hoods and Scarfs, worth up to 75c each, to be closed out Monday (on 3d floor) at, each	39c
Remnants of Wool Dress Goods, such as 54-inch Bourette Suiting, 54-inch Novelty Poodle Cloth, 50-inch Plain Serge, 42-inch Bulb Suiting and 54-inch Scotch Tweed, lengths of from 1 to 8 yards, worth in the piece from 75c to $1.25; your choice Monday, per yard	40c
Odd Lots of Men's Fleece-Lined Underwear, Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Natural and Ecru Vests and Pants, and Men's Fine Fleece-Lined Dogskin Gloves, some of these worth as high as $1.25; Monday your choice	49c
Remnants of Silks, in lengths of from 1 to 10 yards, and comprising Black Brocade Gros-Grain, Black Brocade Satin Duchess, Black Brocade Taffeta, Changeable Taffeta, Persian, Oriental and Dresden Taffetas, the finest qualities, worth from 85c up to $1.75 per yard; your pick from the lot Monday, per yard	59c
Remnants of Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and Moquette Carpets, in 5 to 20 yard lengths and worth up to $1.35; Monday, on the third floor we close them out at the remarkably low price of, per yard	60c
Odd Lots of Children's Fur Sets in various styles, and worth up to $3.50, Monday, per set	98c
Odd Lots of Holiday Boxes, such as Toilet Sets, etc., which sold as high as $3.50; Monday's bargain price, each	98c
Odds and Ends of Smyrna, Wilton and China Goat Fur Rugs, 30x60 inches, and worth up to $3.75 each, to be closed out Monday at, each	$1.75

The Fastest Growing Store in America

GRAND-LEADER

COLORED MURDERER LYNCHED.

He Was Strung Up in the Jail Yard at Owensboro.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 26.—Alfred Holt, alias Alexander, colored murderer of Police Officer A. White, was taken from jail by a mob, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and hanged to a tree in the Court-house yard.

About 2:15 two men knocked at the jail doors, and in response to a question from Deputy Jailer John Ashby, Jr., who demanded who had knocked, said they had a prisoner they wished to lock up for safekeeping. Thus thrown off his guard, young Ashby opened the door, only to face two big revolvers. He was overpowered before he could utter a cry and the keys were taken from him.

Holt was taken out of the jail to the east side, facing the Rudd House. A rope was placed about his neck. At the word of command he was swung high in the air, and in ten minutes was dead. He had strangled to death.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 26.—Commonwealth Attorney Rowe made application to Gov. Bradley to offer a reward for the lynchers of the negro Holt, at Owensboro.

Cease coughing by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you at once.

WHO IS THIS GIRL?

Warrensburg Wonders Whether She Eloped or Was Abducted.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Dec. 26.—Wednesday night a man giving the name of R. G. Johnson, aged about 50, brought a girl scarcely 16 to a Warrensburg boarding house. He said the girl was his wife. On Thursday a greatly excited young man called at the boarding house and asked for a girl named Lizzie Brown. Johnson's wife fitted the description to a dot, but she strenuously denied that she was the girl wanted. A little later Johnson called for his bride and the two drove off and nothing further has been heard of them. It looks like an abduction or a very strange elopement.

MURDER CHARGED.

Indictment Found Against Alderman O'Malley of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Alderman Thomas J. O'Malley of the Twenty-second Ward was to-day indicted by the Grand-jury for the murder of Gus Collander on election night in November, 1894.

O'Malley's indictment has created a sensation. He was elected to the Council last spring with the indorsement of the Municipal Voters' League and has made a good record.

PIANOS SLAUGHTERED.

W. T. Bobbitt's slaughter sale, at 1114 Olive street, will continue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and close Thursday evening. Remember this is the only genuine slaughter sale in the city. Four floors already cleared, but two remain, and every piano must be closed out by Jan. 1. Don't buy a piano of any make until you see him. Go and make him an offer and you will surely get a piano.

KANSAS CITY BURGLARS.

Opened Two Large Safes and Got a Pile of Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Cracksmen opened two large safes in the W. W. Morgan Clothing Co.'s store some time last night and are believed to have secured a substantial booty.

Members of the firm decline to state how much the burglars secured, but it is believed that the total receipts since Thursday evening, which are known to have been heavy, was gotten away with.

Husband Dead and Wife Missing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—A Waubay, S. D., special to the Dispatch says: Joseph Schrabeck, who lived four miles northeast of this place, was found dead in bed this morning by John Wall, who lives near. He says that last night he heard a great row and afterwards saw Mrs. Schrabeck and their ten-year-old son leave the house with another man.

OF THE YEAR approaches, but the need of good Laundry Soap will continue.

Wm. Waltke & Co.

Appreciate this. Therefore they use the greatest care and employ skillful assistants in the make of their

EXTRA FAMILY SOAP

In which they use the best materials obtainable. Their more than thirty-five years' experience aids them in making a laundry soap that lasts well, cleans without unnecessary labor, produces white, clear, clean looking clothes in the shortest possible time and never injures hands or clothes.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine always has this mark on the bars: WM. WALTKE & CO. EXTRA FAMILY SOAP ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Large Bar for 10 Cents.

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Justice Pryor's Ruling Against a Society That Meets on Sunday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Justice Roger A. Pryor of the Supreme Court to-day denied the application of the Agudath Hakehiloth, a Hebrew religious society, for a certificate of incorporation. The Justice takes exception to this clause of the articles of incorporation:

"The time of holding its annual meeting is to be on each and every second Sunday of January of each and every year."

Justice Pryor says: "The question is not whether such meetings on Sunday are illegal, but whether they should be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court. A thing may be lawful and yet not laudable. As Justice of the Supreme Court, I may not approve that which the immemorial and uniform policy of the State condemns. Because the holding of corporate meetings on Sunday is contrary to the public policy of the State, if not to the letter of its law, I decline to approve this certificate."

Miss Anthony Will Attend.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Miss Susan B. Anthony and her sister, Miss Mary Anthony, will attend the National World Suffrage Convention, which will begin next Monday at Des Moines, Io.

CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR: I have an absolute Cure for CONSUMPTION and all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all conditions of Wasting Away. By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been *permanently cured*. So proof-positive am I of its power to cure, I will send *FREE* to anyone afflicted, THREE BOTTLES of my Newly Discovered Remedies, upon receipt of Express and Postoffice address.

Always sincerely yours,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

When writing the Doctor, please mention this paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HAGAN.

10—20—30

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE

12:30 to 10:30.

JOHNSTON BENNETT
and S. MILLER KENT,
QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE,
KITTY MITCHELL,
LAWRENCE AND HARRINGTON,
3 RACKETT BROS.
CHAS. V. SEAMON.
FERGUSON BROS.,
ANNIE LAUGHLIN,
MAE BRITTON,
GLOSS BROS.,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
KILROY AND RAWSON,
THE DAWSONS,
JOHN T. POWERS,
MORRIS and GOODWIN.

We still retain our famous Orchestra of 12 musicians.

Parquette Reserved, 50c.

Entire change of bill Monday.

$5.00 Cash and $5.00 a Month

On All Kinds of

Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Carpets

And Everything for Housekeeping.

50 Per Cent Cheaper Than Any House Up Town.

Take the Broadway Cable Cars to

FRITSCH'S

New Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.

STORES: 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515 and 1517 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Bring this Ad. and get a Fine 1897 Calendar.

Open Until 9 O'Clock Every Night.

MISSOURI GIRL'S SEARCH.

Wants Evidence of Her Father's Death for Legal Purposes.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 26.—Miss Mary Ellen Thaxter of Sedalia, Mo., is here endeavoring to obtain confirmatory evidence of the death of her father, Everett Thaxter—if he be indeed dead—to expedite the distribution of a half million dollars estate in St. Louis, in which he is interested to the extent of $250,000.

Ten years ago Thaxter came West and five years ago he lived in the neighborhood of Oswego, Ore., with Frank Merrick. Thaxter disappeared and Merrick said he returned to Missouri. A skeleton supposed to be Thaxter's was later found in a well. Merrick was accidentally killed before the suspicion against him took the shape of a murder charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOPKINS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY TEN, TWENTY, THIRTY CENTS.

GREAT NEW YEAR'S WEEK OFFERING!

Nothing could be more acceptable to the community in Holiday remembrance than the VERY BEST of Entertainment—At the same time maintaining the Ridiculously Low Scale of prices. Such prices and high standard of attractions as have made the HOPKINS' THEATERS pre-eminently superior and prosperous.

LOOK AT THIS BILL!

THE CAPABLE STOCK COMPANY IN THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS. ROOMS FOR RENT.

A Great Vaudeville Treat.

The European Novelty Artists,

ABA, ZEBRA AND VORA,

Gymnastic Marvels.

Another European Novelty,

Levanter's Dog Orchestra,

The Acme of Animal Intelligence.

Return of the St. Louis Favorites,

WARD AND CURRAN

In their Grotesque Comedy Specialty.

HAMILTON AND HART,

Operatic Sketch Artists.

RUSSELL AND RUSSELL,

Acrobatic Comedians.

THOMAS F. KELLEY,

Descriptive Baritone.

Debut in Vaudeville of the Favorite St. Louis Soprano,

HARRIET JACQUES.

Together with many other Specialty Artists and the Wonder of the Age,

—THE—

BIOGRAPH

Producing Views of Natural Scenes With Most Perfect Detail—the Latest and Finest Device Invented—Marvelous Achievements. New Views.

CONTINUOUS—1 TO 10:30—CONTINUOUS

10-20-30-CENTS-10-20-30

KUNKEL'S POPULAR CONCERTS

14TH STREET THEATER.
Every Sunday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Popular Prices—10c, 15c and 25c.

Soloists—Miss Ludwig, Soprano; Mr. Searles, Tenor; Mr. Braun, Violinist; Mr. Kunkel, Pianist.

New Incorporations.

The Sanitary Dairy Co. of Missouri was incorporated yesterday with $15,000 capital stock, half paid, of which Milton Gulterman holds one share as an individual and 297 shares as trustee; and Samuel Gulterman and A. C. Stiebel one share each.

The E. H. Michel Floral Co. filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The capital stock is $4,000, fully paid up, of which E. H. Michel holds thirty-eight shares and E. A. Michel and Henry Berning one share each.

The H. Marquardt Marble and Granite Co. has been formed with [illegible] paid up capital stock. Henry Marquardt, Sr., holds [illegible] shares; Henry C. Marquardt, Jr., [illegible] shares, and Edward H. Rottmann and Aug. H. Pfeiffer one share each.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTURY THEATER.

Al Hayman and Will J. Davis, Mgrs.

THIS SUNDAY NIGHT.

50c Matinee Wednesday.
New Year's Matinee Friday.
Regular Matinee Saturday.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S Complete Production of Canary & Lederer's New York Casino's Unequaled Success.

THE LADY SLAVEY.

(Slavey is the English term for a maid of all work.)

Be Sure and See the..... WONDER DANCE By Marie Dressler and Dan Daly.

Cast of Universal Favorites.

Marie Dressler,
Chas. Danby,
Chas. Kirke,
Richard Carle,
Nicholas Burnham,
Jos. Greensfelder,
George Tallman,
Dan Daly,
Annie Buckley,
Marie George,
Jessie Carlisle,
Lida Lear,
Clara Franton,
Dorothy Neville,
La Petite Adelaide.

60—Chorus and Ballet—60

AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

SEE

THE SWEET BICYCLE GIRLS.
THE SPIRITED, DASHING GAVOTTES.
THE SUMPTUOUS COSTUMES.
THE BEAUTIFUL FEMALE CHORUS.

SUNDAY, JAN. 3—CENTURY THEATER—THE SUCCESS OF NEW YORK AND LONDON—THE GEISHA

14th Street Theater

14th Street Near Olive.

New Year's Week Beginning To-Night,

The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown

Greatest Society Comedy Now Before the Public

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and New Year's Day,

50c for Best Seats.

HERBERT SPARLING The Celebrated English Comedian, with the Original JOHN R. ROGERS, Comedians, And Pretty School Girls.

NEXT WEEK—HOYTS' A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

OLYMPIC

SIX NIGHTS ONLY, Beginning

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT

MATINEE New Year's Day and Saturday.

Return From Australia—THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,

MR. N. C.

GOODWIN

SUPPORTED BY

MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT AND A SUPERB COMEDY COMPANY

Presenting for the first five nights and New Year's and Saturday Matinees, for the first time here, the DELIGHTFUL COMEDY, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

By Madeline Lucette Ryley, author of "Christopher, Jr."

SATURDAY EVENING—Special—Only Presentation—Mr. Goodwin as Bob Acres (first time here) THE RIVALS

MONDAY, JAN. 4—Miss Georgia Cayvan.

STANDARD.

MATINEE at 2.
TO-NIGHT at 8.

REILLY & WOODS' BIGSHOW

PETRIE AND ELISE.
3—SISTERS LANE—3
ROBETTA AND DORETO.
CARRIE SCOTT.
THE OLIFANS.
SMITH AND COOK.
PAULO AND DIKA.
KELLY, M'BRIDE AND WALTON.
PAT REILLY.
EVA ARMSTRONG.

The Latest PARISIAN SENSATION,

LE MODEL,

Introducing MLLE. DIKA, the Handsomest Costumed Artiste on the stage.

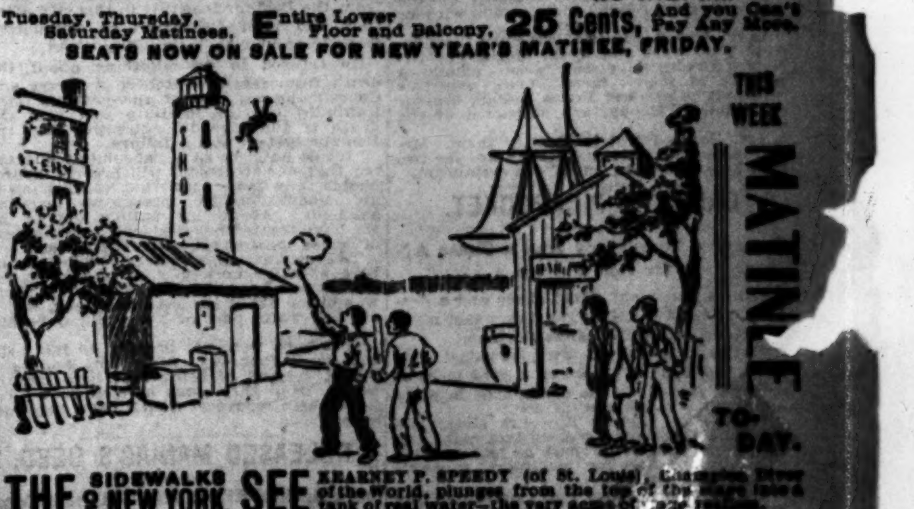
HAVLIN'S

The Most Popular Theater in the City and at Popular Prices.

15c, 25c, 35c and 50c NO HIGHER.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Matinees. Entire Lower Floor and Balcony, 25 Cents, And you Can't Pay Any More.

SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, FRIDAY.



THIS WEEK MATINEE TO-DAY.

THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK. SEE KEARNEY P. SPEEDY (of St. Louis), Champion Diver of the World, plunges from the top of the stage into a tank of real water—the very acme of stage realism.

Coming, Sunday Matinee, Jan. 3—NEIL BURGESS' NEW "COUNTY FAIR."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs,

ENTERTAINMENT HALL,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Reserved Seats, 50c and $1.00. Tickets at Bollman's, 1120 Olive street. Dec. 21, 9 a. m.

FURS REPAIRED.

[illegible]

26th. EXPOSITION
SUNDAY POPULAR CO
SUNDAY, DE
SYMPHONY
MR. ALFRED

NATATORIUM

A KNOT OF HAIR SAVED HER LIFE.

MISS M. E. ROESCH ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO FOOTPAD.

GOT OFF WITH HER PURSE.

White Girl Knocked Down and Robbed by a Black Brute on Park Avenue.

Miss M. E. Roesch, 19 years old, was assaulted by a negro at the mouth of the alley on the north side of Park avenue, between Grattan and Dillon streets, at 7 o'clock last night.

He struck her on the head with a rubber hose two feet long, through which had been passed a heavy iron rod. The blow knocked her to the pavement, and while she was prostrate the negro grabbed her pocketbook and escaped.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock Miss Roesch left her home at 1412 St. Ange avenue to go to the house of a friend for dinner.

As she was crossing the alley on Park avenue she encountered the footpad, who sprang out of the darkness.

She had combed her hair back and had rolled the heavy braids into a large knot at the back of her head and just under the apex of her hat.

It was on that mass of hair that the dan[illegible]erous weapon descended, and while Miss [illegible]oesch was not rendered unconscious she [illegible]s knocked to the pavement.

She screamed. The negro stooped over her and took her purse, which she had in her hand.

Her screams were heard by Henry Roy of 1905 Park avenue, who was passing on the other side of the street. He ran over and assisted Miss Roesch to her feet. The negro had darted up the alley.

L. F. Hammer of 1315 Dillon street heard the screams and ran up the alley to where the assault had been made.

Mr. Hammer and Mr. Roy assisted Miss Roesch to her home and then reported the matter to the police.

Detectives found the weapon the negro had used. It was a rubber hose about two feet long. In it was a heavy iron rod extending from end to end. Altogether the weapon weighed about ten pounds. Had it fallen on the head where there was no great amount of hair the skull would have been crushed.

The heavy knot on the back of her head saved Miss Roesch.

She is not able to give a very good description of the negro. She remembers that he was very black, wore a slouch hat and dark clothes.

COAL COMPANY IN STRAITS.

Receiver Appointed for the Columbus and Hocking.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26.—Jay O. Moss of Sandusky was this evening appointed receiver for the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. His bond was fixed at $40,000. Mr. Moss is president of the company.

The receivership was precipitated by the receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad taking judgments aggregating $60,405 against the company for freight charges. The receiver will continue the business of the company.

It is understood the receivership is a provisional arrangement, as the bondholders and stockholders have appointed committees to effect a reorganization. The capital stock is $5,000,000, owned mostly by Eastern people, and the bonded indebtedness is $930,000.

The company owns about 13,000 acres of valuable coal land and five iron furnaces in the Hocking Valley. The outstanding debts are estimated at $30,000 in excess of the judgments taken by the Baltimore & Ohio. The financial showing is such that a reorganization can be effected.

The officials of the company claim that its troubles date from the miners' strike in 1894, when the company was severely crippled. Several of its furnaces have not been in blast since that time.

The property is considered the best mining plant in Ohio, employing over 500 men. July 1, 1895, the company defaulted on interest amounting to $30,000 and also on Jan. 1, 1896. Proceedings were then begun in the Logan County Courts for the appointment of a receiver.

The Court granted a provisional order, dismissing the suit on condition that the company paid its interest.

The officers paid out during the year $100,000 on interest and sinking fund accounts.

TILL-TAPPERS FOILED.

rightened Out of a Restaurant on Franklin Avenue.

A bold attempt was made by two burglars early last night to tap the money drawer of a restaurant at 1710 Franklin avenue while two customers were in the room eating and the proprietor was in the kitchen. The cus[illegible]ers had their backs turned to the cou[illegible] however, and did not see the men en[illegible]

The first indi[illegible] of their presence was the ringing of [illegible] bell on the cash drawer. At the first ring Mrs. Sarah Doran, the proprietor, ran from the kitchen to the counter. She was just in time to see the backs of the two men as they hurried out of the front door. They had become frightened at the alarm, sounded by the bell, and were making their escape without breaking into the drawer.

As the two men hurried out upon the sidewalk they were met by P. McHale of 1144 North Twentieth street, who caught a glimpse of their faces. The notorious "Humpty" Carr and James Rohan, brother of "Skippy" Rohan, are suspected of the crime.

Mrs. Doran failed to identify them. McHale says that Carr and Rohan are the two men he saw coming out of the restaurant.

CAUGHT A PICKPOCKET.

Detective Tom Tracy Has a Chase After Ben Porties.

After a persistent street chase and a desperate fight Detective Tom Tracy last night [illegible]rested Ben Porties, alias Portcher.

Porties is a well known pickpocket. He never did what is known as a good piece of criminal work, but his persistence in petty offenses has made him disliked.

Tracey saw him at Eleventh street and Franklin avenue at 7 o'clock last night and recognized him as the man he had arrested a few years ago for picking a woman's pocket on Broadway.

Tracey walked up to Porties and told him he was under arrest on suspicion. Porties turned and ran.

[illegible] followed and caught him at Ninth [illegible] street. He had fired several shots

[illegible]OUTH END FORGER.

[illegible]y on a Check That [illegible] Suspicion.

[illegible] has plied his trade [illegible] End during the [illegible] at the Third [illegible] night and [illegible]ed. He [illegible]

His work is recognized by the signature of McDonald & Ryan, the firm name always signed to his checks.

The police have so far had no complaint from McDonald & Ryan in regard to the checks, so it is supposed the firm is improvised for the occasion.

At 6 o'clock last evening the unknown encountered Edgar Byrne, 12 years old, at the corner of Compton and Lafayette avenues. The boy was offered 25 cents to take a note and check for $2.50 to Mr. Lipps, a grocer at 3204 Shenandoah street. The check was made payable to H. B. Eggers of 3323 Russell avenue and was signed McDonald & Ryan. The note requested Lipps to cash the check and send the money by the boy to H. B. Eggers.

Lipps was suspicious and accompanied by the boy repaired to the home of Eggers. The check was pronounced a forgery. Lipps got a policeman, in citizen's clothes, and went to a corner where the unknown had promised to meet the boy, whom he sent for the money. The unknown was not there and had escaped again for the hundredth time. The long absence of the boy to whom he had intrusted the check and note had aroused his suspicions.

MARIE DRESSLER'S CONDITION.

An Operation Was Performed on Her Last Evening.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Marie Dressler will probably not be able to leave for St. Louis to-night with "The Lady Slavey" Company.

An operation was performed on her, and late to-night she was reported as resting easily.

THINKS HE IS IN DANGER OF DEATH.

JOHN J. WHITE'S CURIOUS CASE OF HYPOCHONDRIA.

DRANK WHISKY CHRISTMAS.

Able-Bodied Man Who Fancies That He Is on the Verge of Dissolution.

John J. White of 5222 North Broadway fancies he is in iminent danger of death at any minute. He has expected to die for the last five years.

When he has money he patronizes physicians and when he hasn't he goes to the dispensaries for treatment. He has been a frequent patient at every dispensary in St. Louis, has been in the City Hospital twice and says he has paid over $500 to the doctors.

There is really nothing the matter with White. He is a sturdy looking German, weighs nearly 200 pounds and looks as if he had never seen a sick day. Dr. Randall of the North End Dispensary says he is a hypochondriac with hysterical tendencies. In the last six months he has been to this dispensary not less than fifty times, with all the maladies that flesh is heir to.

Christmas morning, White says, a friend gave him a glass of whisky. He says he is not used to whisky, but didn't think it would hurt him. Pretty soon he felt a spell coming on. He complained and his friend told him to take another glass and he would get all right. He followed the advice and got worse. He went to the North Side Dispensary and said he had apprehensions of an explosion, and only with the greatest effort was able to hold himself together.

He handled himself as if all his joints were stiff and said he could hardly walk.

Dr. Randall found nothing wrong with him, but to pacify his mind gave him something that would do no harm. White took the medicine and walked out. He lives at 5222 North Broadway and was well before he reached home.

After supper he felt the same trouble coming on again. He went to the main Dispensary and Dr. Johnson treated him. He returned home, felt better and went to bed. But he couldn't sleep. All Christmas night he lay in bed awake and waited for death.

White is 29 years old. He came to St. Louis ten years ago and worked at odd jobs. Until five years ago he had the best of health. He discovered his trouble one November night when he woke up and found he was not breathing. He apprehended instant death, but had the presence of mind to feel his pulse. It was beating regularly. After a bit he was able to take short breaths. He put on his clothes, intending to go to a doctor, but sat down to decide where he had better go, and dropped off to sleep. He hasn't seen a well day since.

At that time he was working in the Madison car shops, but thought he would last longer if he would quit work, and gave up his job. About two weeks after he "took down" he got a letter of recommendation from a friend and was admitted to the City Hospital. He was admitted as an invalid, made to take off his clothes, put on an invalid's suit and go to bed. He wasn't used to sleeping in a room with sick people groaning all around him, and he got worse. He stood it until about 11 o'clock the first night, and then he felt that the end was near. He pleaded with the nurse to do something for him—if she couldn't let him go home, to give him some medicine and keep him alive until morning. The nurse did nothing more than keep him locked in the room, but he lived till morning. Then he sent for the Superintendent and begged for his release. The Superintendent examined him, decided that he didn't have anything that would kill him and let him go.

He gave one physician $60 to cure him of nasal catarrh, which he didn't have.

On account of his imaginary troubles, White is now reduced to almost destitution.

PASTEUR SYSTEM DEFENDED.

Death of Two Immunized Boys From Rabies Explained.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Dr. Paul Gibier, who followed the seven boys to Baltimore from the Pasteur Institute in this city after they had been discharged as immunized from hydrophobia, returned to-night.

He refused to say anything about the death from rabies of Robert J. Henry and Conrad Eppers, two of the patients. Dr. LaBladie of the institute said that the death of the boys did not prove that the Pasteur system was a failure.

"We do not," he said, "absolutely guarantee that our treatment will prevent hydrophobia, any more than that vaccination is an unquestionable preventive against smallpox. About one patient out of 200 we have treated has died, while 50 per cent of those treated otherwise have died.

"We cannot tell whether inoculation has been effective until fifteen days after the patient has been treated. The boy Eppers was bitten about the head and neck, which are the worst part of the body to be bitten.

"The boys were not brought to the institute until four days after they had been bitten, instead of being sent here immediately. Had they come here at once I believe their recovery would have been assured."

RELEASED MANIAC'S DEED.

Max Becker Killed His Wife and Committed Suicide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Max Becker, 30 years old, a waiter, shot and killed his wife to-day and then committed suicide. He was released from the Stamford, Conn., Insane Asylum two weeks ago, and was without cause jealous of his wife, who was good looking.

Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Sailed: La Gascogne, Havre; Etruria, Liverpool; Anchoria, Glasgow; Norge, Stettin.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 26.—Sailed: St. Louis, New York.

HAVRE, Dec. 26.—Sailed: La Normandie, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—Sailed: Indiana, Liverpool.

FAILED FOR TWO MILLIONS.

SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO. OF DALLAS.

BIG FINANCIAL SURPRISE.

Depression in Real Estate and Shrinkage in Values Caused the Concern's Collapse.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 26.—The Board of Directors of the Security Mortgage and Trust Company, a local financial concern, this evening made application to Judge W. J. J. Smith of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court for the appointment of a receiver. The Court appointed H. A. Kahler, for four years past the manager of the Security Mortgage and Trust Company, as receiver.

The liabilities of the company are approximately $2,000,000; assets nominally the same, but they will not probably realize more than $1,000,000 on the market. The company has been doing business for nine years. President, J. T. Treazevant, who is also President of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, made this statement to-night:

"The failure is due to the long continued depression in real estate, together with the general financial stringency of the last five years. Defaults in the payments on the part of borrowers have steadily increased and sales in real estate taken as collateral have decreased during these five years until we have $1,000,000 worth of such property to care for, including defaulted mortgages sold and guaranteed. All of the capital and surplus of the company, $575,000, is thus absorbed, and there is no promising outlook for the immediate future. About 30 per cent of the capital stock is owned in Dallas. The remainder in New York, Philadelphia and Great Britain. The total assets are approximately $1,900,000, mainly first mortgages on real estate in Texas, which at the time they were made represented from 40 to 50 per cent of the value of the real estate taken as security. Aside from the capital stock the entire direct liability is in the form of debenture bonds and amounts to $1,300,000. There is also an indirect or contingent liability on mortgages in the hands of investors to the amount of about $650,000, guaranteed by the company."

The financial condition of the company is set forth in the petition as follows:

Liabilities, $1,296,225; interest, $25,000; quit sale mortgages, $650,000; taxes, $17,000; liabilities on stock, $500,000; total liabilities, $2,488,225.

Assets: Notes, cash and mortgages, $1,500,000; in substitute companies, $114,000; bonds in various corporations, $50,000; mortgages sold (not collected), $650,000; total assets, $2,314,000.

The substitute companies are the Trust Company Building Association, the Texas Farm Land Co., the Security Investment Co., and the Cotton Mills Building Association. The Security Mortgage Co. was organized in the year 1881.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON HERE.

CAME TO ATTEND THE WEDDING OF A NIECE.

TALKS ABOUT THE CUBANS.

There Will Be More Than One Resolution Introduced Before Action Is Taken.

Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson arrived in St. Louis last night, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He came direct from Washington to attend the wedding of his niece, Miss Julia Scott to Mr. Carl Vrooman to-morrow night.

He is staying at the residence of Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell at 4102 Westminster place.

The Vice President is apparently in the best of health. He chatted pleasantly with a Post-Dispatch reporter last night, but steadily refused to discuss politics.

"I came here," he said, "simply to attend the wedding of my niece. I will not bother with business or politics while here. I expect to start back to Washington Tuesday morning."

In reply to a question as to the probable result of the coming session of Congress, Mr. Stevenson said:

"I think there will be very little done in this Congress besides the passing of the appropriation bills. The preparation and passing of these bills require a great deal of time, labor and careful thought. It is hardly probable that there will be any other legislation unless it is such as does not provoke debate or excite antagonism.

"The most interesting matter likely to come up will be the Cuban resolution. It will be of importance enough to provoke a great deal of discussion. It seems likely that resolutions will be introduced in both houses of Congress.

"The so-called Cameron resolution is really the production of the Foreign Relations Committee. I have no doubt some other Senator will introduce another resolution as a substitute for the one that is now being talked about."

When asked whether he thought it likely that Senator Money would report the result of his proposed trip through Cuba at the coming session of Congress, Mr. Stevenson said:

"I heard nothing of Mr. Money's plan to visit Cuba until after I left Washington. I cannot say what he may do."

Mr. Stevenson does not think it likely that any monetary legislation will be considered at the short session. On this subject he said:

"I hardly think the money question will come up, because only those matters will be discussed which are not calculated to provoke antagonism. For a similar reason I do not think an effort will be made to pass the Dingley bill or any tariff measure of that character."

STAGE FAVORITES' CHARITY.

They Sang on the Streets to Get Money for the Poor.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—It was a lively appreciation for the old Parisian custom and the goodness within their hearts that inspired several of the foremost leading footlight favorites to sing on the streets of New York yesterday morning that the needy and deserving of the city might be provided with a Christmas dinner.

They were Louise Beaudet, Madge Lessing, Cora Routt and Karina. All sang and sold flowers. Their earnings for the morning's work approximated several hundred dollars and the amount was distributed among the needy of the East Side.

Karina, Mr. Hammerstein's latest importation from Paris, is a new girl in this country. America to her is a country largely occupied by bears and Indians. But she entered heartily into the spirit of the Christmas offering, and sang her best for the crowd that gathered.

At 12:30 as the happy crowds were streaming from the churches Miss Routt and her sister took up their positions on a corner. A crowd collected as the strains of that old favorite, "Dear Little Rosey Posey," in Miss Routt's clear soprano rang out. As she finished, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds, and a shower of coin was the result.

Finest California Sherry.
A superior wine made from the finest grapes, vintage '93, usually sold at $1.50 gal. Conrad's price $1.25
Conrad's [illegible]
[illegible] Conrad's Ice Chocolates and Bonbons.

SUSPECT IN CUSTODY.

Man Thought to Have Been in the Blue Cut Hold-Up.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MARSHALL, Mo., Dec. 26.—The Saline County authorities think they have one of the Blue Cut train robbers. Christmas day a man was arrested at Gillian for burglary and larceny. He gives his name as Tom McDonald. He looted a store there and a constable took him in. He wore a good suit of clothes under a ragged one and had on his person several kinds of money and lots of it. He is in jail here. His examination will occur on the 31st.

FIGHTING OVER A LITTLE GIRL.

ACKERMANS AND LOVIERS' TROUBLES TOLD IN COURT.

BOTH AFTER LILLIAN LOVIER.

An Exchange of Personalities and the Obstinacy of a Witness Features of the Proceedings.

Mrs. Bertha Ackerman's action at law to recover from Mrs. Amelia Lovier of 213 Geyer avenue the custody of her 8-year-old niece, Lillian Lovier, was up before Judge Russell of the Circuit Court yesterday.

Mrs. Ackerman is the wife of Henry Ackerman, a wealthy soda water manufacturer, and lives at 1449 South Third street. She is a sister of Lillian's deceased mother, while Mrs. Lovier is the child's paternal grandmother.

Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted by Mrs. Ackerman about a week ago, the matter arising out of a feud between the Lovier and Ackerman families. The testimony showed that hostilities have been more or less bitter than ever since the proceedings were instituted.

Judge Russell took the matter up at 10 o'clock, but owing to the non-appearance of two of Mrs. Ackerman's witnesses the case was laid over until 2 o'clock, after Lawyer Amos R. Taylor, representing Mrs. Lovier, had filed a return to the writ.

The return was a surprise to Attorneys Gadden and Blow, representing Mrs. Ackerman, because it incorporated a deed of adoption, dated last Wednesday, whereby Henry Bromschurg and Nettie, his wife, of 1616 South Fourteenth street agreed to care for Lillian until she reaches the age of 18. Mrs. Ackerman's lawyers contended that the drawing of the deed of adoption constituted contempt of court, because it was made after the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus. Its purpose was evidently to stop the proceedings at their inception.

Judge Russell concluded to hear evidence and issued attachments for the two missing witnesses. They were Mrs. C. Hayne of 826 Allen avenue and B. Auterhaus of 1926 South Ninth street. When court reconvened at 2 o'clock they were present in the custody of Deputy Sheriff George W. Autor in a court-room crowded with other witnesses and spectators.

Their cases were disposed of by Judge Russell before taking up the Lovier matter. Auterhaus, when called upon for an explanation, remarked pleasantly:

"I can't be leaving my business to come down to court."

Mr. Auterhaus was promptly fined $2 and the costs of the attachment.

"Are you ready to pay the fine?" inquired Deputy Hutor.

"No. Do you think I'm a bank?" replied Mr. Auterhaus.

Deputy Autor led Mr. Auterhaus into the corridor as soon as Mrs. Hayne had been taxed the costs of her attachment and kindly explained to him that if he did not pay he would be taken to jail.

This was such a surprise to Mr. Auterhaus that he went to the Sheriff's office and put up the $3.50, declaring, however, that he would get it back if it took his last $5 to sue for it.

Meanwhile testimony was being heard by Judge Russell on the proposition of Mrs. Ackerman, that Mrs. Lovier was unable, on account of poverty, to care for Lillian, while Mrs. Ackerman, to whom Lillian and her elder sister had been left by their dying mother, was wealthy.

Mrs. Ackerman testified that the child's parents lived apart before they died, the mother and two children residing with her. The mother died in 1894 and seven months later the father secured possession of Lillian through habeas corpus proceedings in Judge Dillon's court.

"Just to show his authority," interjected Mrs. Ackerman in her testimony. Once after that Mrs. Ackerman stopped in front of Mrs. Lovier's house, where the father had taken the child, to talk to Lillian, and Mrs. Lovier ran out threatening to kill her if she did not desist.

The father died shortly after, two months after. He had been two months out of the Workhouse for beating his mother. At that time the child was at the house of a Mrs. Chambers.

Several witnesses additional to Mrs. Ackerman and the two brought in on attachments were examined before the defense was reached. Then Mrs. Nettie Bromschwig stated that her father-in-law kept a grocery store at 1801 Lafayette avenue, and that they were well able to take care of Lillian. She testified that Mrs. Ackerman whenever she encountered any of the Lovier family on the street, ran after them, yelling at the top of her voice. Only a week ago, Mrs. Bromschwig said, Mrs. Ackerman yelled after her that she had sued the whole Lovier family and had money to burn, and was going to have Lillian if it took all of it.

Before Edwin Lovier, the father of Lillian, died, Mrs. Ackerman, so Mrs. Bromschwig swore, used to tell the Loviers that she had them all bewitched and they would have no more luck. She also told Lillian's father every time she met him that he was a murderer, because his treatment had caused his wife's death.

Such accusations drove him to drink, and once, after an encounter with Mrs. Ackerman, he got drunk and went home and beat his mother. For this he was sent to the Work House, but remained only a short time because his sister paid his fine and got him out.

That was Mrs. Bromschwig's version of the dead Lovier's Work House experience.

Then Henry Bromschwig took the stand and told how Mrs. Ackerman once declared she hoped Mrs. Bromschwig's prospective child would be born blind, crippled and bowlegged. A number of other witnesses were examined and then Judge Russell took the matter under advisement.

M'KEON MADE RECEIVER.

Given Permanent Charge of the Illinois National.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Comptroller Eckels said this afternoon that he had decided to appoint National Bank Examiner McKeon, now in temporary charge of the insolvent National Bank of Illinois, permanent receiver of that institution. The appointment was forwarded this afternoon.

HEAVY JUDGMENT.

Hill, Fontaine & Co. Against A. C. Phelps for Over $56,000.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.—A judgment was rendered to-day in the United States Court in the case of Hill, Fontaine & Co. of St. Louis vs. A. C. Phelps of Walnut Ridge, for $56,[illegible]

Perfume Atomizers at a Bargain

AT LELAND MILLER'S (OF COURSE),
LOCUST AND SIXTH STREETS.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday you may select any ATOMIZER from my large stock, and we will fill it with VIOLET COLOGNE for the price of the Atomizer alone.

I have the Largest and Choicest Selection in Town to choose from.

This Offer Applies to Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Only.

We have a few DECORATED TOILET SETS left, also remnants of our stock of PLATE GLASS and TRIPLE MIRRORS, also COSMEON TOILET ARTICLES and FANCY SETS, POCKETBOOKS, CELLULOID SETS, etc., which we close out Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at about cost price.

Cut Glass, French Bisque, Bohemian Glass, Limoges China, 25c and Up.

Pepsin Chewing Gum for the Holidays, the best made, 3 cakes for ...5c
or boxes of 20 cakes for ...32c

LELAND MILLER...Leading Chemist...Locust and Sixth Sts.

CHORAL SOCIETY'S CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PRODUCTION HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."

GIVEN WITHOUT A BLEMISH.

Chorus, Soloists and Orchestra Equally Effective in the Making of an Artistic Performance.

The fifteenth annual performance of "The Messiah," by the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Society, took place last night in Music Hall. The first local production of the work occurred in the spring of 1882, but since that time the oratorio has been given during Christmas week in conformity with an almost universal custom throughout this country and England.

Music Hall was crowded by an audience that came not in a spirit of curiosity, for the majority were familiar with every phrase of the text and note of the score, but to assist at what has grown in a sense to be a non-sectarian observance of the feast Christmas.

The work of the Choral Symphony Society, both orchestra and chorus, was marked by the certainty and mature finish born of thorough familiarity with the work. The ordinary blemishes—hesitancy in attack, slurring and uncertain phrasing—that are incident to first performances were totally absent. The choral work was, at all times, sure, finished and subdued or vigorous as the text demanded.

The circumstances of the production gave the leader an opportunity for developing finer artistic effects than would be possible in the rendition of an unfamiliar work. As far as his orchestra went Mr. Ernst certainly attained the possibilities. The Pastoral symphony was never given with such exquisite delicacy. The beautiful melody was embroidered upon a dulcet blending of whispering reeds and strings. It is the orchestra's only opportunity in the work. The remainder of the score calls only for subjection to the soloists and accuracy of tempo, and in both particulars the fifty musicians followed the leader's baton with the precision of clock work.

The metaphysical musician recognizes in the fugue the symbol of Democracy, in that each part is worked out individually, though in perfect harmony with its counterparts. The applicability of this to the "Messiah" and the spread and exaltation of His gospel is self evident. Handel seemed imbued with this idea, for the choral numbers are nearly all in fugue form. Mr. Ernst by retarding the tempo gave his audience opportunity to realize to the full the effect of the choral form. He sacrificed brilliancy to clarity and intelligent development. Ordinarily this retarding would be a dangerous experiment for it accentuates blemishes, but his chorus passed through every ordeal unscathed.

The assistance of the ladies from the morning choral, gentlemen from the Liederkranz Society, Christ Church Cathedral and St. Peter's Choirs and the Quartette Choirs of the Second Baptist, Grand Avenue and Compton Avenue Presbyterian and Lindell Avenue M. E. Churches gave a magnificent increase in volume and better balance to the parts. For once the tenors were adequate, while the augmented bassos sang with magnificent sonority.

The audience were aroused to the greatest enthusiasm by the choral numbers. So telling was the impression of the Hallelujah Chorus—given with magnificent sweep and breadth of sound—that when the last great chord was silent, the audience paused for fully a minute before it broke into applause.

The society was assisted by Miss Helen Buckley of London, soprano; Mrs. May Phoenix Cameron of Chicago, alto; Mr. George Hamlin of Chicago, tenor; Mr. D. F. Ffrangeon-Davies of London, basso.

Mr. Davies as usual carried off the honors. He was in magnificent voice and sang his text in heroic fashion. Tempo, enunciation, shading, were perfect. The niceties of technique were joined in his work to intelligent conception and splendid spirit.

Mr. Hamlin is the possessor of a melodious tenor voice. His opening solo was refreshing in its sympathetic sweetness. In rendering "Thy rebuke hath broken my heart," he was equally satisfactory. Mrs. Cameron was a disappointment in the trying "He shall feed his flock," but in "He was despised and rejected" she sang with telling pathos. Miss Buckley was happiest in "Come Unto Him." In her other numbers her tones were cold and at times untrue.

Last night's audience was not as brilliant in point of dress as the usual Choral-Symphony gathering, but it was discriminating and appreciative.

The plan of taking the "Messiah" concert out of the society's regular season proved a successful financial venture.

INSTRUCTED FOR LONDON.

The Macon County Populists Indorse His Candidacy.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MACON, Mo., Dec. 26.—The Populists of Macon County held a convention here this afternoon to choose delegates to a convention which will nominate a candidate for Congress in the First District.

A special election was made necessary by the death of Mr. Giles, the successful candidate.

The Populists chose as delegates Capt. John M. London, Col. Henry M. Powell, Richard Vanskike, Leonard F. Poehlman, W. H. Butler, J. E. Hyatt, J. Q. Adams, George Pohlman, Jeff Sears and Charles I. Haley. They were instructed for Capt. John M. London of Macon.

FRIENDS OF FRED GRANT.

Urging Him for a Place in McKinley's Cabinet.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A petition is being circulated among all sorts of Republicans in the interest of Col. Fred Grant for Secretary of War. The petition was started by Philip L. Schick, President of the Empire Republican League, but it is being signed by many Republican district leaders. The letter which will be sent to Mr. McKinley says among other things:

"We, the citizens and Republicans of New York City, as the representatives and spokesmen of thousands of other Republicans, heartily indorse such a selection and respectfully urge that you earnestly consider it. During the hotly contested campaign which terminated in your triumphant election, Col. Grant did heroic work. While the other orators of national reputation were addressing fashionably dressed audiences of rock-ribbed Republicans up town Col. Grant was fighting valiantly with the district leaders in the slums of the downtown districts below Fourteenth street."

It is said the movement has the sanction of Mr. Platt and his friends.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from anyone. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C.O.D., I want no money. Address, JAS. A. HARRIS,
Box [illegible], Delray, Mich.

KENTUCKY CONTEST.

Republicans Take Action Against the Bryan Elector.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—The Republican State Committee to-day served notice of contest on W. B. Smith, the sole Bryan elector who was elected in Kentucky. The notice covers fifty type-written pages and alleges fraudulent voting, bulldozing, unfair appointments of election officers and other irregularities. Chairman Sam J. Roberts says the notice was prepared and served merely to protect the rights of Republicans in case the Democrats should file contests against the twelve successful Republican electors, as threatened for a time. As the time for filing the notices of contest expired to-night at midnight and Democrats have not yet served notices the contest instituted to-day will doubtless prove to be but a matter of form.

ZELLA BENTLEY RETURNS HOME.

SHE SAYS SHE SLEPT ONE NIGHT IN A VACANT LOT.

HER MOTHER OVERJOYED.

The Girl Refuses to Give Any Reason for Having Left Her Home So Mysteriously.

Zella Bentley has returned to her home, but not of her own free will. A police officer found her on a Suburban car yesterday afternoon and took her in charge.

Zella is 12 years old and lives with her mother at 3801 Cook avenue.

Early Wednesday morning she was sent by her mother to collect a bill at the West End Hotel. The child went to the hotel, but failed to collect the money, and did not return home.

Instead she went to the home of her aunt, Mrs. William Watts of 4413 Norfolk avenue, where she remained all night and part of the next day.

Thursday she said she was going to pay a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Hobrecker, who lives at Hazel Hill. She did not go there, but stole into the basement of the Watts' home.

There she stayed until Christmas morning, when she left the house unseen by anyone.

All day Christmas the little girl walked the streets, and when night came she went to sleep in a vacant lot near her aunt's home.

Yesterday she visited some friends, where she stayed long enough to get something to eat and then started out to walk around again.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon she boarded a west bound Suburban car. A police officer, who lives at DeHodiamont, recognized Zella as the girl who was being looked for, and took her to his home for supper and then carried her to her mother.

Mrs. Bentley was almost frantic over her daughter's long absence and prepared a big meal for the little one when she arrived.

Zella refused to explain her strange conduct at all. She has remained away from home for several days on previous occasions.

FATAL FIRE AT MIAMI.

Man Killed and Forty Houses Burned in a Florida Town.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26.—Two blocks of business buildings were burned this morning and F. M. Frank, a clothing merchant, was killed and Alonzo Johnson, colored, was seriously injured by the explosion of a soda water apparatus.

The loss of property is estimated at $75,000, with less than $10,000 insurance, as the buildings were all cheap wooden affairs, and the insurance companies refused to protect them. Forty concerns were cleaned out.

WANT PROTECTION.

Sea Island Cotton Growers Afraid of the Egyptian Product.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—A movement is reported on foot to induce growers of Sea Island cotton to move toward getting tariff duty on Egyptian cotton, the imports of which have increased from 10,470 bales in 1790, to 69,220 bales in 1896. This imported cotton, it is claimed, has affected the price of Sea Island cotton very materially, the price having declined from 25 to 13 cents.

HORSE AND RIDER GORED.

Samuel Rogers Was Fatally Injured by a Bull.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PANA, ILL., Dec. 26.—Samuel Rogers, a wealthy resident of Cosmos Township, was fatally gored by a bull to-day. Rogers was on horseback endeavoring to pen the bull, when he was attacked. The horse was also badly injured by the infuriated beast.

Good Dinners

Will be the popular fad of the week. Come to us for your Groceries. You will get the best for the lowest prices.

Fresh Country Eggs (guarantee every one), per dozen	17c
Best Pure Lard (no better in the market), per pound	5c
Fancy Canned Blackberries (in syrup), per can	5c
Sugar Corn (very choice), per can	5c
First-class Tomatoes, solid packed 3-pound cans, 4 cans for	25c
Baking Powder (1-pound cans, good quality), per can	5c
Condensed Milk (fine quality), per can	7c
Fine Kentucky Bourbon (Marion County), per gallon	$2.00
Good Bourbon Whisky, per gallon	$1.50
French Peas, per can	10c
Battle Ax Tobacco, per pound	20c
Fine Fruit Jelly, 5-pound pails	15c
Pure New York Buckwheat, 10 pounds for	25c
Fine New Catsup (quart bottle)	10c

Send, call or telephone your orders and they will receive prompt and quick attention.

STOCKER
Bros. Grocer Co.
1109 Franklin Av.
Telephone 2817.

For Monday and Tuesday only a Handsome Match Box will be given to every customer.

IS YOUR BODY and BRAIN FATIGUED

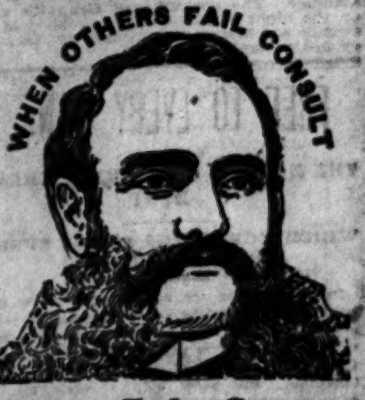
ARE YOU LACKING IN ENERGY, STRENGTH AND VIGOR? Do you have that weak, tired and nervous feeling that prevents you from attending to business properly? Are you troubled with dizziness, loss of memory, pains in the head and back, dimness of vision, discontent, despondency, dread of impending danger and a wandering mind? These are all indications of the existence of

Nervous Debility.

MEN WHO ARE WASTING AWAY! Do you want to be cured? Do you want to regain manly strength and once more become strong of body and clear of brain? If you do, consult the greatest specialist of the age, Dr. F. L. Sweany. His reputation as the leading specialist of the nineteenth century has been established by effecting cures of chronic diseases, where other physicians of acknowledged ability stood powerless. His system of treatment, which is original with him, never fails.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



Doctor F. L. Sweany.

His treatment is within the reach of all. Everybody, whether rich or poor, receives equal care and treatment, and no suffering human being is ever turned away.

Letters Are Answered in All Modern Languages

Call or address F. L. Sweany, northwest corner Broadway and Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

FURS REPAIRED.

Altered and remodeled now at summer prices; latest styles, quick delivery, best work. [illegible] the Furrier, 1312 Olive st., [illegible]

"CLEAN UP" SALE
BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY
"THE FAIR" MARKING DOWN PRICES
THESE BARGAINS
THE RESULT

STUNNING REDUCTIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE

The most Marvelous Bargains of all the year now crowded into the closing days of '96! A sale of so extraordinary a character that the half cannot be told in print! When you see the "Clean-Up Sale" tickets on the goods themselves you will marvel as you have never marveled before. We are determined to clean out as much of this stock as Sacrifice Prices will make possible! Only a few days to do it—cost nor consequence will figure now!

Here's your chance to buy "Return Presents" at a fraction of their value!

Sale Opens at 8 O'Clock TO-MORROW MORNING! Be on hand, for this is like finding money!

Clean-Up Sale of

Silks.

This is Like Finding Money.

A limited quantity Black Brocaded Satins, in very pretty stylish designs, suitable for skirts or dresses, will be sold while they last Monday at............25c

These Silks would be worth more than above prices for Linings.

10 pieces select styles of fancy colored Taffetas for waists and trimmings, some among them worth $1.00 a yard; in this great clean up sale at............35c

15 pieces Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades (bought at half price) will be offered while they last at............59c

Clean-Up Sale of

Buttons and Dress Trimmings

Plain and fancy Metal Buttons, worth up to 25c a dozen at............3c

75 pieces Embroidered and Beaded Band Trimming, in beautiful iridescent effects, worth 35c a yard; clean up price............17c

Clean-Up Sale of

Notions.

A Corset Lace.
A box Invisible Hairpins.
A 5-cent cake Twin Toilet Soap.
A card patent Hooks and Eyes.
A spool King's Cotton.
A 100-yard spool Sewing Silk. } 1c

A cabinet of Hairpins............2c
A paper good Pins............2c
A card of Collar Buttons............2c
A Chatelaine Watch............3c
A Curling Iron............3c
An aluminum Thimble............3c
A card Agate Buttons............4c
A yard Garter Elastic............4c
A pair fancy mounted Side Combs............4c
A set of covered Whalebones............8c
A bolt Ribbon Casing............8c
A silver-plated Shoe Horn............8c
A box good Stationery............9c
A fancy Powder Puff............9c
A fancy White Metal Puff Box............9c
A Mirror on Fancy Wood Easel............10c

Clean-Up Sale of

Handkerchiefs.

An odd lot Ladies' and Children's hemstitched and Scalloped Handkerchiefs, some fancy embroidered initials, easily worth 15c each, will be cleaned out at

1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c Each

All our odd lots Ladies' 20c and 25c Handkerchiefs, some slightly soiled, will be cleaned out at............12c and at 9c

A small lot Ladies' 35c quality Silk Handkerchiefs, some with fancy scalloped edges, some with silk embroidered initials while they last Monday at............12½c and at 10c

All that is left of our Men's 50c quality Silk Initialed Hemstitched Handkerchiefs will be cleaned out at............23c

All that is left of our Men's Plain White and Colored Border Handkerchiefs, regularly sold at 15c, we will clean out at............9c

About 30 dozen Men's Japanette Silk Handkerchiefs, some plain white, with initials, some with colored borders, would be cheap at 25c; will be cleaned out at............15c

Clean-Up Sale of

Men's Mufflers.

A small lot of Men's Silk Mufflers, in black and white brocades, 10 styles to choose from; regular price 75c each; clean up price............37c

About 40 dozen Men's Colored Mufflers, in black, green and red and all the new shades, all extra heavy, worth $1.25 each, will be cleaned out at............58c

Kid Gloves

Worth up to $1.25 a pair for 39c.

We have taken all our odd lots of Kid Gloves, some of them slightly soiled from handling, among them many worth regularly 75c and up to $1.25 a pair; we make one lot of the whole for a quick clearance at............39c

An odd lot of Ladies' Fast Black All-Wool Mittens, sold regularly at 25c a pair; clean up price............11c

A small lot Ladies' Extra Heavy Double-Knitted Mittens, plain and fancy backs, worth 39c a pair regularly; clean up price............23c

Clean-Up Sale of

Hosiery.

An odd lot Ladies' and Children's fast Black Seamless Fleece-Lined Cotton and Cashmere Hose, worth up to 35c a pair; clean up price, for choice............10c

A small quantity Ladies' heavy All-Wool Seamless Hose, with Merino heels and toes, worth 30c a pair; clean up price............19c

10 dozen Ladies' extra quality Fleece-Lined Hose, Hermsdorf Dye, with double heels and toes and soles and extra long, (35c a pair at regular sale); clean up price............19c

THE FAIR

Seventh St. and Franklin Av.

IT'S ALL TRUE!

Lots of people who read our adv. offering Boys' Overcoats and Ulsters

AT HALF PRICE

Came in yesterday only half believing. But they got what we promised, and will get it again Monday!

Boys' $2.00 Overcoats and Ulsters for	$1.00
Boys' $3.00 Overcoats and Ulsters for	$1.50
Boys' $4.00 Overcoats and Ulsters for	$2.00
Boys' $5.00 Overcoats and Ulsters for	$2.50
Boys' $6.50 Overcoats and Ulsters for	$3.25
Boys' $8.50 Overcoats and Ulsters for	$4.25

THE FAIR

7TH ST. & FRANKLIN AVE.

ST. LOUIS' GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

OVERCOATS.

360 Men's Fine Overcoats and Ulsters, worth $12.00—worth $13.50—worth $15.00—worth $16.50—choice of all going in this grand Clean-Up Monday for.......$9.50

Hair Cloth.

5 pieces of the regular 10c quality Hair Cloth, while they last Monday, per yard............2½c

Toweling.

10 cases Check Roller Toweling, regular 5c quality, while it lasts Monday, per yard............2½c

Infants' Vests.

10 dozen Infants' Heavy Balbriggan Fleece-Lined Vests with long sleeves and high necks, worth 15c each, clean-up price............3c

Towels.

Large size Huck Towels, worth 10c each, clean-up price............3½c

Calico.

8 cases best quality Standard Prints, in all the latest designs and colorings, regular 6¼c and 7½c qualities, clean-up price............3½c

Scrim.

10 pieces 38-inch Leno Scrim will be included in our clean-up sale Monday at............4c

Oil Cloth.

10 pieces Table Oil Cloth in solid colors, 1¼ yards wide, well worth 20c a yard; clean up price while it lasts............4c

Lining.

1,800 yards mill lengths rustling Taffetas, 36 in. wide, worth 10c a yard regularly; clean up price............5c

Shirting.

20 pieces extra heavy Shirting Cheviots, regular price 10c a yard; clean up price............5c

Satines.

12 pieces brocaded Dress Satines, in choicest and most desirable patterns, worth up to 20c a yard; clean up price............5¾c

Satines.

One case imported Dress Satines, in dainty stripes and handsome Persian designs, regular price 12½c a yard; clean up price............6¼c

JACKETS MUST GO AT SOME PRICE!

Here Is the Finest Jacket Opportunity of this Year! Seize It While You May!

All our Ladies' Tailor-Made Beaver and Melton Jackets, worth $3.50 to $5.00 each, will be cleaned out at....$2.48

A handsome line of Black Beaver and Melton Jackets, very stylishly cut, with fancy collars and cuffs, and finished in tailor's best manner, including every plain black Cloth Jacket in our stock, ranging in value up to $11.00 each, will be cleaned out Monday at..............$5.00

WE OFFER ALL OUR IMPORTED NOVELTY JACKETS, COMPRISING

Empire Jackets of Fine Kersey, in greens, Havanas and modes, that have been selling at $15.00;

And a line of fine Melton Jackets, in greens and tans, elaborately made and trimmed, with shield fronts, fancy collars, brocaded silk linings and carved pearl buttons;

And a number of Box Coats of Walker Plush, with high necks, collar and cuffs and fronts edged with best quality marten, lined with heavy satin;

And an assortment of other handsome and nobby Jackets, one or two of a kind, worth $17.50 and $20.00 each, will be cleaned out Monday at the stunning price of..............$7.50

Clean-Up Sale of

Knitted Underwear.

10 dozen Ladies' Fleece-lined Balbriggan Vests—high necks, long sleeves; regular value, 25c each; clean up price............12½c

Small lot of Children's Vests, Pants and Drawers (broken sizes), worth up to 50c each; clean up price............15c

A limited quantity Boys' Jersey Ribbed Fleece-lined Undershirts and Drawers, in natural color only; sizes 26 to 34; worth 50c each; clean up price............19c

Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleece-lined Vests and Pants, in natural and Camel's Hair colors, with silk edges and satin facing; worth 60c per garment; clean up price............32c

An odd lot of Ladies' Vests, Pants and Union Suits, in heavy balbriggan, camel's hair, natural wool and scarlet—none worth less than $1.00, some as high as $1.50 per garment. This odd lot will be closed out Monday at, per garment............48c

All our Ladies' All-wool Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Vests and Pants, pearl buttons, silk binding, all sizes. This lot, worth $1.00 per garment, will be cleaned out Monday at............58c

Ladies' All-wool Union Suits, in gray and white, nicely trimmed and perfect in fit, worth from $1.50 to $2.00 a suit, Monday at $1.25 for two suits, or, per suit............68c

Clean-Up Sale of

Fancy Goods.

All our Gilt and Silver Band Bracelets, worth 49c, for..25c

All our Double Celluloid Photo Frames, well worth 35c............19c

All our Pearl-handled Pens, beautiful designs, worth 65c, for............25c

All our pound boxes English Writing Paper and Envelopes, have been sold for 50c a box; will be closed out at............25c

All our beautiful Feather Fans, all colors and well worth 50c, for..23c

An assorted lot of Jewel Boxes, worth 50c, for............19c

Gilt and Silver Chain Purses, pretty designs, worth 50c............25c

Leather Chatelaines, latest novelty, worth 50c, for............25c

An assorted lot of Atomizers, worth 75c, will be closed out at..39c

An assorted lot of satin-lined Plush Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, that have been 45c, 75c and $1.00, will be closed out at............39c

Pretty Plush Work Boxes that have been $1.00, will be closed out at............69c

What's left of the Toilet Cases that have been $1.25 will be closed out at............69c

Pretty Satin Pin Cushions, hand-painted, worth $1.25, will be closed out at............98c

All our Gilt Trimmed Plush Albums, worth $1.50, will be............98c

Clean-Up Sale of

Straw Mattings.

About 500 yards odds and ends Straw Mattings, will be cleaned out at (per yard)............10c

Lace Curtains.

About 50 pairs regular $1.50 quality Lace Curtains, will be cleaned out at............75c

Dotted Swiss.

Mill lengths fancy Dotted Swiss, Monday, per yard............9c

Boys' $1.00 and $1.25 Waists for 35c

All that's left of an odd lot of Boys' fine quality Laundered Waists—("Mother's Friend," and "Star,") will be cleaned out Monday at 3 for $1.00, or each............35c

Clean-Up Sale of DRESS GOODS.

Most Wonderful Bargains ever offered in St. Louis.

Double Fold Tartan Plaids, Wool Diagonals, in Red, Brown and Gray, **Rob Roy Plaids and English Suitings,** in brown and black and blue and black checks, not a piece in above lot worth under 12½c a yard; clean-up price for choice..5c

$2.00 Dress Patterns for 83c.

To lend interest to this immense sale, we will offer Monday 100 Dress Patterns of 8 yards each of Tufted Wool Cheviots, in gray and brown grounds, shot with red, yellow and black, suitable for house or street wear, worth $2.00 per pattern; in this clean-up at the unheard of price of............83c

Not more than one pattern to a customer.

$3.00 Dress Patterns for $1.75.

A 7-yard pattern of 40-inch Tufted Cheviot, in sightly Dresden designs and mixtures, 5 different colorings.

An 8-yard pattern of All-Wool Cheviot, in mixed designs and illuminated effects, in all colors, suitable for street or house wear.

A 7-yard pattern of 40-inch All-Wool Henrietta Cloth, in black and all colors.

Or an 8-yard pattern of 36-inch Black Brocaded Brilliantines, 10 different designs.

Dress Patterns that would be good value in any store in the world at $3.00; clean-up sale price for choice............$1.75

Dress Goods worth up to 85c a yard at 39c.

Extra heavy quality 50-inch Black Brilliantine, the 59c quality.

Extra heavy Black and Navy Storm Serges, strictly all-wool and 46 inches wide, would be a bargain at 60c a yard.

Including 50 pieces Colored Dress Goods, selected from our 50c and 65c qualities, embracing all-wool tri-colored Boucle Cloths and all-wool Boucle Cloths in green, red and blue grounds mixed with black, easily worth 65c a yard.

46-inch All-Wool and Silk Plaids, light shades only, very pretty and desirable colorings, worth 85c a yard elsewhere and sold only at the Fair during the season at 68c.

25 pieces 54-inch Suitings, in leading shades, all extra heavy and made to sell at 85c a yard, will be included and choice goes in our great clean-up sale for............39c A YARD.

35c Perfumes at 15c

Monday we will sell 500 ounces Triple Extract Perfumes, worth 35c an ounce, at............15c

They are put up in Fancy Bottles, and include such odors as:

Crab Apple Blossom,
New Mown Hay,
Lily of the Valley,
Heliotrope,
White Rose,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Frangipanni, etc.

Clean-Up Sale of

Men's Furnishings.

HALF HOSE— A lot of Men's All-wool Half Hose, worth 20c a pair; clean-up price............10c

SHIRT WAISTS— A lot Boys' All-wool Waists, worth 60c each; clean-up price............25c

MITTS— A lot of Men's heavy all-wool Mitts, worth 50c a pair; clean-up price............25c

GLOVES— 10 dozen Men's Fleece-lined Leather Gloves, regular 60c ones; clean-up price............33c

UNDERWEAR— A lot of Men's natural wool Undershirts and Drawers, worth 75c per garment; clean-up price............33c

A lot Men's all-wool scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, worth $1.00 per garment; clean up price............48c

A lot Men's all-wool Undershirts and Drawers—a mill's production, closed out away below value—worth $1.25 a garment; clean up price............58c

A lot Men's all-wool Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers—well made and finished—worth $1.50 per garment; clean up price............73c

Fascinators and Hoods.

An odd lot Infants' hand-knitted Zephyr Hoods, the 25c sort; clean up price............15c

An odd lot Ladies' hand-made Zephyr Fascinators, in all colors, bargain price 47c each; clean up price............23c

A lot of hand-made Ice Wool Fascinators in Black and White, worth 59c each; clean up price............33c

Flannels.

10 pieces Gilbert's best quality 32-inch All-Wool White Flannel, 50c a yard in Broadway stores, at the Fair Monday for............25c

15 pieces heavy twilled 30-inch All-Wool Medicated Red Flannel, honestly worth [illegible] a yard; at the Fair Monday for............25c

Pillow Cases.

20 dozen 45x36 inches Pillow Cases, made with deep hems and ready for use, a bargain at 12½c each; clean-up price............6¾c

Ticking.

2,000 yards mill lengths best Amoskeag Feather Ticking, usually sold at 15c and 17c a yard, clean-up price............9c

Table Damask.

A small lot 54-inch Turkey Red Table Damask will be cleaned out at the unheard-of price of............15c

Table Damask.

10 pieces pure linen silver bleached Table Damask, very handsome designs and 60 inches wide, worth 85c a yd., clean-up price............19c

Knit Underwear.

Here's a Plum.

Ladies' All-wool Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, in white and natural colors (odd sizes), some slightly soiled, worth from 75c to $1.50 per garment, will be cleaned out while they last at............25c

Corsets.

20 dozen Ladies' Model Fitting Corsets, in white only, never sold under 49c, clean-up price............25c

Made Sheets.

One case ready-made Unbleached Sheets, 81x90 inches, sold as a bargain at 50c each, clean-up price............35c

Bed Spreads.

About 80 10-quarter Bed Spreads, in Marseilles patterns, would be cheap at 75c each, but they are a little bit soiled, clean-up price............43c

Fur Sets.

46 Children's Angora Fur Sets, in tan, gray and brown, worth $2.50 per set, clean-up price............73c

Muffs.

About 75 Electric Seal, Fox and Monkey Muffs, worth up to $3.50 each, clean-up price............98c

Clean-Up Sale of

Muslin Underwear.

An odd lot Ladies' Skirt Chemises of fine Lonsdale Cambric, trimmed with embroidery and lace, sold regularly at $1.25; clean up price............69c

A special lot Ladies' Muslin Skirts, with tucks and ruffles of embroidery and finished with feather edge stitching, never sold under $1.50; clean up price............98c

An assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Night Dresses left from our Holiday Sale, trimmed with embroidery, insertion ruffles and tucks, worth from 75c to $1.00; Monday your choice at............48c

Fine Umbrella Underskirts.

A mixed lot Ladies' Muslin Umbrella Underskirts, with double ruffles of India Linen, nicely finished with 10-inch embroidery, worth up to $2.00 each; clean up price for choice............$1.49

Laces and Veilings.

200 pieces Black Chantilly and Guipure Laces, from 3 to 8 inches wide, worth up to 25c a yard; will be cleaned out Monday at............12½c

One lot Torchon Laces, all colors, patterns, worth up to 20c a yard, will be [illegible] out Monday [illegible] yard............4c and 5c

Choice [illegible] of the quality [illegible] Dotted Veilings, Monday [illegible]............5c

Clean-Up Sale of

Druggists' Sundries.

5c Nail Brushes for............2c
10c Tooth Brushes............4c
10c Tooth Powder............4c
10c Bottles Perfume............3c
Colgate's Toilet Soap............5c
10c Celluloid Photo Frames............5c
15c Whisk Brooms............5c
15c Clothes Brushes............6c
15c Bottles Witch Hazel............8c
25c Bottles Bay Rum............8c
19c Hair Brushes............9c
19c Electric Wire Brushes............10c

Clean-Up Sale of

Shoes.

If You Ever Saw Shoe Bargains You Will See Them Now!

All odd lots Children's Grain Button Shoes, with patent leather tips, in sizes 9 to 11, that have been selling regularly at 85c a pair; clean up price............39c

A variety of styles in youths' Calf spring heel, button and lace Shoes, in sizes 9 to 13, not a pair in the lot worth less than $1.00; clean up price............69c

A limited number of men's Genuine Cork Shoes, Bals and Congress, same as sold everywhere at $1.50; clean up price............89c

About 300 pair men's Patent Leather Bals, in razor toes and all sizes, worth regularly $5.00 a pair, will be included in this clean up sale at............$2.98

About 600 pairs of odds and ends of Ladies' Fine High Class Shoes, in sizes 2 to 4; not a pair in the lot worth less than $3.00; some $3.50; there is rare picking here; just think, the choice for............69c

A limited quantity of men's Goodyear Storm Rubbers—the finest made—with razor toes; regular price $1.00; clean up price............50c

Clean-Up Sale of

Blankets and Comforts

About 100 pairs White Blankets, with pretty blue and red borders, regularly 85c a pair; clean up price............46c

An odd lot of large size Bed Comforts, filled with good white cotton and covered with good robe prints; would be cheap at 85c; clean up price............52c

To add interest to this sale we will include 4 bales Bed Comforts of our own make, covered with best oil red calico and filled with fine white cotton, size 2x2½ yards, same as we sell regularly at $1.75; Monday at............$1.10

About 40 pairs Extra Heavy Quality White Bed Blankets, with elegant blue and pink Jacquard borders—blankets that we sold before Xmas at $3.25 a pair (slightly soiled from display); clean up price............$1.68

Clean-Up Sale of

Housekeep'g Linens.

An odd lot 18-inch pure linen (twilled Crash, with fancy borders, will be cleaned out Monday at (per yard............5c

20 pieces pure linen Russian Crash easily worth 10c a yard, will be cleared out at............6½c

A lot pure linen Damask and Huck Towels, in variety of sizes, and all more or less soiled from the holiday rush, easily worth 25c each; will be cleaned out at............9c

A special lot 18x36-inch Damask Towels, with knotted fringes, handsome designs; cheap at 20c; will be cleaned out at............10c

Pure linen hemmed Huck Towels with red and blue borders, 20x38 inches, regularly 35c each; clean-up price............23c

20 pieces 60-inch fast-colored Turkey Red Table Damask, regular price 35c a yard; clean-out price............22c

A limited quantity 72-inch pure linen Table Damask, in handsome designs, cheap at 65c a yard; clean-up sale price............42c

A Stunning Bargain in

Table Cloths.

About 40 Lewiston fringed Table Cloths, 2, 2½ and 3 yards long, colors that are absolutely fast, Table Cloths worth $1.25, $1.50 [illegible] $1.75 each will be offered while they last in this clean-up at, for choice............69c

THE FAIR

Seventh St. and Franklin Av.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Sixth and Locust. Set of teeth, $8.

A BIG MEAL AND LOTS OF TOYS.

QUEEN'S DAUGHTERS' FEAST FOR TENEMENT YOUNGSTERS.

150 CHILDREN MADE GLAD.

West End Ladies Give a Taste of Christmas Joy to Children of the Poor.

Twelve West End ladies brought holiday happiness into the hearts of 150 little children of the down-town tenement district Saturday afternoon.

They fed them with substantial fare, provided them with toys and there was enough left over to extend the good cheer to the families of the little ones.

The feast was given by the Queen's Daughters of the old Cathedral Parish to the pupils of their Industrial School. This is a non-sectarian work of charity by which the children of the poor are gathered together every week and taught domestic duties to enable them to be of service in their homes.

The ladies who give their time for this work to the children living in the district adjacent to the new cathedral are Miss Hortense Brackett, Mrs. D. D. Fassett, Miss Florence McGrath, Miss Mamie Brennan, Mrs. M. Killian, Mrs. J. J. Kieley, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Doran, Miss Josephine Tracey, Miss Fletcher, Miss Mullanphy, and Mrs. Thomas Dooley.

Miss Brackett conceived the idea of introducing turkey and cranberry sauce, mince pie and a few other Christmas luxuries to the youngsters who live between the Levee and Fourth street. Aided by Mrs. Fassett, she called on the hotelkeepers, restaurateurs and bakers and gathered together through donations a mighty store of good things in the eating line.

One big down-town bakery sent fifty dozen piping hot pies just an hour before the feast began. They were greeted with equal generosity everywhere. Those who had no provisions donated money and they had $90 at their disposal to buy toys.

It didn't require much notification to bring a crowd. A good many faces strange to the teachers showed up at 3 o'clock, the hour set for the feast, but no questions were asked, and no one was ruled out.

Three school rooms on the upper floor of the Cathedral parochial school were thrown into one and a double table set along the length of the room.

There were no vacant places when the youngsters fell to and tackled a really sumptuous repast consisting of turkey and cranberry sauce, assorted sandwiches, pie, cake, apples, oranges, bananas and candy.

The youngsters ate quietly and earnestly for a while. Then they took things more leisurely and did a little talking. When they couldn't hold any more the ladies who had been waiting on them left them for a few moments only to return with their arms filled with toys.

Then the youngsters burst into joyous shouts. "This is like the Christmas you read about," said a precarious little Italian whose face bore evidence of research into the anatomy of a mince pie.

The boys got horns, neckties, tops and whistles. There were Christmas cards, dolls and bouncing rubber balls for the girls.

Little Miss Edna Mulhall helped the jollity along by distributing a lot of candy she had purchased with her pin money.

After the distribution of the Christmas gifts, the teachers circulated among the little ones and by dint of delicate question discovered those whose parents would be glad to receive a portion of the good cheer. These were asked to remain while the others were dismissed. Not a child left whose pockets were not filled with candies and fruits.

Those remaining were loaded down with provisions that had not been disposed of. It was a cheering sight to see tots of 6 years staggering home under a load of Christmas cheer that will bring comfort as well as gladness into homes where food has not been abundant this winter.

The children were a bright, healthy-looking lot. They ranged in age from 4 to 12 and were of all nationalities, Italians and Poles predominating. An interesting pair were twin girls who had been born in Jerusalem. All of the children were remarkably polite and orderly.

Fr. Coyle, pastor of the Cathedral, referring to this fact, says it is the direct outgrowth of the Sunday-school or Industrial School started in his church by the Queen's Daughters. The women of his parish are all of the working class and have no time to devote to church work. Since the Queen's Daughters came to his assistance, the children of the neighborhood are being properly looked after.

In the Industrial School the children are given merit cards for diligence and good behavior. These Miss Brackett, the superintendent, redeems in a practical manner. They can be used by the meritorious children to buy shoes and stockings and other articles of clothing. Last week $45 worth of stockings were distributed in this way, and next Saturday she will give out $90 worth of shoes.

CUBA, PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

Cuba, the Rebellions of the Past, Will Be Found on Page 17.

This is the second article of the series, commenced last Sunday, giving a review of the past efforts of Cuba to throw off the Spanish yoke.

As every patriotic American is now greatly interested in the cause of the struggle for liberty in Cuba, these articles will be strikingly interesting and instructive at this time, and should not be missed.

The third article, which will appear in next Sunday's Post-Dispatch, will be a resume of the main events and incidents of the present insurrection up to the death of Maceo.

The Post-Dispatch will likewise contain daily all important telegraphic news from the seat of war and the steps being taken in this country either by Congress, the Administration or the people. And as from present indications there may be a conflict between the two branches of our Government, the daily news promises to be exceedingly interesting.

United States Senator-elect Money of Mississippi, whose term in the House does not expire until March 4, and who is one of the Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has determined to visit Cuba and find out for himself the true situation of affairs in the island. He left Tampa for Havana on Saturday.

Murder in Ripley County.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DONIPHAN, Mo., Dec. 26.—At an early [illegible]ur this morning Elijah Cotton was shot [illegible]d instantly killed by William Burge at a [illegible]nce. Cotton had for two years been dep-[illegible]y Circuit Clerk of Ripley County and [illegible]as a very popular young man. Burge is under arrest.

Died of Hydrophobia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—Conrad Ephers, one of the eight boys who was bitten by a mad dog a month ago, and afterward treated at the Pasteur Institute, New York, died this morning at his home in Woodbury of hydrophobia.

Sporting Goods....
AMMUNITION, STRIKING BAGS,
BOXING GLOVES,
GUNS,
SKATES, FOOTBALLS, GOLF CLUBS,
ETC., at BOTTOM PRICES.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO.
306 AND 308 N. FOURTH ST.

JUDGES DIDN'T DISTRIBUTE PIE.

SOME OF THEM HADN'T MADE UP THEIR MINDS.

JUDGE WITHROW WAS ABSENT.

Rumors of Friction Over the Selection of Circuit Court Stenographers and Janitors.

There was a conference of Circuit Judges-elect at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of Judge D. D. Fisher in the Bank of Commerce Building, in regard to the appointment of courtroom stenographers and janitors.

Judge James E. Withrow is not a Judge-elect, but he will succeed Judge Thomas B. Harvey in what is now Division No. 2 of the Criminal Court. It was, therefore, accepted as settled that Judge Withrow would have a voice in the selections.

Each Judge is, by courtesy, considered entitled to choose the stenographer and janitor, as well as clerk and sheriff, for his own courtroom, and Judge Withrow's friends state that he expected to exercise the privilege.

Judge Withrow, however, was not present at the conference. His absence was noted by the Judges-elect, but no explanation was offered, the statement being made merely that he was invited.

There are whispers about the Courthouse of some friction over the appointments, although any dispute arising in such a matter would be conducted with all the subdued gravity and dignity that attaches to the ermine and is not regarded as a subject for newspaper discussion.

It is known though that whatever misunderstanding has arisen is due to the agreement under which Judge Withrow consented to go to the criminal division. That was that Judge John A. Talty, who succeeds Judge Withrow in No. 3, would make no changes in the courtroom attaches.

It was explained to a Post-Dispatch reporter after the conference yesterday afternoon that Judge Talty, being forbidden to make any changes there, might reasonably expect to have the appointments in the courtroom to be presided over by Judge Withrow. In short, that the continuance in office of the present stenographer and janitor in No. 3, as well as of Deputy Clerk McEntire and Deputy Sheriff Hopper, should be considered Judge Withrow's new appointments.

Whether Judge Withrow bows gracefully to this or not, he is said to have expected to make some new appointments though he was not present at the conference yesterday afternoon.

In his absence Judges-elect Horatio D. Wood, D. D. Fisher, Selden P. Spencer, William Zachritz and Talty tried to agree upon the appointments but failed, not because there was any friction, but because several had not yet decided whom they wanted in their court rooms.

It was understood that Judge Fisher had determined to reappoint Stenographer Richard T. Bradley in court-room No. 4, over which he will preside after Jan. 1, but he had not made up his mind.

Judge Zachritz recommended the appointment of Stenographer O. J. Taylor to succeed James Johnson, now in Judge Edmonds' division of the Criminal Court, which is to become Circuit Court room No. 8. Taylor is now stenographer in Judge Harvey's court.

Judge Horatio D. Wood recommended George Brown to serve in court-room No. 6, which will be Judge Wood's division, as successor to W. H. Corcoran, now stenographer under Judge John N. Wood.

Then it developed that Judge Spencer had not decided upon a successor to Stenographer C. C. Wood, now in No. 7, which will be Judge Spencer's court-room.

Judge Talty also stated that he had not determined upon any one for the vacancy due by the proposed transfer of Stenographer Taylor from the present division No. 2 of the Criminal Court to Judge Zachritz' room.

The same state of affairs existed in regard to courtroom janitors and it was finally decided to withdraw the recommendations already made and leave the matter open until Judges Fisher, Spencer and Talty made their selections.

The meeting concluded after half an hour's discussion. The matter will probably be taken up again the latter part of this week.

Meanwhile the attaches in No. 3 are resting easy under the agreement between Judges Withrow and Talty. The stenographer is Arthur E. Mooney. Charles B. McEntire is the deputy clerk, and Commodore William W. Hopper is Deputy Sheriff.

Aside from stenographers and janitors, it is understood there will be but one change, and that at the Four Courts, where, in Zachritz' division, Joseph N. Judge, the present clerk, who is a Democrat, will give place to Adam Doer, now a deputy under Sheriff Troll.

In regard to appointments as janitors, for which there are about 500 applicants, the Judges-elect have decided to consider only colored men. This means the discharge of Patrick McMahan, janitor in Judge Dillon's court, which, after January, will be presided over by Judge D. D. Fisher; of James McDermott, janitor in No. 7, in which Judge Selden P. Spencer will succeed Judge Russell; and perhaps of Joseph Kennedy, janitor in Judge Valliant's court and head courtroom janitor. Kennedy will make room for a "cullud gemmen," if the Judges-elect can accomplish it.

"Captain" Henry Horton, janitor in No. 6, Judge Horatio D. Wood's prospective tribunal, is a colored man, but he is a Democrat, and took an active part in the campaign. Politics play an important part in the appointment of courtroom janitors, and it is understood that Captain Horton will have to go.

The janitors in the two criminal divisions are colored men and Republicans and are presumably safe.

The positions pay $60 a month.

The court room stenographers receive a fixed salary of $1,800 a year, besides 15 cents per hundred words for transcripts, bringing their stipends to from $3,000 to $3,500 a year. Chief interest, therefore, attaches to these positions and the probable appointments are being discussed by lawyers as well as stenographers. The applicants are as follows:

Harold Johnson, now with the Equitable Life Insurance Co.; H. H. Jones, at present stenographer in Judge Hirzel's court at Clayton; C. C. Cowen, C. C. Ward, present stenographers in Judge Russell's court; Frank Weller, of Weller & Weller; John H. Robinson, official stenographer of the Coroner's office; William T. Tanner, stenographer for the Simmons Hardware Co.; Richard T. Bradley, at present stenographer in Judge Dillon's court room; Henry Arpen, William S. Corcoran, at present in court room No. 6, under Judge John N. Wood; George Brown, Charles N. Wellin, O. J. Taylor, at present in Judge Harvey's division of the Criminal Court, and Arthur E. Mooney, now in court room No. 3, under Judge Withrow.

The appointments, before they take effect, must be confirmed at a general term of court, which will be held either Jan. 4 or Jan. 11.

Uniformed Attendants

Meet Wabash trains on arrival at Grand Central Station, New York. They assist and direct passengers free of charge.

College of Citizenship.

Prof. C. N. Hoskins of the Co-operative College of Citizenship of Chicago will deliver an address at the Public Library Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, in which he will explain the objects of the association and the means of accomplishing them. The meeting will be of interest to all persons who regard the education of youth for the future duties of citizenship as of importance. A branch association will be formed and all persons wishing to be enrolled as members are requested to be on hand at 7:30.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY DIRECTORIES.
For sale at Boland's, 610 Washington ave.

Mr. Whitney Goes South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Hon. W. C. Whitney, formerly Secretary of the Navy, passed through Washington to-night with a party of friends, en route to Aiken, S. C., via the Southern [illegible]

THE CONFERENCE OVER CONDUITS.

PROBABLE THAT COURTS WILL BE APPEALED TO.

MYSTERIOUS COMPANY IN IT.

Trans-Mississippi Electrical of Which Nothing Is Known Raises Various Legal Questions.

The conference held by City Counselor William C. Marshall Saturday with legal representatives of the wire-using companies had one significant development. It was plainly intimated that the courts would be called upon to construe the much-construed general conduit ordinance.

Among the applicants for conduit space is the Trans-Mississippi Electrical Company. The application was filed by Judge Chester H. Krum, as attorney. Judge Krum refused to say who composed the company. His name has not figured in subsequent correspondence. His place has been taken by E. P. Cowen, who signs himself as president of the company. Mr. Cowen's name does not have a place in the 1896 directory, and nobody has been found who knows him.

All the acts of the company have been mysterious and, in a measure, irregular. Its acceptance of the conditions and obligations of the ordinance was signed by Judge Krum. Mr. Marshall rejected it as insufficient on the ground that it was not shown to be the act of the stockholders. Mr. Cowen claims in a letter to Mr. Marshall that an amended acceptance was sent to the City Hall Dec. 9. It is not on file in the Register's office, and Mr. Marshall has no recollection of ever having seen it.

The "company" has never filed either the $50,000 penal bond nor the $20,000 bond required by articles 2 and 9 of chapter 15, Revised Ordinances. In a letter to Mr. Marshall a few days ago Mr. Cowen said his company was not under obligations to furnish either bond.

No representative of the company appeared at Saturday's conference, but Mr. Cowen sent another letter, defining his position at some length and telling Mr. Marshall a lot of law.

It was argumentative in tone and virtually threw down the gauntlet for a legal fight. At the outset it contended that the Board of Public Improvements had the power to dictate details, and that for the company to submit extensive plans would be an intrusion on these rights. It was therefore claimed that the company had done all that was required to give it a status as provided before Dec. 8.

Continuing, Mr. Cowan's letter says: "The ordinance, both in its caption and substance, is amendatory of prior ordinances as well as enactive of a new ordinance. The amendatory part of the ordinance, as we construe it, applies to prior ordinances giving the Board of Public Improvements rights to grant permits for companies using poles and wires over the surface of the streets. Under these amended ordinances certain bonds and conditions are made obligatory and give the Board power to grant permits for poles and wires over the surface of the streets of any and all parts of the city, if these conditions are complied with.

"The Keyes bill, in its caption, after stating that these ordinances are amended, goes on to say: 'And authorizing the construction and operation of underground conduits, ducts, manholes and other appurtenances,' etc. This shows clearly a distinct enactment in addition to the amendatory part, and it is under this distinct enactment that we have made application. We are only asking for a permit as provided for in that section, to place wires and cables underground in the district named in the ordinance, and do not ask for any permit to place poles and wires over the surface of the streets, as provided for in the amended ordinances. This we intend to apply for later, when we will give the bond of $20,000 and $50,000, as the amended ordinances and Section 604h of the Keyes ordinance porvides. But our existing application is entirely on the new enactment for underground space in a certain described district of the city, which the city makes obligatory and under penalty and under conditions that if the company does not make application by Dec. 8 it is barred from that district.

"Article 2, revised ordinances, refers to poles and wires overhead and for the entire city and article 9 to telegraphic and telephonic service, while one charter prohibits us from doing any business business but light and power.

"Should the construction be put on the ordinance that a bond is required, there is no time stated in the ordinance when it shall be given, and can only be implied that it shall be given when the board is ready to grant the permit."

Mr. Marshall will advise the Board of Public Improvements that the company has not complied with the ordinance and that therefore its application is unworthy of consideration. The company will appeal to the courts, and that will be the beginning of a long legal fight, which may delay conduit business indefinitely.

There is said to be ground for believing that the Trans-Mississippi Electric Co. was organized for no purpose than to bring the ordinance into the courts and that the officials of one or more of the big companies now in existence are working the wires.

If the company meant business there would be no object in quibbling over the bonds.

Once in court it is believed that many questions will be brought to the surface and there will be a hard battle for advantages which will mean, perhaps, millions to the persons who succeed in having the ordinance construed favorably to them.

The only other point of interest at the conference was raised by Mr. Marshall. He ruled that each company must furnish two bonds of $20,000. The ordinance is drawn subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 9 of Chapter 15, Revised Ordinances. Article 2 requires a bond of $20,000 from light, heat and power companies. Article 9 requires a bond in the same amount from telegraph and telephone companies. Mr. Marshall told the gentlemen that no matter what kind of service they furnished they would have to put up two bonds. They disagreed with him, but most of them said their companies would furnish the extra bond.

Nobody responded when the name of the Kinloch Telephone Company was called.

E. S. Pike, for the Electric Light, Power and Conduit Company, the Electric Light and Power Company, and the Edison Illuminating Company asked for further time, on account of the illness of the chief counsel of the companies, and it was granted.

The Cupples Station Light, Heat and Power Company sent word that its attorney was out of town.

Mr. Marshall said there were minor defects in nearly all the applications, but they could be easily corrected.

Miss Roselle Schlatterbeck of Cincinnati is visiting Mrs. G. W. Braum at 2250 Cass avenue.

THE GREAT HUXLEY.

What Huxley, the Great English Scientist, Considered the Best Start in Life.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and peptogenic products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure every form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, a bright eye and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package.

Send for free book on Stomach Troubles, to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

BRANDT'S

SPECIAL SALE...

THIS WEEK.

EVENING and PARTY SLIPPERS.

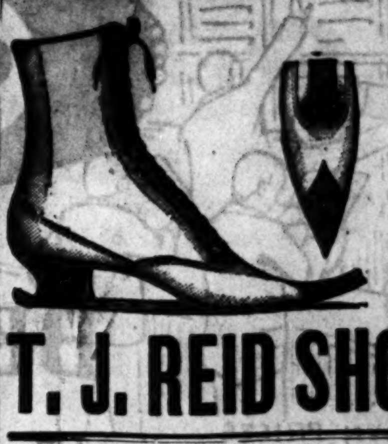
New Fall and Winter Styles. Very Latest.

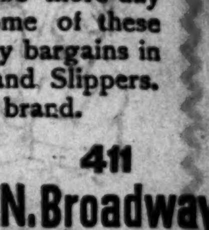
Ladies' White Kid Opera Slippers at	$1.00
Ladies' White Kid, One Strap and Bow, at	$1.25
Ladies' White Kid, One Strap, Extreme Needle, at	$1.50
Ladies' Blue and Pink Kid, One Strap, Razor Toe, at	$1.50
Ladies' Satin, One Strap, ALL COLORS, at	$2.00

We Have All Sizes and All Widths.

J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO., Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.

REID'S REMOVAL SALE Drawing to a Close





We expect to move into our new quarters,
415 N. Broadway,
On Tuesday. This will leave only one more day to secure some of these extraordinary bargains in fine Shoes and Slippers. All our own brand.

T. J. REID SHOE CO., 411 N. Broadway

SEE THAT THE NAME IS STAMPED ON EACH CIGAR.
Having Purchased and Imported a large quantity of Havana Tobacco before Weyler's order forbidding the export of tobacco from Cuba.
THE QUALITY OF THE
MERCANTILE
WILL BE KEPT UP TO THE STANDARD.

BETWEEN OREAR AND HIGGINS.

COMPETITION FOR THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

TOWN AND COUNTRY OPPOSED.

What Gov. Stephens Will Probably Do With the Offices He Has to Fill.

The fight to secure the Excise Commissionership of St. Louis appears to have narrowed down to a contest between the city and the country. This is the way it looks to the local politicians, and they presumably know as much about it as anyone save the Governor-elect himself.

On the one side is Charles P. Higgins, at present Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners. On the other is the up-country politician and personal friend of the next Governor, Ed Orear. His present official position is the chief clerkship in the State Treasury.

In this locality if a man were going to make a bet, taking the consensus of political opinion as a guide, he would make Higgins a strong favorite. As the days pass he seems to grow stronger. His support from the city is practically unanimous.

Almost all St. Louis men believe that this rich office should go to a resident of this place. They take it as a little presumptuous in a country politician, no matter how available otherwise, to aspire to assume control of a business that is essential local. It carries the infringement upon the principle of home rule a little further than they care to see it.

At the outset of the clamor for this place candidates were as numerous as hops on a hop vine. Higgins' strength has developed recently to such an extent as to throw the other aspirants into the background. Local pride rallied many to his standard who had no particular preference for him personally.

"A St. Louis man ought to have the place, and Higgins will do as well as anyone," is about the way many of them feel.

But there are more reasons than a general preference for Higgins which point the way to his appointment in the eyes of those who think they know a thing or two about the political situation and the character of the new Governor.

Lewis C. Nelson, ex-President of the St. Louis National Bank, is his most pronounced supporter. Nelson is a brother-in-law of Stephens and long identified with him in a business way. He has used all his influence in Higgins' behalf. He went to Hot Springs while Stephens was there, and openly espoused his cause. He has given it out cold that his efforts have been rewarded with success.

Then Hugh J. Brady, Chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee, and the rest of the committee, for that matter, are for Higgins. The Telegraphers' Union, as a body, is working in his behalf because he used to be a telegraph operator, and unless the prophets are all wrong Higgins is the only St. Louisan who stands a show.

Orear's strength lies in his close personal friendship to Stephens. He marched like a Trojan for him during the campaign, and it is known that his chief has promised to fix him in a good place. Whether it will be the Excise Commissionership is a question. He thinks he has a good chance, but is not saying much.

Yesterday he dropped down from Jefferson City and registered at the Planters' Hotel. He ate breakfast and went out immediately. He came back for dinner and then went out again. What his object here was is not definitely known, but it is surmised that he was trying to head off the Higgins boom.

The other offices in the gift of the Governor are not attracting so much atttention with the exception of the Police Commissionerships.

Here again everyone is at sea, for the reason that no one knows how many places there will be to be filled. This will depend upon the action of Gov. Stone and the State Senate.

The terms of Commissioners Kelly and Lee expire with the year. Commissioners Forster and Bannerman have two years yet to serve. But neither of them has been confirmed. Should the Senate refuse to confirm them—hardly a probable contingency—Stephens would have a full board to appoint. Or should Gov. Stone not send their names to the Senate—which is his privilege—the same condition would exist.

However, there is no reason to believe that the Senate would refuse confirmation. It is deemed possible, but hardly probable, that Gov. Stone may hold back the presentation of their names to this body, although he might by arrangement decide to do such a thing.

The story that Dick Lancaster, the only Democratic Senator from St. Louis, would assist in the holding up of Forster's and Bannerman's names is pronounced to be ridiculous, especially as to the latter. Col. Lancaster and Maj. Bannerman married sisters and are very close personal friends. He would hardly treat the Major in this manner.

When Stephens was in St. Louis the last time he told a Post-Dispatch reporter that he would not appoint a full board unless the Senate failed to confirm Forster and Bannerman, and that he would take no steps to prevent confirmation. From this it may be judged, however, that the possibility of such a contingency, even with a Democratic Senate in his mind, is small.

Tony Stuever and R. H. Kern appear to have the call for any places in the board that may be vacant. They are both working hard for it. Ex-Councilman Cullinane, Judge Jim McCafferty, Adiel Sherwood, John O'Niell, John Duffy, Sam Pickett, James M. Borton and a host of others are mentioned.

The connection of Adial Sherwood's name with one of the places is given color in some minds by a visit to him yesterday afternoon by Orear. It is thought Orear may have been the bearer of a message from his chief.

Gossip still makes Obial Leonard the Populist brother-in-law of Stephens, strong in the race for the coal oil inspectorship, as the Post-Dispatch indicated some weeks ago.

Chairman Roselle of the Populist State Committee is also thought to have a chance for either insurance commissioner or labor commissioner. Lee Meriwether is anxious to succeed himself, however, and has the strongest kind of backing from the labor element. He is being bitterly but quietly fought by the corporations, who hate him for his course in that office.

A Kansas City man, in the person of Henry Woodward, is also said to be in the race for the insurance commissionership, and whoever gets it will be likely, it is said, to make Tom Love, secretary of the Democratic State Committee, his secretary.

POOL ROOMS ARE NOT PROFITABLE.

TOM WALSH RAIDED AS SOON AS THE BETTING BEGAN.

WANTED TO TRY IT AGAIN.

The Sports Had Gone, but He Will Break Some More Law To-Morrow.

A pool room is an unprofitable investment in St. Louis. "The game is not good," as the bookmakers say. They know that the instant they attempt to sell pools the police will pounce down on them and haul them to the Four Courts in the patrol wagon.

Tom Walsh, with his corps of telegraph operators, sheet writers and other employes, were raided yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in accordance with the programme outlined by Chief Harrigan earlier in the day.

The betting had just been posted on the first race at New Orleans and a few bets were being "telegraphed" to Louisville when the detectives took a hand in the proceedings. There was a swarm of them on hand, besides several officers in uniform. One detective reached up and captured the man who was chalking figures on the blackboard in colored chalk, and then took his assistant off his perch and rounded him up in a corner.

To a Deputy Sheriff, with a warrant fell the honor of gathering in the head offender, Mr. Thomas Walsh.

The detectives peeped through the windows of the "paying teller" and "receiving teller" at the operators and sheet writers behind the high counter. "Come out," said the detectives. "Go elsewhere," said the gentlemen from their stronghold.

"The Chief wants to see you," said the detectives.

"Ask him to come in and look," said the gentlemen behind the barricade.

Detectives Killian and Dewar tried to force the door, but it would not be forced, so Guion, who is a lightweight, was boosted over the partition to open the door.

A comical little German waiter who hustles drinks at the Planters' House bar was buying a telegram on the races and was captured with the rest, much to his consternation. He was bundled into the waiting patrol wagon without being given a chance to explain. It was not until he reached the Four Courts that he was able to identify himself and get away. He scooted for the hotel as fast as he could put.

When noses were counted at the Four Courts it was found that the capture included Thomas Walsh, John Patton, W. H. Brett, Richard Burke, Tom Connors, James Halpin, William Kiely, W. H. Hunter, John Murphy, George Thorn and Charles R. Feilding. They were all released immediately on bond of $300 each.

The whole party started back to the pool room, determined to resume business immediately and get arrested again as soon as possible. But when they got back the crowd was gone and it was too late to do any gambling, so the shop was shut up, with the understanding that business would be resumed Monday.

Ed Fitzgerald was served with a warrant in the afternoon, and immediately gave the requisite bond. The same thing was done in the case of Henry Wider. Neither of these two made any attempt to sell pools yesterday.

The bookmakers who have been arrested are now asking why it is that they should have been put to so much trouble when the South Side track was the first to open a foreign book after the Walsh decision of the Supreme Court. Walsh opened first, but used the telegraph system, while the South Side put on the every day straight book. No warrant was issued against the South Side people, and they now get off scott free because they have abandoned their foreign book and ain't everything but their usual skatefest over the merry-go-round.

Attorney Tom Rowe still insists that Chief Harrigan has no law for what he is doing, and he is acting in a most unwarranted and Weyler-like manner. The Chief does not bother to discuss law and law points. His official attorney has told him in five pages of typewritten opinion that it was unlawful to sell pools. The Chief does not go behind the opinion of the City Counselor, but simply instructs his officers, and orders out the wagon as soon as a pool room is discovered.

Ed Fitzgerald, in discussing the case, said: "It's a case of sick 'em Tige and back up the wagon. As soon as the gate goes up and the bunch gets away it's come along and cash up with the main squeeze at the strong house. It's no use trying to beat a game like that, and the band wagon they send down ain't got no pneumatic tires on it, either. It's dead lose any way the game breaks, so your father keeps out and goes to Charley Stanley and gets bond."

Tom Walsh poses somewhat in the role of a martyr to the cause of the gamblers. He thinks he is being singled out because he is so terribly good-natured and obliging when in the hands of the police.

Chief Harrigan is for the time the master of the situation, and sinks his fondness for an occasional flyer on the ponies beneath his stern sense of official duty.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MRS. HOFFMAN IS ON HER METTLE.

WILL FIGHT HER CASE IF IT MAKES HER A BEGGAR.

DEEDED AWAY HER PROPERTY.

Judge Laughlin Is the Beneficiary and Is Expected to Advance Money for the Fight.

The sensational litigation over the estate of the late John Hoffman, that has occupied the St. Louis Circuit Court several years, has been brought before the public anew in a sensational manner by the filing of a deed of trust covering all the property of Mrs. Isabella Hoffman, its central figure.

It was only last Monday that a decision was rendered against Mrs. Hoffman in the suit to set aside her $13,000 judgment against the estate of her deceased husband, the enormous costs attending the case being taxed against her. This circumstance increased the furore caused by the filing of the instrument, which occurred Thursday, but did not leak out until yesterday morning.

When the existence of the deed became known the inference, in the minds of the attorneys opposed to Mrs. Hoffman, was that she sought to evade the payment of costs as well as protect herself against costs and judgments in cases previously decided against her and against such as may be obtained in pending cases.

Judge Henry D. Laughlin has been leading counsel for Mrs. Hoffman in all the litigation that has made her name familiar to readers of the Post-Dispatch, and is beneficiary in the deed of trust.

While he stated to a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday afternoon that the effect of the instrument would be to practically remove all of Mrs. Hoffman's property from the jurisdiction of the courts, Judge Laughlin insisted that was not the object of her proceeding.

He stated that Mrs. Hoffman was determined to contest the decision of Judge Valliant, which seriously reflected upon her character, through the highest court, if it leaves her beggared.

The decision was made on the ground that there was a strong presumption of fraud on the part of Mrs. Hoffman, and conspiracy, in the prosecution of her suit to the $13,000 judgment which was affirmed by the Supreme Court. Judge Laughlin states that it was to appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court and if possible secure a reversal, that Mrs. Hoffman put her property in pawn.

Joseph S. Laurie and John D. Johnson, counsel for the St. Louis Trust Co., which as executor of the Hoffman will obtained the decision in Judge Valliant's court last Monday, first learned of the deed of trust yesterday morning. They were astonished.

"I do not understand it," said Mr. Johnson to a Post-Dispatch reporter. "The filing of the deed at the present time is peculiar."

It was suggested to Mr. Johnson that perhaps the deed was for the purpose of securing to Mrs. Hoffman's attorneys their fees in the litigations in which she has been involved almost ever since the death of her last husband.

"That may be," replied Mr. Johnson. "Of course I could not suspect for a moment that Judge Laughlin would be a party to anything irregular."

It is probable that if occasion arises, an effort will be made to have the conveyance in trust set aside.

Mr. Johnson enumerated the claims pending against Mrs. Hoffman. One is for $1,300, which she collected from the St. Louis Trust Co., under the $13,000 judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court, and set aside Monday by Judge Valliant on a showing by the Trust Co. of fraud and conspiracy in the prosecution of the original suit. The $1,300 was paid by the Trust Co. before its discovery of the alleged conspiracy. Mrs. Hoffman collected no more on the judgment, because she had to go through tedious formalities in the Probate Court, which were not completed when the judgment was annulled.

Another claim is in a suit pending against Mrs. Hoffman to recover $2,140 which she is alleged to have drawn a day or two before her last husband's death, on a check to which it was alleged the name of John Hoffman was forged. Reference was made to this note by Judge Valliant in his decision Monday in language adverse to Mrs. Hoffman's interests.

A suit for $1,600 on interest notes belonging to the Hoffman estate, which Mrs. Hoffman is alleged to have collected, converting the money to her own use, is also pending. The notes were for interest on a principal note of $8,000 given to John Hoffman by one Freil, in payment for real estate. The interest notes were for $400 each. Four of them were collected by John Hoffman, and after his death Mrs. Hoffman, it is alleged, collected four more of them. The costs in these two cases amount to a considerable sum.

In addition, a judgment is standing against her in Judge Russell's court, setting aside two conveyances of property, valued at $6,000, made to her by Christian Hoffman, her brother-in-law. The costs in this case, according to Mr. Johnson, will amount to $150 or more.

More important than any of these, in the view of the lawyers for the St. Louis Trust Company, is the matter of the costs in the case just decided by Judge Valliant. They state that these costs will aggregate over $3,000, and they do not hesitate to express some uneasiness over the matter since the filing of the deed of trust.

"I did not know of the deed of trust having been filed until this morning," said Judge Laughlin to a Post-Dispatch reporter. "After Judge Valliant's decision Mrs. Hoffman suggested that I take a deed of trust on her property for the purpose of fighting that case through the Supreme Court. I told her I'd think about it. I went away and returned this morning to learn that the deed had been filed.

"Mrs. Hoffman declared to me that she would fight this case to the end if it landed her in the gutter. She was willing to sacrifice all her property in the effort and suggested that I take the deed of trust.

"As I did not desire to have any insinuations of conspiracy made, I hesitated. Judge Harrison now had charge of the matter. I was surprised to learn that the deed had been filed."

"The deed was for the purpose then of raising money to prosecute the proposed appeal?"

"That was its object."

"Will not that prevent the enforcement of judgments secured against Mrs. Hoffman and such as may be secured in pending cases, as well as costs of litigation?"

"Not necessarily, if the other side wins it can have what is left in my hands after the costs of the appeal have been satisfied. What is left after I receive back what I shall have advanced."

The instrument makes August Gehner, a title investigator, trustee for Judge Laughlin. It covers a lot on Center street, near Clark avenue, with a frontage of 26 feet 6 inches; another with a frontage of 14 feet 3 inches on Fourteenth street, near Clark avenue; 37 feet on Eugenia street, in which Mrs. Hoffman holds only a life interest, and 40 feet on Chouteau avenue, near Fourteenth street.

The deed sets forth that it is to secure payment to Judge Laughlin of seventeen promissory notes due three years after date. Of these notes, five are for $1,000 each, two for $500 each, and ten for $100 each, a total of $7,000.

The filing of the deed of trust is the latest incident in a chain of litigation that has developed more romance and has been attended by probably more interesting episodes than any that ever occupied the attention of the St. Louis Circuit Court. It brought to light the career of Mrs. Hoffman during 20 years, marked by unusual incidents.

She was first married to a man named Green, with whom, while yet in her teens, she eloped from her country home in Illinois.

Her husband was a gambler and while in Chicago shot a man at a gaming table. He changed his name and placed his wife under the care of his brother, with whom she traveled about the country. Coming to St. Louis later, the two were known as man and wife, though the testimony at the various trials has been that they never sustained such actual relations. After the death of her fugitive husband she married John Hoffman, then an old man.

At his death the sensational litigation that has been pending ever since was commenced in the Probate Court in the form of claims filed by her against the estate. These claims ran the gamut to the Supreme Court, always decided in Mrs. Hoffman's favor, only to be all set aside by Judge Valliant last Monday in a sensational decision which stated that there was strong presumption of fraud and conspiracy in the prosecution of Mrs. Hoffman's claims.

Numerous suits grew out of Mrs. Hoffman's claims and at the trial of one of them in Judge Withrow's court, about two years ago, Mrs. Hoffman claimed that the $13,000 she said she had loaned John Hoffman was inherited from her gambler husband. She said she carried the money in coin and currency in a belt around her waist. This statement was made the occasion of one of the dramatic incidents of the litigation, Lawyer Johnson having brought into court, under guard, $12,000 in the form described by Mrs. Hoffman, which he strewed over a table in the court-room to show by its bulk that Mrs. Hoffman could not have carried it on her person.

FURS REPAIRED,
Altered and remodeled now at summer prices; late styles, quick delivery, best work. Shrimski, the Furrier, 1512 Olive st., opposite Exposition.

Special Sale. Latest Winter Styles. Large and Select Assortment. All-Wool Suits to order, $10.00 up. All-Wool Trousers to order, $2.50 up. Kersey Overcoats to order, $10.00 up. Call on us before ordering your winter outfit. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 North Eighth street, corner Olive, second floor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Pure 18k wedding rings. Our prices the lowest. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Peter Keller	East St. Louis, Ill
Mary McKnight	Kansas City, Mo
Frederick Ortlieb	Brunot, Mo
Leona Davis	Brunot, Mo
Martin Cizek	3904 Old Manchester
Fronie Mikulen	3904 Old Manchester
Edwin S. Barnard	Rockbridge, Ill
Laura I. Turner	Rockbridge, Ill
Fred Hunter	819 Clark
Lillie Weber	125 Cedar
Joseph Schwimmer	1017 N. Eleventh
Lena Kern	1019 N. Eleventh
Louis Levi	925 Wash
Jennie Silverberg	925 Wash
James H. Dougherty	1200 N. Third
Alice Byrne	1402 N. Eleventh
Geo. Nicholson	1514 Olive
Christina Kidd	1804 Olive
Carl Vrooman	3915 Olive
Julia Green Scott	4102 Westminster pl
Geo. A. Wall	East St. Louis, Ill
Annie Higins	2715A Osage
William Thompson	706 N. Fifteenth
Tessie Bradshaw	706 N. Fifteenth
Albert Brock	2019 Franklin
Annie Short	3709 Chouteau
Edward B. Lively	1523 Franklin
Annie M. Struss	2524 Baldwin

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

THE SUNDAY SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY POST-DISPATCH

PAGES 9-16. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1896. PAGES 9-16.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JAMES O. MORRIS, Clothier and Haberdasher,

520 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

MONDAY, December 28th, We Will Put on Sale

50 dozen **MONARCHS,** best make Colored Shirts, worth $1.50, for	50c each
50 dozen Men's All-Wool Derby Ribbed Underwear, 2 colors, worth $3.00 per suit, for	$1.00
50 dozen Men's All-Wool Cashmere Underwear, 2 colors, worth $3.50 per suit, for	$1.75
50 dozen Men's All-Wool Derby Ribbed Underwear, best made, 2 colors, worth $4.00 per suit, for	$2.00

No House in St. Louis can touch our LOW PRICES on good quality Underwear and Hosiery.

25 dozen Men's Warm Wool Imported Gloves, worth 50c, for	25c
15 dozen Men's Warm Wool Night Robes, 60 inches long, worth $1.50, for	75c
10 dozen Men's Best Muslin Night Robes, 60 inches long, worth $1.25, for	63c
10 dozen Men's Good Quality Muslin Night Robes, 60 inches long, worth $1.00, for	50c

These are only a few PRICES of the many BARGAINS in our store, and the goods are our regular lines, MADE FOR US, not such goods as you find in DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORES.

IF

You want to save FORTY TO FIFTY PER CENT on a SUIT OF CLOTHES or an OVERCOAT, and get the BEST GOODS MADE in America, you will buy it of us.

JAMES O. MORRIS, Clothier and Haberdasher,

520 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

MABEL DUNCAN WANTS DAMAGES.

SUES CAPT. CRABBE FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON.

Abundant Charity for the Poor and Quaint Old Customs Faithfully Observed.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Another action for breach of promise will occupy the attention of the law courts at the next session, providing the affair is not settled out of court. The plaintiff in the case is Miss Mabel Duncan, an actress now appearing at Daly's Theater in "The Geisha," who sues Capt. Arthur Bingham Crabbe, late of the Third and Eighth Hussars, and now of the Fourth Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. The damages were fixed at 10,000 pounds. Miss Duncan is an exceedingly pretty young woman, who has had but a limited experience on the stage. She is 18 years of age and the [illegible] Adam Seymour Dixon Duncan, [illegible] the name of "Mr. Killeyth," formerly owned the race horse Euclid. His disastrous experience on the turf led him to desert his family, and his daughter took to the stage as a means of support. Miss Duncan is related on her mother's side to the Earl of Bredalbane and the Earl of Lauderdale.

Birdie Sutherland, who was recently awarded 5,000 pounds in her breach-of-promise suit against the Hon. Dudley Majoribanks, son of Lord Tweedmouth, has invested 4,000 pounds of the amount in good securities, from which she derives a comfortable income. The remainder was promptly laid out with leading Bond street jewelers.

An interesting sale of autographs occurred at Sotheby rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday. Among these were a long series of letters from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, an unpublished letter of Lord Chancellor Bathurst to Lord North, wherein he says "Write conciliatory letter to Sir Howe to save us from the destruction hanging over us;" Gen. Burgoyne to Lord North from Boston, Oct. 10, 1775; letters of Ferdinand and Isabella, Lord Howe, Longfellow, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Chester A. Authur, Lawrence Barrett, James Madison, James Buchanan, Mark Twain, R. E. Lee, Millard Fillmore, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Forrest, John Hancock, Carlyle, Dickens, Tennyson, Mendelssohn, Sir Francis Drake, Voltaire, Walpole, Darwin, Napoleon, Washington Irving, Jenny Lind, Joseph Bonaparte, David Garrick and scores of others.

[illegible] has been provided by the feeling shown at the London County Council's recent meeting when the chairman of the Public Works Committee suggested that tenders for new fire engines be invited from America. The proposal was received with a howl of disapproval, showing that "made in America" is apparently regarded by the members of the Council with equal aversion to "made in Germany."

It is understood that Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of the Colonies, has arrived at an important agreement regarding the part which the Colonies are to play in the celebration next year of the Queen's reign having exceeded in length that of any other sovereign, and will make a statement on the subject in the House of Commons early in the coming session.

It is stated in Canadian circles that the proposal of the Toronto Navy League that the royal navy be recruited from colonial, as well as home seamen, has been coldly received by the Imperial authorities. Naval experts are credited with seeing many difficulties in carrying out the scheme and, according to the Manchester Guardian, they are doubtful of the alleged abundance of good material in the colonies. Even in the case of the seafaring population of Newfoundland it is not thought that the colony would yield the class of men needed for the navy, while in the other colonies it is said the men likely to volunteer would be of very indifferent stuff.

United States Ambassador Bayard spent Christmas at Lord Middleton's seat, Bardsell House, Yorkshire.

It is announced as a result of a conference between the Belgian Minister of Marine and the company which has undertaken to build the canal which is to make Brussels a seaport, that work on the proposed new water route to the Belgian Capital will be commenced early in 1897.

The dispute between the Canadian Government and Prince Sciarre, respecting the latter's right of sending out Italian masterpieces of his art gallery, has been finally settled. A sensation was caused some time ago by the Prince secretly disposing of several important paintings. According to the new agreement the Prince presents the nation with about a dozen Chefs d'Oeuvre and in return the embargo placed upon the sales of the others will be removed.

Christmas Day here was sunshiny and was quietly spent. Many of the old customs were followed out in the true spirit of the English Christmas. At Queen's College, Oxford, the ancient ceremony of bringing in the boar's head was solemnly gone through in the presence of the University Dons. At Rochester six poor travelers enjoyed the Watts charity, in the shape of a good old-fashioned dinner and a present of four pence. In Liverpool 20,000 hot pots were given to the poor and the impoverished people of this city were well cared for through thousands of free breakfasts, dinners, etc., in many parts of the metropolis. In the London Work-house the paupers enjoyed the Christmas celebration, particularly the beer and tobacco features, and 4,662 hospital patients were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

It develops that Hubert Crackenthorpe, the author who mysteriously disappeared in Paris during the month of October, and whose body has been found in the River Seine, committed suicide in an excess of frenzy after receiving a letter from his wife, announcing her intention of commencing divorce proceedings. It is believed that he jumped into the Seine from the Pont Concorde after wandering all night in the Champs Elysees. The London newspapers say that he was lately much in company with the wife of a leading London actor. The titles of some of his works, "A Dead Woman," "The Struggle for Life," etc., would seem to indicate that he was of a morbid turn of mind.

Arrangements have been completed whereby "The Wishing Cap," the new comedy by Wilson Barrett and Elwyn Barron, is to be taken into the provinces by Cosmo Stewart, the young actor, who in private life is a nephew of the Duke of Richmond, and given a trial on tour. Should the production be successful, the comedy will probably follow the run of "A White Elephant" at the Comedy.

"Rosemary" will have its last representation for the present at the Criterion Theater to-night. Monday "Baby," F. C. Burnand's adaptation of "Bebe," is to be revived for a few weeks in order that Charles Wyndham may have a vacation. On his return "Rosemary" will again be played until Parker and Carson's new comedy, "Change Alley," is ready.

Robert Buchanan's new nautical piece, "Ye Mariner of England," will be tried in the provinces by Herbert Heath preparatory to its production in the metropolis. The great scene of the play is the death of Nelson.

A three-act musical farce entitled "Stolen" will be presented at the Avenue Theater about Dec. 30. The cast will include Alice Lethbridge, Alma Stanley, May Edouin, Sydney Howard, F. Dagnall and C. L. Cherry. The first act takes place in a west end drawing room, the second in the shop of a theatrical costumer and the third act in a room above the shop let for the rehearsals.

"The Sorrows of Satan" is a promising production at the Shaftsbury Theater for Saturday evening, Jan. 9.

Failures at Akron, O.

AKRON, O., Dec. 26.—Andrew Jackson, a prominent business man of this city, assigned to-day. The action also precipitated the assignment of Jackson & Brodbeck, brick manufacturers, and the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Jackson & Lyman, lumber dealers, Andrew Jackson being heavily interested in both concerns.

The liabilities of Mr. Jackson, including the debts of Jackson & Brodbeck, are placed at $65,000, with assets probably exceeding that amount.

HATCH UNDER THE SOD.

The Ex-Congressman Was Laid to Rest in Hannibal.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

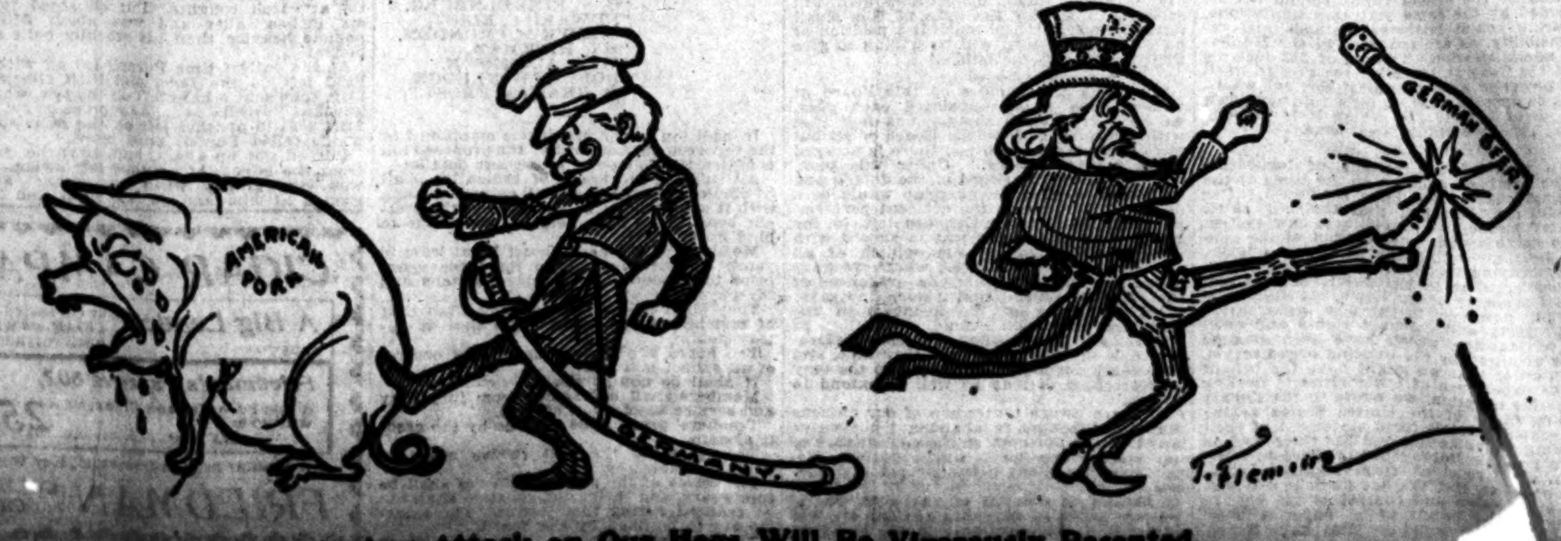
HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 26.—The funeral services of ex-Congressman W. H. Hatch were held this afternoon in the Christian Church. The sermon was preached by his old and esteemed friend, Rev. W. C. Busby, a Baptist minister.

The remains were taken from the Hatch residence to the church at 11 o'clock and lay in state until 2 p. m. During that time more than four thousond people gazed upon the silent form. Hundreds of the leading men of the First Congressional District attended the solemn rites.

At 4 p. m. the body was conveyed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery and laid to rest. The funeral services were under the auspices of the Knights Templar, of which order the deceased was an honored member.

It has already been suggested that a monument be erected to the memory of the deceased statesman in the city park, and this will probably be done. The Government Building in this city is a monument to his memory, as Mr. Hatch obtained the appropriation for its erection.

RETALIATION.



Any Attack on Our Hogs Will Be Vigorously Resented.

GERMAN WAR ON AMERICAN MEAT.

INDICATIONS THAT IT WILL GO ON VIGOROUSLY.

THE OLD CRY OF DISEASE.

Still Used by Those Interested to Create Prejudice Against the Imported Article.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—There are general indications that the war on American meat products in Germany is to be prosecuted with fresh vigor. United States Consul Wamer at Cologne has this to say on the subject in a report to the Department of State:

"Notwithstanding the assurances of the United States Government that all meat products for export are subjected to a strict examination the interminable agitation in Germany against the unwholesomeness of these products still goes on. At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Association of the District of Cologne the subject of adulterating German sausage with American beef was discussed. One speaker drew special attention to the fact that beef was examined for maggots in Germany, but not so in America. Since in the former country (Germany) sausages were more adulterated with American beef that was infested with maggots than with ptomaine meat, the law in force in Germany against dishonest competition, it was said, should be applied in the case of sausages, which would require the marking of the goods as to whether they were of German or foreign origin and had been officially examined or not.

"Another speaker remarked that it made an immense difference to the welfare of the German people whether home or foreign meat was used. He therefore deemed it necessary that the origin of the meat used in the preparation of the sausages be given. A chemist present said the American beef was not so profusely infested with maggots, but that it came to Germany prepared with borax in an astonishing manner. On the exterior of the meat there was, he asserted, a complete crust of borax and the meat was actually pickled with it. If sausages contained meat prepared in this way and were offered for sale, it was clearly a fraud in the sale of foodstuffs."

Nova Scotia Mine on Fire.

HALIFAX, [illegible] S., Dec. 26.—The Spring Hill coal, wh[illegible]ht fire Thursday and is burning[illegible] flames shot 100 feet in the air[illegible]flagration was at its worst. The fire was caused by an overheated steam pipe, which connected with the driving machinery. The loss of employment will cause destitution among the miners. Five years ago an explosion in the mine killed 130 persons.

STEEL PLATE INQUIRY.

A New System of Inspection Will Be Instituted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Secretary Herbert to-day took up for consideration the report of the special board which investigated the complaints from the Newport News' constructors that steel of inferior quality had been supplied by the Carnegie works for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge. The report is a copious statement of the facts disclosed by the many tests made by the board and the defective plates are fully identified. The jury has demonstrated that the present system of inspection is ineffective and plates are shown to have reached the shipyards that never were inspected at all—at least they bore none of the inspector's marks. The board has not yet examined the plates for the battleship Illinois, but as far as it has gone the inquiry has revealed the necessity for a radical change in the method of inspection, and Secretary Herbert will probably substitute expert civilian inspectors for the inexperienced naval officers now employed, acting under a special board composed of a constructor and engineer and one line officer for the present steel board, made up of line officers.

LUMBERMEN MEET.

Preliminary Steps Toward Making a Demand for Protection.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 26.—Representatives of the lumber interests of the Northwest met this afternoon at the West Hotel in conference with Congressman Tawney of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Fletcher and Congressman-elect Morris of the Sixth District, over the duty on lumber, which is to be made a part of the new tariff bill. In general it seemed that a tax of $2 on rough lumber was favored. The meeting was attended by the officers and directors of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association in a body, in addition to a number of local lumbermen. S. T. McKnight and T. B. Walker of this city will attend the hearing of the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, which Congressman Tawney announced for Dec. 31, as representatives of the lumber interests of the Northwest.

The lumbermen propose an aggressive campaign to procure protection for their business, and after making Congressman Tawney thoroughly familiar with the need of such legislation, demonstrated to him to-day that they will make a strong fight before the committee for what they are after. In working for legislation the lumber interests have never been so unitedly [illegible] as they are in the present case.

TO BATTLE OVER THE BALL.

SIX STRONG FOOT BALL TEAMS TO MEET TO-DAY.

TWO GAMES IN THE SAME PARK.

Association Teams Which Will Play for the Championship.

The Association foot ball teams are now all in excellent running order, and are playing fast foot ball every time they meet. There will be three good games played this afternoon.

The first game at New Sportsman's Park will be between the Cappels and Cycling Club. The Cappels are going to put up a fast game and try to win. They line up:

Cappels.		Cycling Club.
Kerwin	Goal	McCormack
Stewart	Full back	McDonough
Egan	Full back	Duff
Ricksteiger	Half back	Milne
Forrest	Half back	Patrick
Hogan	Half back	Daly
McGilligan	Forward	Jarrett
McGuire	Forward	Hodder
Erman	Forward	Reed
Costigan	Forward	Orrock
J. Egan	Forward	Mills

Referee, J. Durphy.

The game starts at 2 p. m.

The Jokerst-St. Gems are determined to show the older teams that young blood counts for a whole lot in a game of football and will give the Diels all they can do to win. The game will be called for 3 p. m., with the following line-up:

Jokerst-St. Gems.	Position.	Diels.
O'Hearn	Goal	Vene
Hayes	Full back	Griffin
M. Mack	Full back	Daly
Grimmer	Half back	Shaughnessy
Finnegan	Half back	W. Nolan
Maloney	Half back	Senor
John Dale	Forward	McSweeney
Stack	Forward	Comfort
Jim Dale	Forward	J. Nolan
Reback	Forward	Kane
W. Dale	Forward	Daley

Referee—McGlynn.

The Christian Brothers College will meet the St. Teresas on the College Campus and, with several new men added to their list, will endeavor to take a game from the leaders, and a good game will be played. The line-up will be as follows:

St. Teresas.	Position.	Christian Bros.
Reilly	Goal	D. Coburn
McNamarra	Full back	Quinn
Monighan	Full back	Casey
McCarthy	Half back	Harding
McKeown	Half back	J. Coburn
Tighe	Half back	Sullivan
P. Kavanaugh	Forward	Withers
Delehanty	Forward	Baggott
Robinson	Forward	W. Mayberry
Corcoran	Forward	La Borge
Dignan	Forward	Granville

Referee—C. W. Irish.

Coming Players.

The Pastime, Jrs., defeated the Cabanne, Jrs., Christmas morning by a score of 24 to 0 at the Pastime campus. The main feature of the game was the playing of Sutherland, Price, Akins and Hoeber.

Thistles and St. Roses.

The Thistles will play the St. Roses at Grand and Lafayette avenues, Sunday, at 2 p. m. The Thistles line up: Goal, Hruska; full backs, Peetz, L. Walsh; half backs, Collart, M. Walsh, McCormac; forwards, O'Rourke, Lewis, Orr, Maddock, Heckwolf.

RIVAL RIDERS.

A Host of Bicyclers Out After Each Other's Scalps.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The indications are that the coming season will witness some of the greatest bicycle racing that has ever taken place in this country. This will be due in part to the presence here of a large number of foreign cracks, the jealousy and rivalry existing among themselves, and between them and the American riders.

Jimmy Michael has announced his intention of remaining here and his townsman, Tom Linton, will probably do the same. The two riders are after each other's scalps and when they meet fur will fly.

Parsons, the Australian champion, has stated that he will be here to follow the National circuit next year, and English papers say that Jack Green and Platt Betts, two of the fastest riders, will soon be here.

Eden, the Dutchman who beat Tom Butler in Paris recently, and Charles Crathers of England will arrive in April. There are also some old scores to settle between the American riders. Eddie Bald's employers advertise him as the champion of the year and show figures to prove their statements. Tom Coopers' employers make the same claims, Tom Butler's friends say he can outride both men. All three men say they can make "also rans" out of their brethern from abroad any day in the week. Whether they can or not remains to be seen, and that is where the public comes in.

STRIKING BACK.

No More Cycle Shows to Spite the Railroads.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers held this afternoon it was decided that in the future the cycle show should be abandoned in New York and the annual meeting held during the cycle show in Chicago.

The National cycle exhibition that will be held at the Grand Central Palace in this city from Feb. 6 to 13, 1897, will, it is stated by the board, in all likelihood be the last National cycle exhibition held in this city. This action has been decided upon, the board states, owing to the refusal by the Trunk Line Association to grant any railroad concessions for the annual convention of the cycle manufacturers, which is always held during exhibition week.

TO START MONDAY.

Another Big Six-Day Bicycle Race in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—On next Monday afternoon promptly at 2 o'clock the starter of the international six days' bicycle race, to be decided at Convention Hall, will fire his pistol, and an event second in importance only to the recent six days' go-as-you-please race at Madison Square Garden, New York, will have begun. The men who start are: Teddy Hale of Ireland, who won the Madison Square Garden race two weeks ago; Tom Chapple of England, Hunter of France, Marks of England, Shock of Switzerland, Foster of Germany, Waller of Germany, John Lawson of Sweden, Ned Rag[illegible] the United States, Maddox of New York, [illegible] Albert of Canada, C. W. Achinger [illegible] United States, Alfred Johnson of [illegible] York and George Ball of the District [illegible]

[illegible]T CRESCENT CITY.

[illegible] for Favorites at New Orleans.

NEW [illegible]NS, Dec. 26.—Weather fine; attenda[illegible] Seventeen books drew in and had a[illegible] ould do. Track fast. In the handi[illegible] L[illegible]ely ran six furlongs in 1:13¾, a new record for the track. Summary:

First race, selling, sev[illegible] furlongs—Maggie S. 104 (Morse), 4 to 5, first; Renaud 106 (Scherrer), 30 to 1, second; Loyal Prince 97 (Clay), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:29½. Victoress, Onaretto, Sister Ione, Princess Rose, Otho and Iola also ran. Renaud, 6 to 1 place.

Second race, six furlongs—Marie C. 105 (Morse), 3 to 5, first; Elkin 108 (Everett), 20 to 1, second; Jack Hayes 105 (N. Turner), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Double Dummy, Princess Bonnie, Augustina, Dr. Newman, Alma Russell, Jasper and Mary C[illegible] also ran. Elkin, 6 to 1 place.

Third race, selling, one mile—[illegible] (Everett), 3 to 5, first; Overella 105 (Morse), 4 to 1, second; F. M. B. 100 (Songer), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:43½. Little Tom, John Hickey, Tom Sayre, Davezac, Master Fred, Alva, Lay On, Cinderella, Partisan and Royal Prince also ran. Ovarella, even place.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Lonely 92 (Dorsey), 8 to 1, won easily; P. Dunne 96 (Beauchamp), 9 to 5, second; Koenigen 84 (T. Burns), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾. Donarita, Our Bishop, Dorah Woods, Bloomer and Marquise also ran. P. Dunne, 3 to 5 place.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Lorrania 109 (C. Reiff), 7 to 10, first; Little Buck 98 (Hirsch), 7 to 1, second; Rosney 95 (N. Turner), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Sugarcane, Briggs, Whiff, Ruth and Parasang also ran. Little Buck, 2 to 1 place.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Dorothy III. 104 (Hirsch), even, first; Sobriquet 97 (Dorsey), 7 to 5, second; Ida Wagner 104 (J. Weber), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. Trixie, Wild Tartar, Annie Sweet, Austin and Elano also ran. Sobriquet, 2 to 5 place.

Before the racing sixteen head of horses were sold at auction in the paddocks for $2,240. The best price realized was $750 for Sharon, b. c., by Esher—Hearts Ease, who was sold to dissolve the partnership of Wallace & Jones, and was bought by J. S. Wallace for the price named.

New Orleans Entries.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Entries for Monday:

First race, selling, one mile—Laura Cotta, Image Rosalind III., Virgie S., 98; Waterman, 101; Judith C., Judge Steadman, Paskola, Pete Kitchen, 103; Trilby, 105; Woodlake, A. B. C., 106.

Second race, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Senator Penrose, 94; Harry B., 97; Anger, 103; Elyria, 104; Farmer Leigh, Cannonade, 106.

Third race, six furlongs—Sobriquet, Shuttlecock, Ella Penzance, 95; Gluck, 100; Albert S., 105; Rouble, Lizzetta, Campania, Ramona, Strathreel, 107; Senator Morrill, 110.

Fourth race, selling, mile and a furlong—Henry Harris, C. C. Rumrill, Newhouse, 87; Helen H. II., 92; Chugnut, 93; Fasig, 96; Sandoval, 99; Constant, 101; John Hickey, 104.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Sauterne, Panout, Atalanta, Skye Blue, Sim W., Laura Davis, 99; Hippogriff, 102; Iola, Tenochitlan, 104; R. Q. Ban, Hailstone, 107.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Tim Irven, 99; Davezac, Stark, Terra Archer, Flora Ballard, Mamie G., Willie W., 104; Montell, Issie O., Sir John, 107; Miss Rowett, 108.

GOT HIS TRACK.

South Side Now Controls Sportsman's Park.

Chris Von der Ahe's race track at Sportsman's Park has fallen into the hands of those he was so bitterly competing with during the summer and fall, and will in future be run in the interest of the South Side. Chris is out of it altogether and the South Side management has taken it in hand.

All of next week the track in the ball park will be closed down, while the South Side will be going full blast. The week after the South Side will shut down and Sportsman's Park start up. The alternating system will be kept up so as to clean up all the spare cash in both North and South St. Louis. The management will be same on both the tracks from now on.

WILL NOT BE GIDEON.

It Is Stated That He Will Decline to Serve on the Racing Board.

There has been a good deal of talk of late regarding the office of Chairman of the National Racing Board of the L. A. W., Chairman Gideon has been all that could be desired and it has been suggested that a reasonable salary be fitted to the office so that he might be induced to continue in the position after the election in the spring. It has been stated as an absolute fact by friends of Mr. Gideon that he will not accept the office under any circumstances, salary or no salary. He has made up his mind to withdraw from active work in that branch of the service and says his decision is final.

Oakland Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—Weather rainy, track heavy at Oakland. Results:

First race, six furlongs—Coda won; Blue Bell, second; Dongara, third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—D. J. Tobin, won; Sweet William, second; Soniro, third. Time, 1:11½.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs—Little Cripple, won; Major Cook, second; Palmerston, third. Time, 1:38.

Fourth race, one mile, the Baldwin Hotel handicap, purse $1,500—St. Lee, won; Mount McGregor II., second; Ruinart, third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, mile and a half—Judge Denny, won; Arcicus, second; Rey del Bandidos, third. Time, 2:43¼.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Perseus, won; Kowalski, second; Petrarch, third. Time, 1:17½.

A Friendly Bout.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—Peter Maher received a warm welcome at the World's Theater to-night by a large audience assembled to witness his advertised bout with Joe Choynski.

After a number of preliminary bouts by local pugilists, the stars appeared and were introduced by "Parson" Davies, who announced that the set-to would be merely a friendly one. The three rounds were very lively and scientific, but nothing arppoaching a knockout was witnessed.

Mr. Davies announced that he will remain here a week or so until he can arrange the contemplated match between Barry and Kelly. He has conceded Kelly the privilege of weighing in at 6 p. m. instead of ringside, Kelly wants the weighing time 6 p. m. of the night of the fight.

Eastern Racing Dates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The following racing dates have been allotted for the season of 1897:

West Chester Racing Association—Spring meeting May 8 to 29; autumn meeting, Oct. 14 to 30.

Brooklyn Jockey Club—Spring meeting, May 31, June 2 to 19; autumn meeting, Sept. 14 to 30 and Oct. 2.

Coney Island Jockey Club—Spring meeting, June 22 to 30 and July 1 to 10; autumn meeting, Aug. 24 to 31, Sept. 1 to 11.

The dates for the Brighton Beach Racing Association, the Saratoga Association and the Queens County Jockey Club will be announced on Monday.

Denver Ed Is Back.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—"Denver" Ed Smith, the pugilist, was among the second cabin passengers who arrived to-day on the Cunard line Campania. He returns from the gold fields of South Africa, where he was defeated by Joe Goddard, and says he is feeling in tip-top condition. Among the other passengers on the steamer was Geraldine Ulmar, the opera singer.

Race Postponed.

The race between J. W. Jones, the champion heel and toe pedestrian, and two St. Louis bicyclists for five miles, which was to have taken place Saturday night, has been postponed until Monday night and will take place at the St. Louis Gymnasium at 16 South Tenth street. The race will begin at 8:30 sharp and the contest will be an interesting one. Considerable money has been wagered on the result.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES.

Conference to Be Held by the Judges During the Week.

A conference of the Judges of the Circuit Court will be held the latter part of the week to formally assign the Judges-elect to court rooms, as agreed upon in conference about a month ago.

At the same time the rules now governing the Circuit Court will be amplified so as to cover the two Criminal Courts which, after the first Monday in January, will be divisions of the Circuit Court. The Judges will decide also which of the Criminal divisions shall have charge of the Grand Jury.

Judges Zachrits and Withrow will take charge in the Criminal Divisions January 4. A proposition was made to have Judges Edmunds and Harvey formally turn over the courts to their successors. Judge Withrow holds, however, that there will be nothing to turn over, as the terms of the outgoing Judges expire at midnight Sunday, January 3, and the St. Louis Criminal Court thereupon ceases to exist.

At the same time the off[illegible] of Clerk of the St. Louis Criminal Co[illegible] expires. It is held by Archibald Ca[illegible] yet has two years to serve. He wi[illegible] go out of office, but will be known, [illegible] new statute, as the Clerk of the [illegible]ourt for Criminal Causes.

SCHOOL BOARD REORGANIZATION.

THE JUDSON COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS LABORS.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW PLAN.

If the Formulated Bill Becomes a Law the Board Will Be Appointed by the Mayor.

The labors of the Judson Committee on School Board Reform have been concluded with the formulation of a bill for the complete reorganization of the system of school government in St. Louis and other cities of 300,000 inhabitants and over.

The report of the committee, which consisted of F. N. Judson, Chairman; G. H. Finkelnburg, Edward C. Eliot, Frederick M. Crunden, Henry Hickman, W. A. Alderson, Robert Rutledge and R. Graham Frost, was submitted to the Central Council of the Civic Federation at a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The bill was accepted by a unanimous vote of the Council.

It has the approval of Lawyers James Tausig and Edward Pattison, both of whom have served as School Board Attorney. They have examined the bill carefully and have found no flaws.

Accompanying the bill was an extensive report of the Judson Committee which sets out the necessity of reform in the school system; describes the manner in which the committee prosecuted its labors; and gives a partial digest of the proposed enactment.

The report of the committee was also adopted unanimously by the Council.

The main provisions of the new law are as follows:

Creation of a Board of Education to consist of twelve members, appointed by the Mayor, non-salaried, three to serve one year, three to serve two years, three to serve three years and three to serve four years.

These are to appoint for terms of four years each and fix the compensation of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Commissioner of School Buildings, Secretary and Treasurer and Auditor and such other officers and employes as may be found necessary.

The bill contains an emergency clause and if adopted will take effect sixty days after passage.

The Civic Federation will now bend every effort toward securing the passage of the bill. Work in this direction was commenced a week ago, when requests were sent to all the St. Louis business men, merchants, banks and others doing business throughout the State, that they call for printed slips from the Federation, to be mailed to their correspondents, soliciting their influence with their representatives in the General Assembly for the passage of the new law. The desire was to circulate 250,000 of these slips in the State.

Gratifying responses have been received. A total of almost 100,000 slips have already been called for by 125 St. Louis concerns.

The report submitted by the Judson Committee was as follows:

"To the Civic Federation of St. Louis: Your committee appointed to draft a bill for the reorganization of the public school system of St. Louis respectfully submits its report, with the accompanying bill for submission to the coming session of the General Assembly of Missouri.

"The present organization of the public schools of St. Louis is based upon an act of the General Assembly of 1833, commonly known as the School Board Charter, which incorporates the inhabitants of the city for school purposes under the name of 'the president and directors of the St. Louis public schools,' and vests the powers of the corporation in a Board of Directors. Numerous acts have been passed by the General Assembly in the past sixty-three years affecting the St. Louis schools, either by way of direct amendments of the original act or since the Constitution of 1875 in the form of general legislation. Originally the board consisted of eight members, two from each of the four city wards; subsequently, in 1877, the number of wards having increased to twenty-eight, this was changed to one member from each ward; and, later, by the act of 1887, the present system was established of twenty-one members, seven being elected at large and fourteen members from as many districts, each district being composed of two city wards.

"But none of these or other changes affected the essential powers vested in the board by the original act of 1833. These are broad and comprehensive in the extreme. The board prescribes the time, place and manner of conducting the election of its members, appoints its judges of elections and acts as its own returning board, passing upon the qualifications and election of its members. It is not fettered by any legal restrictions in the educational or business management of the schools, or in the disbursement of the public moneys. And it would seem from a recent judicial decision, that it is not even restrained by its own rules, but that it is free to adopt any method it chooses in the management of the schools and the public school funds.

"When the board was organized in 1833, St. Louis had about 6,000 inhabitants, barely one-fourth of the population of any one of the twenty-eight wards of to-day. There were then no school taxes to levy, no graded schools to manage, and for many years the land litigation of the board was its most important business. In the sixty-three years which have elapsed the city has grown to 600,000 people, and in a few years may reach a million. The board collects and disburses annually $1,650,000 of public funds; manages an invested school fund valued at nearly $2,000,000; is in charge of school buildings and property of the estimated value of over $3,000,000; employs over 1,500 teachers and educates in the schools under its charge over 60,000 children. It is not only compelled to deal with a rapidly increasing population, but the difficulties are increased by the vast area over which the population is being scattered. The absence of any adequate system or organization results in confusion between the administrative and supervisory or legislative business of the board, and in a consequent scramble for the incidental patronage involved in the public work and in the disbursement of the public money. This confusion of administrative and supervisory duties has resulted in the distribution of the business of the board among committees, by whom the administrative business is mainly conducted. As it is impossible to fix responsibility, demoralization is the inevitable consequence. Neither the efforts of good men in the board nor any rules enacted by the board can remedy evils inherent in the system itself, which the city has outgrown.

"We are satisfied, therefore, that what is required is not a mere temporary expedient amending the present system, but that a new system must be provided, adapted to the present and prospective growth of the city. There is no reason why the administration of the school funds should not be guarded by the same statutory limitations, insuring sound business methods and responsibility, as are enforced in the Municipal administration. The act of 1833 declares that 'the General Assembly reserves to itself the power to alter or repeal this act whenever it appears that it fails to accomplish the great objects for which it is passed.' That time, we think, has come.

"In view of the volume of legislation which has been enacted on the basis of the original charter we have concluded, after careful consideration, that the only satisfactory method of providing a new system is to make a complete revision of the special laws governing the St. Louis schools, by embodying in one act all statutory provisions peculiar to the public schools and school property of St. Louis, carefully preserving, however, in the new organization all property and contract rights and powers of taxation which have been granted to or acquired by the existing organization.

"In order [illegible] we might have the benefit of the expe[illegible] of other cities in dealing with this q[illegible], we wrote to the twenty leading ci[illegible] of the United States asking the school [illegible] for a statement of their existing [illegible]anization and for their opinion as to po[illegible] improvements thereon. Replies we[illegible] received from eighteen cities. One of [illegible], Buffalo, has no School Board, being [illegible] the s[illegible]vision and control of the schools [illegible] hands of a superintendent elect[illegible] people. Two have School [illegible] members; in two the Board has seven members; one has eleven, one twelve, one thirteen, one fourteen, one sixteen, and so on up to twenty-one in New York, twenty-four in Boston, thirty-seven in Philadelphia, forty-two in Milwaukee and forty-five in Brooklyn.

"Of these seventeen Boards, nine are elected, viz., those of Boston, Minneapolis, Denver, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville, Omaha and San Francisco. The other eight cities have appointive Boards, and are New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Jersey City, Milwaukee, New Orleans and Washington, D. C. It will be seen that the four largest cities in the country have appointive Boards.

"A distinguished educator, in reply to our question as to the respective merits of the two plans, writes that sooner or later a city is likely to 'reach a point at which its political managers, not the people, in reality choose members of the School Committee.'

"Of the eight appointive boards, four are appointed by the Mayor, and the other four each by a different power, the appointment in one case being divided among three authorities. In no city is any salary paid to the members of the board, except in Cleveland where members receive $260 per year.

"Our correspondents were nearly unanimous in favor of no salary, and a large majority favored a small board of appointed members. A majority favored a board of less than fifteen members, and it was a significant fact that all but one favored a smaller board than that now existing in their respective cities. When opinion was expressed for elective boards, election at large was preferred to election by districts.

"We found that the subject of the ideal organization of a city public school system had recently been carefully investigated by a committee of the National Educational Association, and the exhaustive report of that committee, and also the report of the commission which was the basis of the law recently adopted for New York City, have been of great assistance to us. We should also express our obligation to the many citizens who have given us valuable suggestions.

"The bill which we have unanimously agreed upon is based upon the recommendations of the National Educational Association, with modifications to conform to our local conditions. It provides for a separation of the business from the educational department of the system, vesting each in a responsible official, with an honorary supervisory board of twelve members appointed by the Mayor of the city, to be known as the Board of Education. The head of the educational department is the Superintendent of Instruction, who is responsible for the condition of the schools and has powers fitted to his responsibility. The educational work of the schools is, of course, the purpose of the whole system for which all the other departments exist. The superintendent as a trained expert therefore is properly given the nomination of all teachers, subject to the confirmation of the board, and must recommend all changes in text books or school apparatus.

"The other executive departments deal with the business of the system. The most difficult to regulate, and the one which has caused the most trouble in the past, is that of building construction and repairs, including the appointment and control of janitors. All this has been placed in charge of the Commissioner of School Buildings, who is made responsible for the condition of the school buildings and is given independent powers commensurate with his responsibility.

"The financial management is vested in the Secretary (who is also Treasurer) and the Auditor, as at present under the rules, who are made statutory officers; and the most important provision of the board's rules, that in relation to the annual deposits, has been incorporated in the statute. It is proper to state that this department of the board's business has been in the hands of capable officials, and, as no patronage is involved, has escaped the abuses of the building department. But the necessity of guarding this department and insuring accountability by law is none the less important and imperative.

"All these officials, including the Commissioner of School Buildings and the Superintendent of Instruction, whose powers are, in a measure, independent of the board, are selected by the board, as it is thought that the members will be in the best position to know the qualifications required. All the powers necessary to the supervision of these officials and the conduct of the schools are vested in the board; but the members of the board are relieved from the petty patronage and annoying details, which have done so much to bring discredit upon the school management. As will be seen, the Commissioner of School Buildings makes all contracts for repairs not exceeding $500, and appoints and removes janitors, subject to the right of the board to require such appointments from an eligible list obtained by examination. There is no department of public service where civil service reform is more practicable or desirable. Annual supplies used in the schools are now substantially all purchased by annual letting of contract; and, as we found no abuses chargeable to this department, we found no reason for making any further limitation upon the powers of the board, than providing that annual supplies should be purchased by public letting.

"The essential feature of this system is the vesting of executive duties in officials who have large powers and responsibilities, their terms fixed and duties determined by law, with a reasonable measure of independence, though under constant supervision of the board and subject to dismissal for misconduct and inefficiency. They will be impelled by the strongest motives to render honest and efficient service. They have a concentrated responsibility, and will have a personal and professional reputation to sustain.

"The recognition of the fact that the proper management of the various interests of the schools requires all the time of at least three high grade officials, in charge respectively of the educational, building and financial departments, have led to the proposal of schemes for the election or appointment of three commissioners, who shall take entire charge without any board. This plan has the fatal defect that it does not provide for supervision; but with a board over these officials there is constant supervision, which will tend to prevent errors or dishonesty, and insure the highest degree of continued efficiency.

"This Supervisory Board of Education, we are satisfied, should be honorary and not salaried. On this question of the payment or compensation to the members of the Board of Education, there was substantially no difference of opinion among our officers at home or abroad. It seems to be an unwritten law in educational management in this country that the position should be an honorary one. It is based upon a principle of public policy that we need to increase rather than decrease the field for disinterested public service by public spirited citizens. St. Louis' schools should not be the first to depart from this principle. It is true that if the members of the board are called upon to perform the administrative services, which apparently they do perform under the present system, they ought to be compensated. But the remedy, in our opinion, is to be found in separating the administrative from the legislative work of supervision, and in compensating the former and leaving the latter honorary. Under the provisions of the present bill, we believe there will be no trouble in securing the disinterested services of public spirited citizens. Upon this subject we feel justified in quoting from a letter of a distinguished lawyer of Kansas City, Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, who has for many years served upon the School Board of that city:

"'I think by all means the directors should receive no salary. That, in my opinion, is one of the most important matters to be observed. If you attach a salary, however small, undesirable men will seek the office for the sake of this small pittance, where if you make it a position of honor, the best men will be willing to give their services to the public.'

"In fixing the number of this Board at twelve, three being appointed each year, we have recognized the obvious fact that with the removal from the Board of all but strictly supervising duties, there is no need for a larger number. Under this plan, which relieves the Board of the details and patronage, a large membership would be a distinct hindrance to the efficient performance of the duties which are left to the Board. This conclusion was in accord with the practically unanimous opinion of all the educational authorities whom we have consulted. On this point the committee of the National Educational Association says:

"'The number of the members of the Board of Education should be small. In cities of less than 500,000 inhabitants, it should not be more than nine, and preferably not more than five. In the very largest cities, it may be well to extend to fifteen.'

"We are aware that some of our citizens may be reluctant to abandon the elective board, but in our opinion the continuance of our elective system is impracticable. Recent experience has demonstrated that special school elections conducted by the board as heretofore are out of the question. If we are to have directors elected all will agree that the elections must be conducted by the Election Commissioners under the general law. The special school elections under the general law would involve an expense for each election of from $25,000 to $40,000 (the cost of a good school building) in lieu of the $6,000 to $9,000, the cost to the board under the present system. If a special election should be held, we know from experience that a very small part of the city vote would be cast, and the election could easily be controlled by selfish interests. The fact is clearly shown by the following figures, comparing the vote of the last five school elections (at-large) with the vote at general and municipal elections:

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

	Total vote cast.
November, 1888	68,136
April, 1889 (Municipal)	56,110
November, 1892	71,139
April, 1893 (Municipal)	67,938
November, 1896 (including rejected vote)	124,049

SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

	Total vote cast.
November, 1887	25,288
November, 1889	18,162
November, 1891	26,713
November, 1893	40,401
March, 1896	28,929

"It has been suggested by some that we return to the old system of ward representation which prevailed prior to 1887; but we also find that at these ward school elections only a small proportion of the vote was cast. Thus, at the last ward election (one-third of the board being elected each year), in the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, the total vote of all the wards was 15,142; the vote of the municipal election of 1885 being 40,939.

"On the other hand, if we should return to the system prevailing twenty years ago, and elect the members of the board at the general municipal elections, we should find the same objections, which caused the change to be made then to special elections, to-wit, that the election would be thrown into the political arena and dominated by politics.

"It should be noted, too, that after the municipal election of April, 1897, none will be held until April, 1899; so that if a new elective system is provided by statute it could hardly be put in force in time for the coming spring election, and hence no change could be effected at a general municipal election for two years.

"But apart from these considerations, we are satisfied that St. Louis has reached the stage before referred to, and that the appointive system is really forced upon us. The supervisory duties to be performed by the board differ rather in degree than in kind from those performed by the public library board. The necessary qualifications for these duties require selection, which can only be secured through appointment. The men who can best perform such duties, as in the library board, in the nature of things will not seek, much less canvass, for an election for an opportunity to perform them.

"The Mayor, in our opinion, is the proper person to appoint the board. Some have suggested the judges of the Circuit Court; but there is grave objection to the imposition of such extraneous duties upon the judiciary. Upon this question of appointment by the Mayor, we again quote from the committee of the National Educational Association:

"'If the members of the Board are appointed, the Mayor of the city is likely to be the official to whom the power of appointment may most safely be entrusted. We think the appointment should be made by some one person, rather than by a Board. The Mayor is representative of the whole city and all its interests. While not chosen with any reference to the interests of the schools, he may be assumed to have information as to the fitness of citizens for peculiar responsibilities, and to be desirous of promoting the educational interests of the people. We are confident that the problem of getting a representative Board of Education is not so difficult as many think, if the Board is not permitted to make patronage of work and of salaried positions at the disposal of the public school system. Under such circumstances, and more and more so as we have approached such circumstances, appointment in the way we suggest has produced the best School Boards in the larger cities of the country.'

"Under the proposed plan of organization, if we do not have a good board of education, the fault will lie with the Mayor. If the Superintendent of Instruction and Commissioner of School Buildings are not efficient and faithful, the fault will lie with the board; if we do not have well-planned, well-constructed and well-ventilated school buildings, at a reasonable outlay, the fault will lie with the Commissioner of School Buildings, and if the instruction in the schools is not satisfactory, the fault will lie with the Superintendent of Instruction. If the results are not good, the people will hold them responsible. They are also responsible to the board, while the board is responsible to the Mayor and the Mayor again to the people, thus completing the circle of responsibility, which begins and ends with the people, and is definitely fixed at every point. Provision is made for the effective and prompt enforcement of this responsibility by the people, in the summary jurisdiction vested in the Circuit Court over the members and officers of the board.

"We should add that careful provision is made in the bill, not only for the preservation of the property and contract rights and powers of taxation now vested in the present board, but also against any possible hiatus or confusion in the transmission from the old system to the new.

"The plan submitted is an economical one. Not only is the expense of elections, which must necessarily increase with the growth of the city, saved, but the administrative responsibility secured with no material increase of expense, must necessarily result not only in an immediate economy in the management, but in the efficiency, which is the surest economy. In view of the pressure of demands, which must strain the resources of the schools under the wisest and most prudent management, this consideration must not be overlooked.

"We have carefully considered every plan which has been submitted to us, and have sought all the assistance obtainable. Existing conditions have been carefully studied, and we have had the benefit of the personal experience of some of us in the board under the present system. We have come to the unanimous conclusion of recommending the plan submitted. We have recommended no requirement of confirmation of the Mayor's appointments by the City Council, believing that the responsibility for the appointments to the board is best secured by centering it in the Mayor alone. Neither have we inserted in the bill any bi-partisan tests of qualifications for membership in the board by providing that only a certain number should be members of one party, believing that non-partisanship, rather than bi-partisanship, is what the interests of the schools require. Non-partisanship we have declared by the provision that in the appointments, political tests should be disregarded, and only fitness for the office considered. This non-partisanship can be enforced by the enlightened public opinion, which is essential to good working of any law. We believe that public opinion will be such that every Mayor will study the best interests of the city and disregard partisan considerations in making his appointments.

"We cannot predict the perfect working of any system which is dependent upon human conditions, and we recognize that unwise appointments may be made. But we submit that the plan proposed remedies the palpable evils in the existing system, in that it insures direct responsibility wherever there is a failure to obtain the results desired, and that an active and vigilant public opinion, which is essential to the good working of any system, will enable this greatest of public trusts to be administered by an honorary board of public-spirited citizens.

"F. N. JUDSON,
"G. A. FINKELNBURG,
"EDWARD C. ELIOT,
"FRED'K M. CRUNDEN,
"HY. HICKMAN,
"W. A. ALDERSON,
"ROBERT RUTLEDGE,
"R. GRAHAM FROST."

In addition to the provisions mentioned in the report of the committee, the proposed bill contains the following important details:

All rules of the Board of Education shall be binding upon itself and all persons dealing with it until repealed. The rules of the present board have been held by the courts to bind no one.

Members of the board must be at least 30 years old, and have been for three years prior to appointment, resident citizens and tax-payers.

They shall hold no other office than that of member of the board, save that of notary public.

The board shall have supervising control of all school matters.

It shall be non-partisan.

Members shall be exempt from jury duty and service as election officers.

Teachers' promotions shall be by the credit system.

The terms of the first twelve members shall be decided by lot.

The terms of the salaried officers shall be four years, and their compensation shall not be reduced during their terms. The salaries are to be fixed by the board.

The Commissioner of School Buildings must prepare all specifications and the like for contracts and report each month to the board. His further duties are set forth explicitly.

The board itself must contract for all work over $500, awarding to the lowest, not lowest and best bidder. The latter arrangement is the source of much mischief at present.

The bond of the Secretary and Treasurer, who has charge of all moneys, shall not be less than $50,000, and that of the Auditor not less than $10,000. Any officer may be removed for cause by a two-thirds vote of the board.

Penalties are provided for wilful or negligent violation of duty by officers.

The Circuit Court is given jurisdiction to call members of the board to account, to compel the restoration of money stolen or wasted, and the like. Full provision is made for the institution by citizens of suits to estop frauds.

The Mayor, not the board as at present, shall appoint experts to examine the accounts of officers each year.

Stringent provision is made against possibility of collusion with contractors.

Sixty days after the bill takes effect the Mayor shall appoint the Board of Education. The members as soon thereafter as possible shall organize by electing a President and Vice-President. Thereupon the existing board must surrender to the new one.

PEDESTRIAN WESTON WEPT.

He Failed to Equal His Twenty-four Hour Record.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—When Edward Payson Weston, the 58-year-old pedestrian, at 10 o'clock to-night left the track on which he had endeavored to equal his record, 112 miles in twenty-four hours, he had walked 108 miles 426 1-3 yards.

The old man went to the office of the Skating Rink, in which the track was situated, threw himself on a cot and wept bitterly. A number of friends gathered around and sought to console him, but Weston refused to be comforted, and reproached himself for his failure.

The veteran started out bravely in his effort to prove that he was as sturdy a man as he was twenty-five years ago, when he was 33 years old, and more than half the day maintained a gait that promised to break his record. Then he was seized with vertigo, and was obliged to leave the track for longer periods than he had planned.

He was also obliged, after walking a few laps, to reverse the direction, in order to overcome the dizziness.

About half-past 9 o'clock to-night Weston reached the 100 mile mark, and the spectators cheered him, but the cheers did not gladden the heart of the gray haired pedestrian, who realized that he must fail. He left the track and sat for a few moments in one of the boxes, where he burst into tears.

Again he took the track and sought to wipe out the miles that stood between him and victory and added three miles and 426 1-3 yards to his score before the clock struck 10.

During Weston's last half hour on the track he was spurred on by the skaters who kept pace with him and congratulated him on his good showing. The band, too, played lively airs, and the old man spurted in response.

FIGHT WAS A DRAW.

Kid McPartland and Owen Ziegler do Battle in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Kid McPartland of this city and Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia, lightweights, who aspire to championship honors met to-night in the Broadway Athletic Club's arena in a twenty-round contest. The result was a draw. Up to the last round McPartland had the better of the contest, but the Philadelphian worked very cleverly in the last round and turned what promised to be a lost battle into a draw.

McPartland avoided Zeigler's rushes splendidly and many a time stopped hard jabs and swings. It was said that the winner of to-night's go would be pitted against the winner of the McKeever-Lavinge bout, which is to take place next Monday.

Neither of the boys showed form enough to-night to entitle him to a go with the Saginaw champion, and they are likely to wait a long time before they can claim the right to meet Lavinge. The attendance was 3,200.

Before the principal event Billy Stift of Chicago and Frank Purcell came on to battle at catch weights. Purcell stood fully six inches taller and was about fifteen pounds heavier than his stockily built opponent.

At the call of time Purcell led off with a light left on the face, and Stift clinched. Stift then sent a hard left on the jaw, which knocked Purcell down. As soon as he got up Stift sent in another left on the same spot, which felled Purcell once more.

Purcell got up again, and down he went from the effects of another left swing. He was very groggy when he arose. Stift rushed at him and swung right and left on the jaw. Purcell fell to the floor on his face and lay motionless.

The referee declared Stift the winner. The time of the round was 25 seconds, just two seconds less than it took Peter Maher to knock out O'Donnell yesterday at Coney Island.

1,148 TEETH SAVED DURING THE PAST MONTH

By Our Painless Methods Which Are Patented and Used by Us Alone.

I had teeth extracted at the National Dental Parlors, 720 Olive St., without the least pain. JNO. W. SOUDERMANN, Druggist, 2900 S. Broadway.

I had sixteen teeth extracted at one sitting at the National Dental Parlors, without the least pain whatever. Mrs. M. J. MURPHY, 3928 Lincoln Ave.

WE EXTRACT TEETH FREE

WITHOUT PAIN DAILY FROM 10 TO 12 AND FROM 4 TO 6, By an Application to the Gums, Known to and Used by Us Alone.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS.

The Bridgework which I had done at the National Dental Parlors gives me the greatest satisfaction. I would not be without it. H. A. HALL, 3600 Easton Av.

Why go to old fogy dentists when you can have your dental work done in the most modern style without pain by dentists of experience and skill?

We own patented appliances by the use of which we make the finest and best Crown and Bridge Work known to Dental Science. We will give $500 for any Dentist who will produce our equal in Bridgework.

Until Jan. 1st, we will make a full set of Teeth for $3

GOLD CROWNS, 22k $4.00
BRIDGEWORK, Per Tooth $4.00
SILVER FILLINGS 25c
GOLD FILLINGS $1.00 up
CLEANING TEETH 50c

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

NATIONAL DENTAL PARLORS 720 OLIVE STREET.

Lady attendants. German and French spoken. Largest Dental establishment in the world. 15 offices in the United States. OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9. SUNDAYS, 9 TO 4. Take elevator.

MRS. DR. A. DALE'S No. 2 OR 3 "EGYPTIAN" BRAND PENNYROYAL COTTON-ROOT PILLS

Remove every irregularity in the monthly sickness of womankind from any cause. They are guaranteed to be infinitely superior to all other kinds of brands for the purposes where their use may be indicated. Safe, harmless, certain; a systematic tonic. No. 3, $3; No. 2, $2; No. 1, $1. DALE MEDICINE CO., room A, 914½ Olive street, city, or R. H. PARDEE, Druggist, 4966A Easton avenue.

FURS REPAIRED,

Altered and remodeled now at summer prices; late styles, quick delivery, best work. Shrimski, the Furrier, 1312 Olive st., opposite Exposition.

THE WEAK, THE DISEASED Made Strong and Healthy THROUGH Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life; for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, consumption, syphilis, uncured and badly treated venereal in its many forms (send ten cents for illustrated book, "Radway on Venereal") glandular diseases, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ring worm, salt rheum, erysipelas, acne, black spots in the flesh, tumors, cancerous growths, female complaints and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, nocturnal losses and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this Wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of diseases its potent power to cure them. If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decompositions that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure, a cure is certain, for when once this remedy commences its work of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving and flesh and weight increasing.

SCROFULA FROM BIRTH.

Dr. Radway—Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I take my pen in hand to inform you of the great cure effected by your medicine called Sarsaparillian Resolvent. I have a girl 3 years old last September, who has suffered with scrofula ever since she was 2 years old. In fact, the doctor told us she was born with it. We had our best local doctors with her, and it seemed like all hope was gone, for they told us if the disease settled on her lungs she could not be cured. This frightful disease seated or seized upon her lungs severely. I began to think that our little girl could not live long, our physician's medicines doing no good. In the meantime I received a copy of your medical publication, called "False and True," which you sent me. After seeing the accounts of so many cures effected by your treatments, I at once resorted to them, and by the time she had used one bottle she was most well. The ulcers that were making their appearance on her body are entirely gone, her lungs almost healed, or, at least she has quit coughing. She has begun on the second bottle, and I believe by the time she uses all of it she will be well. She had a very bad cough. I am yours with respect, SAMUEL S. BARKER, Flat Top, Mercer County, W. Va.

"LIFE A BURDEN."

Dr. Radway—Dear Sir: For a long time past I have been suffering in the most distressing manner from a long train of symptoms, which have baffled the skill of all the medical men down here, and which I feared, if not arrested in their progress, would terminate in the total prostration of my strength. Loss of appetite and desire of stimulating and artificial means of sustenance at irregular times, want of healthy sleep and consequent depression on arising in the morning, rendered life quite a burden to me, until a friend induced me to try your medicine. So I got a bottle of Radway's Sarsaparillian and a box of Radway's Pills and took them according to directions. I soon found relief. I got three boxes and three bottles more, and I am in better health than ever before. I remain your humble servant, ARTHUR D. WRIGHT, Unionville, Mich.

The Most Economical! The Best!

One bottle contains more of the active principle of medicine than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 55 Elm st., New York, for Book of Advice.

CIGAR CAMPAIGN FOR 1897......

A Big Leader. Our three-for-25c size COLUMBIA DOME CIGAR we will continue to sell until further notice at...... 5¢ Straight

Friedman's Famous 802, A fine Pure Havana Cigar, will go at SIX FOR .... 25¢

Gato's Perfectos, The finest 3-for-50c Key West cigar in the world, will go at TWO FOR 25¢

All popular brands D[illegible]ic, Key West and Havana Cigars at Cut Prices, as usual.

FRIED[illegible] COLUMBIA DOME CIGAR CO. 802 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

CHRISTMAS EVE IN GERMANY.

IT WAS CELEBRATED BOTH BY JEW AND GENTILE.

PALACE AND THE BARRACKS.

If France Reorganizes Her Artillery the Germans Will Get Even Better Field Guns.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Christmas eve, which is the principal festival of Christmastide in Germany, was celebrated in the usual quiet manner by Christians and Hebrews alike, the latter having trees on which were lights, apples, nuts, gingerbread, etc.

There were Christmas trees not only in every family, but in the hospitals, public institutions, asylums, prisons, soup kitchens, casual wards and barracks. Snow fell and made the streets indescribably filthy. Business has been remarkably good, and a thorough festal mood was manifest, with the absence of the note of uneasiness and dissatisfaction usually present in the press.

At the new palace of Potsdam the festivities began with the Empress and children presenting gifts to the servants. The Christmas trees of the court were lit up at 5 o'clock in the beautiful hall of shells. At one end of the hall stood the Empress at a table upon which were many works of art, and near by the Emperor's table with his numerous presents, including a tall carved clock from the Grand Duchess of Baden, a goblet and a wine jug of finely carved silver.

The children's tables, standing at the other end of the hall, had over them their trees, the smallest for the Princess Victoria, and then, each a little higher, were tables and trees for each of the imperial children up to the Crown Prince, who had the highest. The tables were crowded with playthings, books and useful presents. The Emperor was somewhat serious in his demeanor, but the Empress was in good spirits and the children were full of delight.

In the barracks everything was astir. After religious service the rooms were decorated and the presents arranged. As the officers entered the men sang in chorus and each soldier then received a present. In some regiments the men were allowed to choose pipes, clothing, writing desks, purses, etc., and each man also received a basin of "goodies," and some cigars from his commander. In each barrack the commander spoke as follows to the soldiers:

"The soldier shall also know that Christmas is a festival of love. What you had at home, with your parents, have also with the troops. In the face of these brightly burning candles and gifts of love, remember each of you his oath which he swore to his Emperor and each renew this oath to be an obedient, faithful, zealous soldier upon whom the commander-in-chief can fully rely. To your health!"

The announcement in the French press that the Conseil Superieur had decided to reorganize the French artillery has created a considerable sensation, and, if the news is true, Germany will proceed to substitute for the present field artillery a gun equal, if not better, than the new French weapon which is recognized in Germany as being far superior to the present German weapon in range, quickness of fire and general efficacy. The sum of 200,000,000 marks will be required for this reorganization of the German army, which it is intended should be accomplished by 1899. If France re-arms, Germany, it is stated, will do so at once.

In spite of the Christmas truce, the political controversy and social bickering coming from the Von Tausch trial are still the center of interest. The preliminary inquiry into the conduct of the former Commissioner of Detectives, charged with libel and four fold perjury, is assuming considerable dimensions.

Nor has Von Brusewitz (the lieutenant who killed a peaceful, pleading mechanic for accidentally knocking against his chair in a cafe) been forgotten, particularly in view of another case of military brutality reported from Stargard Pomerania, in which an officer who, according to his own account, was attacked by street urchins, drew his sword and chased the children. One of them stumbled and fell and was hacked on the head by the officer. The boy is now suffering from concussion of the brain and severe scalp wounds. The affair is causing the liveliest indignation.

References to the dockers' strike at Hamburg occupy a prominent place in the reports of the peace and good will published by the press. Two strike meetings were held at Hamburg yesterday and the socialist deputies, Molkenburh and Frome, urged the men to continue the fight. Further meetings with the same object in view were held to-day.

The dispute seems to be taking a turn less favorable to the employers than was likely a week ago. In view of the holidays a number of workmen who had taken strikers' places have left Hamburg, and it is now said that they will not return. Some of the employers are trying to come to terms with their own men.

Considerable irritation continues everywhere at the utterances attributed to the Emperor in regard to the strike. He is credited with having expressed, at Prince Hohenlohe's banquet, his pleasure at the attitude of the Hamburg employers in "staunchly resisting the unjust demands" of the dock laborers, and to have dwelt at length upon the idea of founding a coalition of employers, adding that such a step upon the part of the employers "would be a blessing for the seduced workmen and enable them to resist the incitement of hatred within the world of labor."

It is probable, however, that some agreement between the employers and the strikers will be reached within the next few days.

The Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine has presented the Schiller Society of Suabia with a lock of the great German dramatist and poet's hair.

A photogravure has been published of Rochling's picture, "The Storming of St. Privat by the First Regiment of Guards," for which Emperor William sketched the studies. One art critic says: "There is no trace of dual inspiration, therefore it is difficult to render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's."

Advices received here from Lorenz Marquese, Portuguese East Africa, announce that a Portuguese warship there has saluted with twenty-one guns the German war vessel Condor, which replied in kind. In addition the District Governor called upon the German Consul and offered apologies for the recent attack made upon the German Consulate.

In the searching of residences occupied by Anarchists here many papers and pamphlets were secured and arrests made of the publishers of the Socialisa.

Influenza is increasing in the city.

The Prussian Government is systematically repressing agitation in the Polish provinces. The Archbishops and bishops have been notified that unless they stop the propaganda among the lower Polish clergy the Government must treat the Catholic Church more severely.

Domiciliary searches have been made in the cases of members of the Society of Sokol at Beuthen, and President Dombeck was arrested. All the Polish Sokols are closely watched.

The bill for the subvention of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. is not supported by the Conservatives and will probably fail.

After the holidays the Government will introduce a bill to benefit the agrarians.

FRATERNITY CONVENTION.

Biennial Gathering of the Sigma Alpha Epsilons.

The Greek letter college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, will convene in biennial session at the Southern Hotel next Tuesday.

The organization numbers in its ranks some of the most prominent men in the United States, among them being President-elect McKinley, John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Watson, late candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Populist ticket; [illegible] of Georgia and a host of local leaders in the business and social world.

Delegates from fifty-four chapters of the society are expected. Nearly every State in the Union will be represented. The election of officers and other routine business will engross the attention of the delegates for three days. A local committee, however, has taken particular care to see that the visitors will not want for amusement.

The supreme officers are expected in the city to-night or to-morrow. They are Albert M. Austin, President; Claudius Dockery, Vice-President; Howard P. Nash, Secretary; Champe S. Andrews, Treasurer; Hiram C. Burger, Editor of the Record, the society's organ.

The delegates will be entertained by the Missouri Beta Chapter of the society. A theater party, a trolley party, a banquet and a ball are on the programme as arranged by the special Arrangement Committee, consisting of Walter Shields, Frank Reardon, R. E. Cave.

The members of the Missouri Beta Chapter are Flavius P. North, Rhodes E. Cave, Ernest Koken, William M. C. Bryan, Stephen A. Martin, Harvey B. Fleming, Donald Currie, Ray M. Hughes, Charles F. Pirscher, Warren Hilton, Louis A. Benecke, Frank Reardon, Benedict Bussell, Walter Shields, Charles R. Crouch, Clinton Fiske, Frederick C. Woermann, Leon Gale, Herbert Petit.

HE WILL WED A STATESMAN'S NIECE.

NUPTIALS OF CARL VROOMAN AND MISS JULIA SCOTT.

ADLAI STEVENSON HER UNCLE.

The Marriage Will Be Solemnized To-Morrow and the Vice-President Will Give the Bride Away.

The social event of the coming week will be the wedding of Miss Julia Scott and Mr. Carl Vrooman at the residence of Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, 4102 Westminster place. It will occur to-morrow night.

The wedding will not be brilliant in the sense that it will be accompanied by an elaborate display of wealth. On the contrary, it will be a very quiet affair. It will, however, have a distinguishing feature not present at any similar function in St. Louis for many years.

The Vice-President of the United States will give the bride away. Miss Scott is a niece of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson. The presence of the second Executive officer of the United States will give social tone to the culmination of a love-making that began under very romantic circumstances.

Two years ago Carl Vrooman, a brilliant young Harvard student, was making a tour of Europe for his health. He was lonely enough despite the diversion afforded by a trip through a strange country. At Nice one day he met Miss Scott, then a school girl traveling over the south of Europe with her mother, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Washington, and her sister, Mrs. Bromwell. It did not take the young people long to make friends. For a whole year the young student traveled with the Scott party.

When the year was up the young couple were more than friends. Mr. Vrooman returned to America, studied at Harvard, but the face that had first enthralled him in Southern France still haunted him.

One day, without warning his friends, and almost without preparation, young Vrooman booked for passage on a steamer and was soon speeding toward France. There he saw Miss Scott, proposed, was accepted, and received her mother's blessing.

He came back to America and resumed his studies, the Scott party remaining in Europe a while longer.

Both the contracting parties are well known in Washington society. The bride's mother is the widow of the late Matthew T. Scott.

Carl Vrooman, though only 24 years old, has won high honors in the collegiate world, both at home and abroad. He has won high oratorical honors in competition, both in America and England. While at Harvard he was a President of Harvard Union, President of the Harvard Debating Society and President of the Intercollegiate Debating Club. He is an honorary member of the Oxford Union of Oxford College, England, and an honorary member of one of the literary societies of the Sarbonne.

He was in St. Louis through the campaign, and worked ardently for the cause of Bryan and silver. He is one of the well known Vrooman brothers, six in number. They have all been heard from in the field of oratory and social and religious reform. Walter Vrooman was for a time Secretary of the St. Louis Civic Federation. Rev. Hiram Vrooman is pastor of the Fountain Place Congregational Church.

Rev. Frank Buffington Vrooman, another brother, is associate to the widely known Dr. Thomas of the Central Nonsectarian Church of Chicago.

The wedding will be quiet, but tastefully elegant. It will be a Harvard wedding. The handsome Bromwell mansion will be beautifully decorated. The color scheme of the dining room and hall will be Harvard red. The drawing room, in which the wedding will be celebrated, will be a bower of Eastern lilies and palms. American beauty roses and holly will be used in decorating the reception hall.

The bridegroom's brother, Dr. Frank Buffington Vrooman of Chicago, will officiate. Miss Scott will be attended by a maid of honor, two bridemaids and a flower girl.

The maid of honor will be the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, wife of United States Engineer Lieutenant Charles S. Bromwell.

The bridemaids will be Miss Letitia Stevenson, the bride's cousin, and a daughter of the Vice-President, and Miss Agatha Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., also a cousin of the bride.

The flower girl will be little Miss Nannie Winston Gardner, daughter of Miss Scott's adopted sister.

Walter Vrooman, the bridegroom's brother, will act as best man. The ushers will be Sprigg Canden of Virginia, John Addis and Joseph Stillwell of Chicago, and J. D. Fordyce of St. Louis, all college chums of the bridegroom.

The young couple intend to spend the summer touring through Europe.

BIG MINING SUIT.

Claim Made That One Company "Hogged" Another's Ore.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—Suit has been begun by the Empire Mining and Milling Co. of Maine against the Tombstone Mining and Milling Co. of Hartford, Conn., for $350,000. The companies own adjoining mining property in Arizona, and it is alleged that the defendants agreed to open the property of the plaintiff for $10,000, and that the defendant company in opening the plaintiff's property sold $250,000 worth of ore.

CUBA, PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

Cuba, the Rebellions of the Past, Will Be Found on Page 17.

This is the second article of the series, commenced last Sunday, giving a review of the past efforts of Cuba to throw off the Spanish yoke.

As every patriotic American is now greatly interested in the cause of the struggle for liberty in Cuba, these articles will be strikingly interesting and instructive at this time, and should not be missed.

The third article, which will appear in next Sunday's Post-Dispatch, will be a resume of the main events and incidents of the present insurrection up to the death of Maceo.

The Post-Dispatch will likewise contain daily all important telegraphic news from the seat of war and the steps being taken in this country either by Congress, the Administration or the people. And as from present indications there may be a conflict between the two branches of our Government, the daily news promises to be exceedingly interesting.

United States Senator-elect Money of Mississippi, whose term in the House does not expire until March 4, and who is one of the Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has determined to visit Cuba and find out for himself the true situation of affairs in the island. He [illegible] Tampa for Havana on Saturday.

DEDICATION OF THE GRANT MONUMENT.

PREPARATIONS TO MAKE IT A VERY ELABORATE AFFAIR.

LI HUNG SENDS AN ORDER.

How to Break Into New York "Sassiety"—Singers at Sing Sing—Gossip of the Metropolis.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—President-elect McKinley has promised to come to New York for the dedication of the Grant monument on April 27. He will make an address. Many representatives of foreign Governments will come from Washington to witness the ceremonies. Li Hung Chang will see that the Flowery Kingdom is represented. Gen. Horace Porter of the Committee of Arrangements asked the Board of Apportionment yesterday for $25,000 for entertaining the distinguished guests. Some one thought that was too much, so no action was taken.

A peculiar suit and countersuit have been instituted by one Jacob Fromme, a lawyer, and a Dr. Isaacs, a dentist in the City Court. The dentist claims the bill for $150 for professional services. The lawyer contests the bill, and, moreover, has put in a counter claim for $1,000 damages to his nerves and feelings. The itemized account for this counter claim may prove interesting. It follows:

Filling molar	$ 50
One jab of nerve	50
Two hours' hammering	100
One hour's excavation	75
One hour's prodding gum	150
Two hours' mental and physical anguish beneath rubber napkin	300
Filling eyetooth, one-half hour's pain	100
Loss through tender jaw, three days	175
Total	$1,000

The decision was handed down yesterday in favor of the dentist. Consequently the lawyer must lose his $150 and suffer from his injured nerves.

We have in New York City a distinctive odor that few other cities can boast of. It might be styled the "elevated railroad whiff." All you have to do is to establish yourself on the rear platform of an elevated car on a cold afternoon or evening, when travel is heavy, and wait until, at each station, the door is opened. The breath that comes back from that car will give you an idea of how New York smells. Oh it is awful. There is not a particle of ventilation. The cars are hot boxes and the commingled exhalations from a hundred pairs of rancid lungs, rushing tumultuously out of the door, seeking an escape at every station, are sufficient to kill anything less tough than a guard. George Gould and Russell Sage should have their noses held in those whiffs until they come to terms.

When Li Hung Chang came to New York his most persistent callers were men who wanted to sell him things that ranged from American jewelry to American ships warranted not to leak and bullet-proof. The Viceroy looked at samples very much as he had looked at such things in Germany and in England, but he didn't commit either himself or his government to buy anything. What is alleged to be the first order that he has placed in this city since his return to China arrived on Wednesday, and the firm that received it hopes that more will follow. This order, which is written in due form and signed "Li Hung Chang, per L. F. Lin," calls for two fireproof jewel cabinets, each to have drawers of various sizes lined with velvet and furnished with the latest and best locks.

Some New Yorkers are interested now in the business-like method which an ambitious couple has lately adopted to insure the final successful accomplishment of their designs on society. The man is a wealthy foreigner, who lives here, and the girl he married, while amiable and beautiful, was not known at all in the set which she and her husband are so anxious to join. A New York house for one winter and a season at Newport did nothing to help them on, and their failure was complete, although beyond the fact that everybody knew how consuming was their ambition to get into society, there was no reason why they should not have been received. But the husband, who made his great fortune through his own abilities, decided that some other plan was necessary if the thing were really to be done; and hit on the idea of arriving in that circle of New York society which he was anxious to reach via Paris and London. So the family removed to Paris, and announced to some of their friends the programme of their social campaign. There was to be no thought of returning to this country until the field finally seemed to be certain of conquest, and then there would come the added prestige of titled friends and a position in European society. Then a fine house will be built, and the New York campaign will be vigorously commenced. But it was not intended that New York should be allowed to forget the couple in their absence. The public is kept informed of their movements, and two portraits, painted by one of the best known Paris artists, have been sent to this city to be publicly exhibited. The local end of the campaign is receiving as much care as though it were in the hands of an accomplished press agent.

Only the storekeepers have reason to be satisfied with the present situation. Nearly every other branch of retail business uptown will be delighted when the holidays are over, and the stores are at least closed in the evenings. The theaters began as far back as two weeks ago to suffer from the interest in Christmas. As a general rule, audiences dwindle until the minimum comes on Christmas Eve. From the next day there is an upward movement, and the holiday rush is likely to compensate for many of the diminished profits during the preceding nights. The restaurants are now seriously affected in the evening by the same absorption of the public in Christmas affairs, and restaurants usually crowded at the dinner hour now show numbers of vacant tables every night. Apparently the stores and the street railways have all there is of Christmas profit. There never seemed a greater strain on New York's means of transit, and the tide of travel apparently decreases at no time. There are crowds in the early morning and crowds at a later hour, when usually there is plenty of room. Anybody who watches the ferries that bring their daily loads to town every morning, would realize the cause of the increased numbers everywhere. A steady stream pours through the streets leading up from the ferries, and a large part of the up-town throng is made up of women who are trying to get through in time to catch a train which leaves inexorably at a certain hour. But they ignore the restaurants. They all go home, too, before the theaters open. This transient element is one that does much ordinarily for the prosperity of the restaurants and the theaters, so its presence in New York totally indifferent to both is an aggravating element of the situation.

Evangelist Moody expressed surprise at the quality of the singing of the convicts in Sing Sing prison, whom he addressed several days ago, and perhaps he wasn't aware of the fact that for many years the prison has had a well-drilled choir, and at times a very effective orchestra. Among the large number of prisoners there have always been a few musicians, and they are only too glad of extra liberty that it gives them to train other men whose voices give promise. Warden Brown paid a good deal of attention, in his time, to the prison orchestra. It included about a dozen musicians, and several of them were men of more than local fame before their conviction. One of the members of the orchestra was associated for a time with a well-known banjo player, and his talent served him well. On show occasions, when the Warden summoned the musicians to his rooms, they were usually rewarded for their music by delicacies from his table. The musicians wore the ugly prison stripes, but as they were usually concealed behind palms, that didn't interfere to prevent the Warden's guests from enjoying the music. The prison choir is a regular institution, and the men who are fortunate enough to be members of it are envied by their fellow-convicts.

The present fad for waistcoats and neckwear that about was noticeable during the early fall at the race tracks, and later at the horse show, and even now it may be observed on Broadway and Fifth avenue when the weather permits the wearer to promenade with his coat unbuttoned. Such a burst of color in men's clothes hasn't been seen in this town for years, and from London comes word that it is all right. A Franco-American man of fashion who has spent much of his time in this city for several years appeared a few weeks ago in a crimson waistcoat that was blinding. It wasn't a mild, inoffensive garnet, but a bright, obstrusive crimson, and his scarf was just as conspicuous. This exhibition was made on a race track, but his example has been followed by many young men. Voluminous green and red neckties are hoisted above waistcoats that make the unsophisticated observer blink. These waistcoats are sometimes in solid colors, but more frequently in loud checks.

The story published several days ago about the interest shown on Broadway in the passing of a small company of soldiers of the regular army is an indication of the fact that a "regular" is a much more important man here than in any other civilized country," said a man who has seen service and traveled. "A soldier in London is no novelty; one sees too many. In Germany one sees more soldiers than civilians, and they attract no special attention. France is overrun with soldiers, and so is Russia. Our own standing army, however, is so small, and it is so infrequently on exhibition, that a company of regulars in any large city is sure to attract attention. People who have lived in continental cities usually express surprise when they come here because they find no soldiers in the streets. Even our policemen are not military in their equipment, as they are in some continental cities."

New York is not the only city in the country with its own permanent opera company. New Orleans, after an abstinence of several seasons, is again the proud possessor of a French opera company, which plays as important a role in the social life of the Southern city as the Metropolitan season does here. The performances are given in French, and the tenor of the company this year is Previst, who sang in New York about 12 years ago. He still appears to have his high "C" with him, and has succeeded in creating something of a sensation with it. The singers are nearly all French people, and the repertoire is mainly French. Walter Damrosch, when he took his company to the South two years ago, found in New Orleans about the only prosperity of his tour. He said that the season of French opera, continued for so many years, had created a genuine taste for music among the people, which was equal even to supporting such unusual entertainments as the Wagner works in German.

It would astonish one not familiar with the eccentricities of the artistic temperament to know what a wealth of chagrin or gratification may attach to the monosyllable "and." This is the particular distinguishing mark of a singer's pre-eminence at the Metropolitan. Unless Mme. Melba or Mme. Eames heads the programme, her name is at the bottom, preceded by the word "and." Its accidental omission is t½hteh cause of acute regret to the singer, and brings down a storm on the head of the unfortunate person responsible for the omission. If it be omitted even in the preliminary announcements, the result is as disastrous. At the popular-priced performances, singers who are never entitled to the privilege at other times have the satisfaction of seeing their names preceded by the little word. One of them came the other day to one of the officials at the opera. He had never enjoyed that particular distinction during his three years' connection with the house. "Couldn't you put a little 'and' before my name, just once," he said. "It hasn't ever been there, and I would so like to see it on the programme. Be a good fellow and just put it there, just once, won't you?" The singer pleaded so pathetically that the official said he would have granted the request had he not been certain that it would result in a similar petition from everybody in the company, down to Signor Viviani.

The cost attending some musical entertainments, which appear considerably less expensive than the opera, is enough to make the manager's chance of profit very slight. When Mlle. Calve sang last week at the Waldorf, she received the usual sum that is paid her for an appearance at the Metropolitan, and that is large enough to make the enterprise rather uncertain of profit. At the Sunday night concerts the prima donnas, such as Eames, Melba and Calve, receive as much as they would have received for appearing in opera, except in the case of those who agree to appear at the Sunday concerts in the contracts for the lump sum they receive by the month. Calve is said to have got something little less than $1,500 for her singing at a musicale the other afternoon, when it is doubtful if she sang for more than thirty minutes altogether.

AGAIN THE DRAG-NET.

Capt. Joyce Makes Another Good Haul in His District.

The police drag net was cast in the Fourth District by Capt. Joyce last night, and when Detectives Burke and Crowley hauled it in it had in its meshes what was left of the gang which has been running things with such a high hand in that section of the city for some time.

"Let no guilty man or well known thief escape" was the order, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the cells were all filled with criminals of high and low degree.

The notorious "Humpy" Carr was among those brought in. He is wanted on the charge of tapping a till at 1710 Franklin avenue. As he was taken back to his cell, Capt. Joyce sized him up with a contented smile.

"There goes the last of the Mohicans," he said.

From this the inference may be drawn that the Captain is secure in his belief that there are no more really bad members of this gang at large.

Another highly prized fish caught in the drag net was "Buck-eyed Walsh," a pal of Mickey Mack, and noted as the biggest of the "big three." Walsh was locked up in the holdover to keep him out of temptation.

William O'Keefe and Merty Shay, wanted on the charge of stealing turkeys valued at $15, are two other captures which the police consider good ones.

"The district is now practically free from the operations of the professional and notorious crooks," said Capt. Joyce last night. "Any operations which may occur while the professionals are locked up may safely be attributed to amateurs."

WILL SHOW NO MERCY.

Sheriff Troll Will Treat Delinquent Taxpayers Rigorously.

Preparations are almost complete for the collection by Sheriff Troll of the last judgments secured against delinquent tax-payers. The enforcements of the judgments will be by levies on all property possessed by delinquents. Deputy Sheriff Joseph Greenwald, in charge of that department, stated yesterday that the levies would be made rigorously.

"We have given them ample time to come forward with the money," said Greenwald, "and they have had an opportunity to avoid additional expense and unpleasant notoriety by meeting the demands against them. We shall serve no further notice on them and those who ignore the notices already received, and do not settle before Jan. 10, will be proceeded against vigorously.

"Jan. 10 will be absolutely the last day of grace and we shall not only commence levying on that day, but shall publish the names of the delinquents. And there are some prominent persons among them.

"We have been lenient because of the holidays, and the suffering caused by the May tornado, but we can be lenient no longer. The law requires that these judgments shall be collected, and they'll be collected."

AIDING JERSEY JUSTICE.

Capt. Young Went East to Testify Against a Crook.

Capt. William Young of the Third Police District returned yesterday from Trenton, N. J., where he testified in a counterfeiting case against George Austin, alias Sands.

Capt. Young identified Austin as the counterfeiter he arrested in St. Louis in 1894. At that time it was discovered that Austin had a complete outfit and $402 in spurious money. He was convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Soon after his release the police lost track of him.

During the last two months the authorities found that New York was being flooded with counterfeit money. About twenty victims succeeded in tracing the origin of the money to Austin. He was arrested and last Wednesday tried in the Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J.

SECRETS OF THE MONEY LENDERS.

TWO OF THEM EXPOSE THEIR TRANSACTIONS IN COURT.

BOTH SHOWN TO BE USURERS.

John H. Vette and William Geist the Poor Unfortunates Whose Business Is Thus Laid Bare.

If money lenders persist in going to law with each other their dupes will learn considerably more of their peculiar methods than the money lenders relish.

The dupes will also gain more notoriety than they expected when they got into their clutches on the promise of "loans made without publicity."

The names of a number of clients, of more or less prominence, of Money Lenders John H. Vette and William Geist, the latter of the "Equity Loan Company," are mentioned in a report made to Judge Valliant of the Circuit Court yesterday by Referee Montague Lyon. He was appointed to try the issues in the case of Vette vs. Geist.

Vette contracted with Geist April 25, 1895, to have Geist collect for him between $28,000 and $29,000 worth of notes, secured by chattel mortgages on the household furniture of Vette's "clients." He had made a fortune lending money at usurious interest, although the referee's report does not say so. He was in ill-health and contemplated a trip to Europe. There were about 300 notes and Geist was to receive 10 per cent commission and render monthly statements to Vette.

The latter sued for an accounting, alleging that Geist had made only one statement and had withheld about $11,000 from him, having paid him but $700.89 net.

Mr. Lyon finds that Vette did not return from Europe until September, 1895, which was the reason Geist made only one statement between May and September. Geist in September paid over to Vette, according to Mr. Lyon's report, $4,756.51 and later $590.94.

In October, 1895, Vette desiring to re-enter the business and to recover his clients, requested the return of his notes remaining in Geist's hands. Geist demanded their face value, so that he could account regularly for them in his monthly statement to Vette and collect the 10 per cent commission. Vette paid the amount.

In figuring Geist's remaining indebtedness to Vette, Mr. Lyon mentions the names of "clients" of the two money lenders, which were printed in yesterday's Post-Dispatch.

One is that of Edward S. Schiefer, proprietor of an express business at 2229 Chestnut street. Geist claimed to have collected but $56 from Schiefer, but the referee is satisfied the amount was $80.

From Hugh M. Thompson, real estate agent, at 109 North Ninth street, Geist claimed to have collected but $76. According to the report he collected $79.

From Wm F. Turner of 2808 Olive street the referee finds Geist collected $75, instead of $55, as he claimed, on the note in Vette's favor.

From Mrs. Johanna Halpin of 2305 Cass avenue, wife of a carpenter, he collected $51.75, instead of $40, as he claimed.

From William B. Phillibert of 1502 Market street, director in the big planing mill company of Philibert & Johanning, the referee finds Geist collected for Vette $7.50 a month interest, $45 for six months, instead of only $5 for the six months, as claimed by Geist.

From Samuel S. Hutchins of 4232 West Belle place, clerk in the United States Engineer's office, he claimed to have collected but $35, while $52.50 is found by the referee to have been collected.

From Benjamin F. Clark Geist claimed to have collected $8 while the referee found that $11 was collected. In yesterday's Post-Dispatch it was stated on erroneous information that this "client" of Vette's was a well-known lawyer, once a candidate for nomination as Circuit Attorney. Although there is but one Benjamin F. Clark in St. Louis, so far as known to the general public, Vette's client chances to have been a colored man whose appearance at the referee's inquiry occassioned surprise because every one expected Lawyer Benjamin F. Clark to appear in response to the witness summons.

From John Colbion of 2008 Shenandoah street Geist collected $22 instead of $12, as he claimed.

From Mrs. William M. Reedy he collected $65 instead of $55, as he reported to Vette.

Mrs. Lizzie Rovalsky of 4436 Maryland avenue compromised with Geist by paying $75 cash on a claim of $135, and George S. Griffith of 3404 Morgan street, a draughtsman, compromised for $50 cash on a $135 claim.

In regard to these, Referee Lyon advises that Geist should not be held for the discrepancy in the compromise, as "a large amount in this account is usury, and it is usual with the money lenders to accept as much as they can get on these claims."

The referee states that the evidence showed the two claims would have been contested on the grounds of usury if a compromise had not been accepted.

On an account with W. C. Hauk, said to be a letter carrier, Geist collected $11.20.

Also $11 from Frank Below, a clerk, and $33 from Mrs. F. M. Greve.

In addition to these the following were examined as witnesses:

Mrs. Amanda Schofield, 4403 St. Ferdinand avenue; Mrs. Josephine M. Kelly, 2503 Cass avenue; Carl J. Larson, 2200 Chouteau avenue; Mrs. Lizzie Schaf, 1107 Washington avenue; Marshall P. Sanquinet, real estate agent, 806 Chestnut street; James C. Nichols, 4051 Lincoln avenue; Eugene Rafalsky, 4436 Maryland avenue, a clerk for Rice, Stix & Co.; James S. Mayo, 1501 Market street, carpenter; Harrison Cook, southwest corner Twelfth and Pine streets; James T. Brennan, 1232 North Seventeenth street, bricklayer, and Malcolm W. McDonald, 826 Chestnut street.

In the referee's report there is material for the prosecution of both Vette and Geist for usury.

DYING IN THE WOODS.

Sad Plight of Mrs. Josephine Wilson, a Suicide's Widow.

Mrs. Josephine Wilson, wife of Joseph Augustus Wilson, who killed himself in this city Dec. 5, was found dying Saturday morning in a pile of fallen leaves in the woods near Maxwell, Mo.

She was removed to the County Hospital, where it was said that she had starved so long that she could not recover.

Years ago Mrs. Wilson was a bareback rider in Barnum's circus. She was one of the celebrities of the sawdust ring. Her husband was an animal trainer.

But they deteriorated and several months ago he secured a position as hostler in a livery stable at Sixth and Carr streets. He and his wife occupied a room over the stable.

The night of Nov. 27 Wilson went to the room while drunk and had a quarrel with his wife. She left him and walked until she was far out into the country.

Dec. 5 Wilson committed suicide in his room. A week later his wife was found half dressed in the woods near Maxwell and she was taken in charge by the Sheriff. She was kept for two days and then set at liberty. Since then she has been wandering about in the woods, begging meals from the farm houses.

Saturday morning two little children went into the woods to play and found the withered and shrunken form of the woman, who had partly buried herself under the leaves. She was so weak she could not talk. The children told of finding her and she was rescued.

LEADVILLE KILLING.

Four Missourians Arrested for Shooting a Miner.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 26.—About 3 o'clock this morning, four Missouri miners, employed at the Bison mine, who were on their way home from down town, met Patrick Carney and his wife, who had been attending a ball. The Missourians called Carney across the street and talked to him a few minutes. Then one of them shot him, killing him instantly.

The Missourians were arrested.

Mrs. Carney identified one of the Missourians named F. Evans as the man who killed her husband. The prisoners claim that Carney was intoxicated and [illegible]

W. J. BRYAN'S GREAT BOOK

The First Battle

An Account of His Famous Tour.
A Review of the Political Situation.
His Most Important Speeches.
The Result of the Campaign of 1896.
His Biography Written by His Wife.

THIS MAGNIFICENT VOLUME

Will Be Ready for Delivery About January 10, 1897.

It will contain about 600 pages printed from large, clear type, on a superior quality of paper, with 32 full-page half-tone engravings. It will be handsomely bound in cloth, with the portrait of the eminent author forming the design upon the cover. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Bryan will devote one-half of the royalties received from the sale of the book to furthering

THE CAUSE OF BIMETALLISM.

THE POST-DISPATCH has just completed arrangements with the publishers whereby its readers can obtain this peerless work at the earliest possible moment, having a guarantee to be supplied with some of the first books from the press. The first edition will be a limited one, and all orders received will be numbered and filled in rotation.

Therefore, if you wish to become the fortunate possessor of this, the most remarkable production of the day, at an early date,

SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE TO THE POST-DISPATCH, WITH $1.50,

Otherwise you may have to wait for weeks after it is published before you can obtain a copy.

DON'T DELAY.

Upon receipt of $1.50 we will send you a copy of the book, postage prepaid, as soon as the first edition is issued. St. Louisians can leave orders at the Counting-Room of the POST-DISPATCH. Persons outside of St. Louis should send postal or express money order or draft on any St. Louis bank. Don't send checks on local banks. Address all orders to

THE POST-DISPATCH,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Following members of the Merchants' Exchange handed in order with cash Thursday for the Bryan book:

P. P. CONNER,
F. W. SMITH,
T. C. TAYLOR,
OSWALD GRAVES,
JOE SHERRY,
JAS. SHARP,
W. B. ANDERSON,
E. H. SCHMIDT,
R. P. ANNAN,
GEO. D. L. KELLY,
A. B. COLE,
H. MARTIN,
GEO. F. POWELL,
JOS. M. O'SHEA,
M. J. CONNER,
T. R. BALLARD,
R. H. SHOTWELL,
J. H. B. FLEMING,
JACOB SCHRINER,
B. H. LANG,
A. P. M'DONALD,
JOHN J. SCHULTE,
MICHAEL M'ENNIS,
MAJ. SAMUEL GORDON,
JAMES MEAGHER,
J. A. LOWRY,
W. O. HOWARD, JR.,
DAVID CARLISLE,
JOHN A. BURTON.

PORTLAND
DEADWOOD
CHEYENNE
DENVER
ATCHISON
LEAVENWORTH
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS

Burlington Route

BEST TRAINS —TO— Nebraska, Montana, Puget Sound.

FOR THE CITY'S SICK.

Christmas Entertainment Last Night at the City Hospital.

The patients at the City Hospital were treated to a Christmas tree and Christmas entertainment last night. Not all of the 600 patients were able to assemble in the large room formerly used for a chapel, where the exercises were held, but each one received a remembrance.

Superintendent and Mrs. Otto Sutter conceived the idea of the entertainment and they were greatly assisted by the ladies of the mission of Christ Church Cathedral. A musical programme had been arranged and was produced under the direction of Chas. H. Howard of the Christ Church choir. Dr. Sutter made a brief address and several recitations were rendered.

This was the first time in the history of the hospital that such an entertainment has been attempted, and it gave so much pleasure to the patients that it will likely be repeated every Christmas hereafter.

City Hall Notes.

The recount of the ballots in the Edmunds-Taity contest will begin at 10 o'clock Monday in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners.

The weekly report of Chief Sanitary Officer Charles W. Francis shows there were twenty-seven cases of diphtheria reported with seven deaths, five reported cases of croup and two deaths, and five reported cases of scarlatina with no deaths.

Harbor and Wharf Commissioner Stone reports that there is 14 feet more of water in the harbor than on the corresponding day last year. There is an excellent stage of water all the way to St. Paul. Considerable ice was floating Saturday.

The report of Mortuary Clerk Dr. Conrad Karges for the past week shows there were 181 deaths from all causes, as against 170 the previous week and 200 the corresponding week of 1895. The deaths under 1 year were 27; under 5 years, 48; 60 years and over, 37; in public institutions, 40. Twenty-five inquests were held.

Robertson Has Nerve.

Sam Robertson is the [illegible] patient who has been in the City Hospital for a long time. Yesterday afternoon a tumor [illegible] inches in diameter was removed from his back, between the shoulder blades, without the patient's taking an anaesthetic. Robertson is a laborer, 43 years old and lives at [illegible] Papin street. The tumor has been growing for several years. It attained such proportions as to hinder him from working. He said he could stand the operation without taking anything and talked quietly with scarcely a groan all the time the surgeons were at work.

FURS REPAIRED,

Altered and remodeled now at summer prices; late styles, quick delivery, best work. Shrimski, the Furrier, 1812 Olive st., opposite Exposition.

Woolen Company Attached.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—A [illegible] is in charge of the property of the [illegible] Woolen Co. at East Greenwich at the instance of Samuel Williams of Boston, who has served an attachment for $[illegible] on the mill.

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

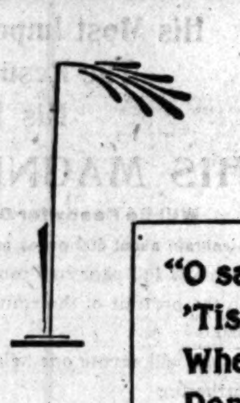
For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified to: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

AN ALDERMAN BOLD

With "Pockets of Gold,"
Sang merrily this lay:



Any Drug Store
in St. Louis
is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Post-Dispatch. The Post-Dispatch, for the exclusive handling of this business, has
Three Special
Telephones.

"O say! O say!
'Tis a very cold day
When a 'Want' in the 'Post'
Don't pay, don't pay!"

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

20 words or less, 5c.

BOY—Wanted, by boy of 18, situation as elevator boy; have experience. Ad. M 195, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert bookkeeper and officeman wants situation; will audit and correct book day or night; communications confidential. Ad. O 216, this office.

BAKER—Situation wanted; am bread or cake baker by profession; sober, industrious and a young man; hotel or city. Wm. Peters, 1401 Franklin av.

BARKEEPER—Wanted, situation as barkeeper; young man of 26; 9 years' experience; strictly sober and first-class mixer; A1 references. Harry Martin, 2327 Olive st.

BOY—Situation wanted by a respectable colored boy age 19 as house or dining-room boy; can give good references. Call or send postal to 2232 Morgan st.

BOY—Or young man, wants work in printing office; has had 1 year's experience; can set and distribute type and feed job press. Ad. D 217, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Wants position as such, or as general officeman; 8 years' experience and best of city reference. Ad. F 216, this office.

Y—A boy, 15 years old, would like a position ith some Christian family for board and clothes. T 215, this office.

PER—Wanted, situation as bookkeep- [illegible] or traveling man; well acquainted with Texas; will work for moderate salary. Add. M 218, this office.

BOOK-KEEPER—A good book-keeper and expert at figures desires position in any clerical capacity; best of references. Ad. W 221, this office.

COOK—All-around cook wants work. Ad. L 214, this office.

CAR INSPECTOR—Experienced car inspector or car repairer, 6 years, would like position of that kind for some railroad; sober, trusty. Ad. Box 586, Pana, Ill.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation by colored coachman to care for horses and carriage; city refs. 3618 Linden st.

COOK—Wanted, situation by first-class cook; short orders or pastry. Call or address J. H., 908 N. 18th st.

CARPENTER—I am a carpenter and must have work; able to do any kind of work; reasonable. Davis, 1802 Hogan st.

COLLECTOR—Situation as collector or outdoor employment; health compels a change; with the largest manufacturing concern in city; best city reference. Address T 219, this office.

CARPENTER—A good carpenter, able to make plans, wants work; no objection to country. Add. R 219, this office.

CASHIER—Wanted, position as cashier in restaurant; can furnish cash security. Add. O 220, this office.

COOK—Wanted, a situation by man cook; good reference; colored. Add. D 218, this office.

CARPENTER—First-class carpenter wishes situation in business house and jobbing; contract or day. Ad. E. Greggs, 1829 Carr st.

CLERK—Steady young man of 23 desires position as shipping clerk in wholesale mercantile establishment; best city references. Ad. N 215, this office.

CARPENTER—Competent in every branch of the business; rapid workman; wish employment of any kind. Ad. G 209, this office.

COLLECTOR—Wanted, position as collector and solicitor for coal company; can control a good trade. R. E. Crippen, 1322½A N. Sarah st.

DRUG CLERK—Wanted, situation as drug clerk; references; graduate; experienced. Ad. P 196, this office.

DRAUGHTSMAN — Architectural draughtsman wants position; low terms. C. W. Pomeroy, 4336 Delmar av.

FLORIST—Good propagator, wants work. Ad. A 211, this office.

GARDENER—Wanted, situation by expert gardener and florist on private place; understands horses, etc. Ad. B 214, this office.

HEAD WAITER—Wanted, situation as head waiter in some first-class restaurant or hotel; city or elsewhere. Ad. R 212, this office.

HEAD WAITER—Wanted, situation as head waiter in some first-class restaurant or hotel; city or elsewhere. Ad. R 212, this office.

MAN AND WIFE—Couple want work in private place; experienced cook, etc.; best city refs. Call or address Shepperd, 1225 Pine st.

MAN AND WIFE—Would like home with private family; will work for $2 a week each. Ad. J. D. Mosely, Union Station, City.

MAN—Wanted, situation by thoroughly competent fruit culturist for pruning by the day or contract. Gustave Kiesse, 221 S. Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE—Thoroughly experienced couple want work in private place; first-class cook, yardman, etc.; best city refs. Ad. W 212, this office.

MAN—With hospital experience, good reader, and can make himself generally useful, wants position. Ad. O 218, this office.

MAN—A handy man wants work; grinder of paper or tobacco knives; good on repairs; generally useful; has tools; wood or iron. Ad. L 216, this office.

MAN AND WIFE—Want to take charge of furnished house or widower's home. W. Hillier, [illegible] Franklin av.

MAN AND WIFE—Situations wanted by man and wife, as steward and housekeeper; A No. 1 refs. from last hotel. Add. H 223, this office.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man; would like to have work of any kind; wages no object. [illegible] st.

MAN—Young man wants work of any kind; can give reference. Add. K 218, this office.

MAN—Thorough horseman, very handy round invalids, strictly temperate; A1 refs., desires position, city or country. Add. P. Deare, 1225 Pine st.

MAN AND WIFE—Wanted, situations by man and wife as cook and general housework. Call or [illegible] 1817 N. 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

20 words or less, 5c.

MAN—Young married man wants work at carpentry or painting; refs. Add. S 221, this office.

MAN—Wants permanent situation; experienced with horses, cows, vehicles, driving, gardening, flowers, furnaces, etc.; city refs. Add. D 223, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation in the evenings or Sundays, from 6 o'clock to 9 or 12; work of any kind, by young man; photo engraver by trade; can give refs. or bond. Add. M 221, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted by married man of 30; good refs.; familiar with iron, heavy hardware and railway supplies, as salesman, stock or shipping clerk. W. H. I., 2119 Pine st.

MAN—Attention, gent's furnishers, man competent to manage and buy; thoroughly acquainted with the hat line, wants a position in any department; best of refs. given. Add. D 221, this office.

PANTRY MAN—Wanted, situation as first-class pantry man. Add. C 220, this office.

PAPER HANGER—Wanted, paper hanging to do; will work cheap. Add. O 219, this office.

PAINTER—Wanted, situation by first-class painter, grainer and hardwood finisher, city or country. Address Painter, 503 S. 4th st.

PAINTER—Wanted, work by a house painter; willing to exchange for board. Ad. J. A. Hug, 1509 Washington av.

PLATER—Situation wanted by a plater; had 18 years' experience in coffin and builders' hardware; understands gold, silver, nickle, brass and bronzing of all kinds; can furnish recommendation from last employer. Ad. A 224, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, a position by a competent male stenographer; experienced; salary reasonable; don't come Sunday. Add. P 213, this office.

SALESMAN—Wanted, position as city salesman; any good specialty; 5 years' experience. Ad. M 216, this office.

SALESMAN—Wanted, position by traveling salesman of long experience, and can furnish best of references. Ad. K 217, this office.

SILVERSMITH—Situation wanted by silversmith; will work on percentage or salary; first-class refs. from last employer. Add. G 228, this office.

SOLICITOR—Strictly first-class up-to-date advertising solicitor wants position with newspaper, trades journal or magazine; A1 references. Ad. R 217, this office.

TIMEKEEPER—Wanted, situation as timekeeper; large experience in accounts and statements, showing cost of production. Add. W 218, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Young colored man wants a situation at dining-room work or housework; can furnish good references; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address 2908 Bell av.

YOUNG MAN—Young colored man wants situation; good worker; first class in every respect; give best city references. 2103 Franklin, rear.

WORK—Wanted, to do carpenter work for house rent. 1309 Clinton.

ARE you in trouble? Do you expect to bring suit? Are you about to be sued? Do you want legal papers of any kind drawn? Do you want a divorce? Do you want collection made? We save time and trouble; consultation free. St. Louis Law Exchange, rooms 1101, 1102 New Chemical Building, 8th and Olive.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, cor. Olive, 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

A FEW DOLLARS starts a paying mail order business. Business Guide Co., Cincinnati, O.

A COMPLETE evening course in law. A special opportunity at a small expense. Ad. R 222, this office.

BOY WANTED—White boy to work around house for board; references required. 2634 Pine st.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—Expert horseshoer and plow workman; wages low. M. A. Esty, Pleasant Mount, Mo.

BOY WANTED—A boy for housework and cooking. 5182 Raymond av.

BOYS' CLOTHING cut and made at moderate price by first-class tailor. Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building, corner Broadway and Locust. Take Locust st. elevator.

BRING your own goods and we will cut, trim and make men's or boys' suits, trousers and overcoats at lowest prices; first-class fit and workmanship by experienced tailor. Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building, corner Locust and Broadway.

COOK WANTED—First-class white cook; must be meat and bread baker. Ad. Jean Jacques, Cairo, Ill.

FREE treatment for all private, blood and rectal diseases. General Dispensary, 1408 Franklin av.

LABORER WANTED—To dig trenches; Monday; 8 o'clock; Atlantic st.; 80 feet west of Garrison av.

MEN WANTED—One caller out and 5 ticket men; big money to right parties. 2407 N. Broadway.

MEN WANTED—10 men on Longfellow, one block east of Grand. Wm. Readman.

MEN WANTED—News agents, through day runs, $18; porter, saloon, $6, board; porter, hotel, $20; express driver, $10; bartender, $15; houseman, $20; office boy, $12. Standard Employment Co., 919 Olive st.

MEN WANTED—Office man, leave city, $75; two, city, $40, $60. Standard Employment Co., 919 Olive st.

MAN WANTED—A young man, not over 20 years of age, to learn chiropodist work for a position in an office. Add. A 220, this office.

MEN WANTED—Bright young men to prepare for examination soon to be held at St. Louis Post-office for clerks and carriers; thorough course of instruction by mail. "We fight the way for imitators to follow." Particulars free of National Correspondence Institute, Department E, Washington, D. C.

MEN WANTED—To sell tea and coffee, without [illegible], in St. Louis and East St. Louis. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

MAN WANTED—Young man who has lots of energy and of good address can secure permanent position; previous experience not necessary; references; apply 8:30 a. m. 1042 Vandeventer av.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—Good cook, for general housework; good place; small wages; high-priced parties need not call. 6028 Horton pl. Take Suburban car.

MEN WANTED—Men and teams, Monday morning, Vandeventer and Morgan. M. Noland.

MOLER'S Barber College, 11th and Franklin av.—Barber trade taught in a practical manner in 8 weeks; steady jobs guaranteed when through; Saturday wages while learning; tools donated upon entering; splendid opportunity; catalogues mailed free.

MEN WANTED—In every county to act as private detectives under instructions; experience unnecessary. Ad. Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—Men and women out of employment and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 283, Augusta, Me.

PROVISIONS—Butcher wanted to trade provisions for merchant tailoring. Ad. T 212, this office.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED—To bid on buildings, from cellar to finish. H. J. Barber, 4165 Fairfax.

SHOVELERS WANTED—On 12th and Soulard sts. James Carroll.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell to dealers; $100 monthly and exps.; experience unnecessary. Write for particulars. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell cigars to dealers; $100 monthly and exps.; experience unnecessary. Clinton Cigar Co., Chicago.

STAVE JOINTER MEN WANTED—Four; first-class; no others need apply. Add. Garner Stave Co., Marvell, Ark.

SALESMEN WANTED—10 experienced clothing and furnishing goods salesmen for our great clearing sale. Apply at 219 N. Broadway at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

TRIMMER WANTED—First-class window trimmer; must be experienced in clothing and furnishings. Ad. O 215, this office.

WANTED—AN IDEA—Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize and list of inventions wanted.

WANTED BOY—Young boy or girl for light housework; must sleep at home. Apply 920 Bayard avenue.

ARE you in trouble? Do you expect to bring suit? Are you about to be sued? Do you want legal papers of any kind drawn? Do you want a divorce? Do you want collection made? We save time and trouble; consultation free. St. Louis Law Exchange, rooms 1101, 1102 New Chemical Building, 8th and Olive.

YOUR winter shoe—handsome box-calf, Goodyear welt, calf-lined, invisible cork sole, extreme needle toe, $2.49. Harris, $4 shoe man, 520 Pine.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, cor. Olive, 2d floor.

Harris' Prize Cipher Ad. No. 3.

OYRU RFIEDN AHRRSI

amake hte hsose oyu erda baotu—aHrrsi' $4 hsose, hWta amterial owt'n uqiet od ofr hte $4 rgaed, ogse niot a palendidyl-amed hseo ofr noyl $2.95.
uBt htne, oyu nkwo, htai noe ebasr hte asem erlatino ot aHrrsi' $4 hseo htta a $75 ibcycel odse ot a $100 lCeveladn wSell pSecila.
HARRIS, THE $4 SHOE MAN, 520 PINE.

$120 IN PRIZES.

Translate this cipher ad. if you can. Bring or send your translation to the store. The envelope containing it will be numbered; then it will go into the sealed box provided for this purpose. Five pairs of Harris' $4 shoes will be given those who solve the cipher correctly, as follows: One pair for the first received; one pair for the last; one pair to the one whose translation is numbered exactly between the first and the last, and one pair each to those numbered half way between the other winners.

WITH YOUR ANSWER GUESS HOW MANY CORRECT TRANSLATIONS will be received. Nearest guesser gets a $100 Cleveland "Swell Special" bicycle. A committee of newspaper men will act as judges. Contest closes February 15. Winners will be announced February 18. Bring all answers to

HARRIS, THE $4 SHOE MAN,
520 Pine st., St. Louis.

RUBICAM SHORTHAND COLLEGE

701-2-3 Union Trust Building, 7th and Olive sts.; we qualify our graduates for the best paying positions; thorough course by mail.

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

Hand and Business College, 219, 220, 221 and 223 Odd Fellows' Building. Day and night. Phone 4118.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

COUSINS' NEW YEAR'S

Greeting and wishes all his numerous patrons good luck; also notice his immense bargains for all this week: 23 pounds best Granulated Sugar for $1; 5 pounds good Roasted Coffee for $1, and good Tea, black and green, for 25 cents pound (honestly worth 40c); also try our Pure Baking Powder, only 10 cents for 1-pound can. The George Cousins Tea Company, Sixth and Market sts.

Perkins & Herpel's
MERCANTILE COLLEGE

Cor. 4th Street and Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

[illegible] Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Grammar, Arithmetic, Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Night Term Opens Jan. 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

20 words or less, 5c.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, by lady, position as bookkeeper; quick and accurate at figures; good penman; small salary. M., 1400 Burd av.

COOK—Middle-aged lady desires situation in small private family to do plain cooking; good home; best of references. Ad. W 216, this office.

COOK—Wanted, position by first-class hotel pastry cook; 12 years' experience. Call or address 1226 Virginia av.

CASHIER—Position wanted by young lady as cashier; experienced; good reference. Ad. R 220, this office.

COOK—Wanted, situation as cook or general housework, without washing, or dining room work, in first-class boarding-house; reference required. 935 Hickory st.

COOK—Wanted, situation by first-class cook and housegirl, together; best city ref; call Monday. 3340 Franklin av.

COOK—Situation wanted by first-class cook. 3214 Franklin av., rear.

COOK—Situation wanted by first-class cook and baker; also laundress; good references. 1118 N. Sarah st.

DRESSMAKER—Situation wanted; dressmaker will do sewing at half price until Jan. 1, 1897; new tailor system taught free. Call 2962 Cass av.

DRESSMAKER—Wants few more engagements in families; experienced in boys' suits. H. P. Hoffman, 1021 Franklin av.

GIRL—Situation wanted by girl to do upstairs work. Ad. 3109 Easton av.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by a widow 36 years old to keep house for a widower with children. Ad. M 217, this office.

HOUSEGIRL—Situation by girl of 20; would like a home in plain family; without washing preferred. Ad. 2317 Warren st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined lady, capable and experienced, wants position as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; comfortable home; moderate salary. Ad. K 216, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation by young widow as housekeeper; no objection to a child; good home and treatment. 3008 Manchester rd.

HOUSEGIRL—A colored woman wishes a place for general housework. 2715 Wash st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, position as housekeeper by a refined young widow for widower or bachelor; no triflers. Add. C 217, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow, having child, wants position as housekeeper or private family. 711 N. Jefferson av.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by good colored girl for general housework in small family; best refs. Ad. 2336 Wash st., rear.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by good colored girl for very light housework; answer by mail. 1833 Linden st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by middle-aged American widow as housekeeper; only respectable people need answer. Ad. N 221, this office.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by German girl to do upstairs work or take care of one or two children. 1731 N. 12th st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation by young widow lady as housekeeper for widower or bachelor. 2019 Wash st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by working housekeeper; good refs. can be given. Answer for three days, H 222, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by experienced young widow as housekeeper; no objection to children or country. Grace Brock, 2847 Franklin av.

HOUSEKEEPER—A young widow wishes a position as housekeeper. Ad. B 224, this office.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation to do general housework by experienced woman; good home more desired than high wages; no objections to leaving city. Ad. S 222, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined lady wishes position as housekeeper for widower, in or out of city. Add. F 224, this office.

LAUNDRESS—First-class white laundress wants washing and ironing to take home. Mrs. Green, 2722 Caroline st.

LADY—Wanted, a position by young lady in some private rooming-house. Ad. P 223, this office. this office.

LAUNDRESS—Wants to take home wash or go out. 3111 Franklin av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing by first-class laundress, to take home or will go out. 456 Sarah st.

LAUNDRESS—Wants washing to take home. 3115 Lucas av., rear.

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored laundress wants washing out by the day or cooking. 1707 Gratiot st.

LAUNDRESS—A first-class laundress wants work of any kind by the day; references. 2651 Olive.

LAUNDRESS—Colored laundress, with excellent references, wishes work. Ad. L. G., 3932 Fairfax.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, situation as laundress in some Protestant institution. Ad. N 217, this office.

MODISTE—Will sew by the day; tailor and evening costumes; thoroughly experienced. 513 Ware av.

NURSE—Wanted, situation by elderly lady as nurse for ladies in confinement. Mrs. M., 3640 Garfield av.

NURSE—Situation wanted by young girl to take care of invalid; best of recommendation. Ad. F 217, this office.

NURSE—Situation wanted by middle-aged woman as children's nurse; best of references. Ad. T 216, this office.

NURSE—Situation wanted by experienced nurse. 3109 Easton av.

PENMAN—Wanted, envelopes to address, or anything where good penmanship is required. Mrs. Ward, 1413 Papin st.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, position by experienced lady stenographer; best references from present employer. Ad. N 220, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Good seamstress wants few more engagements; children's dresses a specialty; 75c per day. Ad. 2226 Clark av.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, position by thoroughly competent lady stenographer and clerk; commercial and railroad experience. Add. W 219, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady stenographer wants situation; will take small wages. Ad. A 215, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Lady stenographer of 4 years' experience desires a permanent situation; best city references. Ad. E 217, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Lady stenographer wants position; 3 years' experience; $6 per week. Ad. B 216, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer and typewriter desires situation; refined, obliging, competent. Ad. H 212, this office.

WOMAN—Wanted, by a woman, general housework; city or suburbs. Ad. A 216, this office.

WRITING—Wanted, situation to address envelopes or office work by experienced lady. Ad. N 222, this office.

WAITRESS—Experienced waitress wishes situation in restaurant. Ad. O 223, this office.

WOMAN—A respectable woman wishes position in family to do housework and plain sewing or mending. Ad. L 222, this office.

WOMAN—Wanted, situation by colored woman; wants a place to do general housework. 4321½ Cozzens av.

WOMAN—Wanted, a situation by a well experienced woman to do first-class sewing, dressmaking or nursing; fully competent. Apply at 3543 Laclede av.

WOMAN—Wanted, position by young woman of refinement, who finds it positively necessary to secure employment in drug or jewelry store, saleslady or as assistant in physician's or dentist's office; energetic and willing to devote entire time to her work; if position will be assured willing to give her time credit until her service gives satisfaction. Ad. L 228, this office.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. Jos. Forshaw, 111 N. 12th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

14 words or less 10c.

CANVASSERS—How many subscribers can you get Bryan's book? Liberal inducements. Add. F 222, this office.

COOK WANTED—First-class cook; must be neat and competent. 1725 Locust st.

COOK WANTED—Girl for cooking, washing and ironing at 6913 Cates av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

COOK WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; family of 2. 4543 Cook av.

CANVASSERS WANTED—Lady canvassers for new field. Call for particulars at Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building, corner Broadway and Locust.

COOK WANTED—Reliable white girl to cook and do housework in a family of two. 3906A Laclede av.

COOK WANTED—First-class cook and laundress. Apply Monday morning at 4608 Olive st.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron in family of three. 3310 Westminster place.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook; experienced; private family; refs. required. Mrs. A. W. Morris, Lebanon, Ill.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—Chambermaid, good, strong colored girl, not under 25 years of age; intelligent, experienced, neat and tidy in appearance and not afraid of work; give refs. Send address immediately to S 220, this office.

GIRLS WANTED—Three girls to learn dressmaking or improve well in trade. 2832¼ Olive st.

GIRLS WANTED—Lady cashier, restaurant, $7; night cashier, $6; waitresses (counter), $5. Standard Employment Co., 919 Olive st.

GIRLS WANTED—Chambermaids, housekeeper, waitresses, dishwashers, pantry woman, cooks, paint cleaners. Standard Employment Co., 919 Olive st.

GIRL WANTED—Stout girl of good appearance from country; private family; good place; give particulars and description. Ad. K 220, this office.

GIRLS WANTED—Button-hole operators; plain stitchers. C. E. Ramlose, Eleventh and Monroe.

GIRL WANTED—Colored girl. 2712 Wash st.

GIRL WANTED—An experienced girl to put up perfumes, etc. Add. W 217, this office.

GIRL WANTED—A good, steady girl to learn to strip tobacco. 4204 Easton av.

GIRLS WANTED—Girls to run buttonhole machines. Premier Shirt Waist Factory, 7th and Market sts.

GIRL WANTED—Neat girl, 15 years, small family, for light housework. 2516A Slattery st., rear 2900 Benton st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—At 5972 Cates av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl or middle-aged colored woman for general housework. 4213 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 4. Apply at 5039 Raymond av. Take Suburban or Washington av. car.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; understand cooking. Apply 5004 Florissant av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A German girl for general housework; two in family. 3204 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in five-room flat; $12. 4232 West Belle pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—White girl, general housework; small family; call after Sunday morning. 1332 Union.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Young girl; light housework; two rooms and assist with child. 3209 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework in family of two. 4216 West Bell place.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3831 Windsor pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; references required. Apply at 3821 Finney av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 2730½ Clark av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl, 15 to 17, to assist in housework; good home. 1626 N. Broadway.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A strong German girl about 16 years of age, to assist in small family with housework. Apply at 4260 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; must sleep at home. 1809 Biddle st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl for general housework; must be a good cook. Call at 1338 Aubert av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework; strong, healthy German or colored girl; must be neat housekeeper, of settled habits and willing disposition, to assist with general work of house; no cooking; give references and experience. Ad. W 220, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Colored girl for housework; come prepared for work; family of 2; $1.50 per week. 1319 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework; must be capable and have references; 2 in family. 3129 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1442 Mississippi, opposite Lafayette Park.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework; must be good cook. 5559 Cabanne pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A housegirl. 4452 Washington av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Competent girl for general housework in small family. 521 N. Spring av., near Washington av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework; German preferred. Southeast corner of 12th and Cass av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; 3 in family; no children. 1746 Missouri av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework; must know how to cook; no washing. 1115 S. Tenth st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must be a good worker and neat. 704 N. Jefferson av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, small family. 1418 Francis st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4171 West Bell.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 2815A Eads av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; small family. 2628 Glasgow av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Elderly woman, to keep house for widower, with 14-year-old child; German preferred. 2640 Washington av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework, 4659 Garfield av. (Wagoner pl.).

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 4232 Westminster pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl, German preferred, for general housework; small family; furnace-heated flat. Call Monday at 3439 Bell av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 4044 Finney av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; references desired. 4331 McRee av.; Market st. cars.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. 101 S. 15th st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; high wages. 30 Benton pl.

LADY WANTED—Lady can earn good salary or have a fine business of her own by learning the art of hair dressing, scalp treatment, singeing, switchmaking; also face massage and manicuring, as taught by Wm. M. Boles, late of N. Y. City; now located at No. 1511 Olive st. (up stairs); tuition very reasonable.

LADIES WANTED—For steady home employment; call week days, between 8 and 5 p. m. 2724 Olive st.

LADIES, have you any plain sewing, hand or machine; also stockings neatly darned; A1 ref. Add. W 213, this office.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—A first-class laundress to take washing home; best of refs required. 3116 Washington av.

LADY WANTED—To learn chiropody, manicuring, pedicuring and massage treatment; can earn $12 per week in short time. Apply Blum, 3010 Easton av.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Nursegirl for infant child. 4139 Maryland av.

PROF. ROBINSON, teacher of banjo and orchestras; music furnished for all occasions. 1713 Olive st.

STENOGRAPHERS can increase their speed by joining evening dictation class just organized; terms cheap. Call or address 1009 N. Garrison.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED—Unemployed stenographers to join dictation class; $1 weekly; positions secured. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 613 Pine st.

SHOEMAKERS WANTED—Stitchers and vampers on men's and ladies' fine shoes. Peter's Shoe Co., 1100 North Market st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

14 words or less 10 cents.

THE GREAT MEDIUM RAPHIEL tells everything. Are you in bad luck? I can give you luck in all undertakings. Fee, 25c—five days only. 2336 Olive st.

VIOLIN, mandolin, cornet, piano and vocal music taught by Prof. Robinson, 1712 Olive st.

WOMAN WANTED—Settled woman to cook and assist with housework. Apply Monday, with refs. 2201 Park av.

WASHERWOMAN WANTED—Good washerwoman. 3020 Franklin av.

AGENTS WANTED.

14 words or less 20 cents.

AGENTS WANTED—Lady and gentlemen agents in every town and city; $5 per day; collecting. Write Sunshine Co., Des Moines, Io.

AGENTS—$4 a day, giving "No Burns" away. Purinton & Co.

AGENTS WANTED—Fifteen industrial insurance agents at once; collectors and solicitors. Call Sunday, between 10 and 12 a. m., J. E. Maxwell, 2320 Pine st.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLICITORS WANTED—Energetic solicitors to represent best insurance plan in existence; pays sick, accident and immediate death benefit; liberal coms. to active workers. S. Rothblum, Baltimore, Md.

ARE you in trouble? Do you expect to bring suit? Are you about to be sued? Do you want legal papers of any kind drawn? Do you want a divorce? Do you want collection made? We save time and trouble; consultation free. St. Louis Law Exchange, rooms 1101, 1102 New Chemical Building, 8th and Olive.

PARTNERS WANTED.

14 words or less 20c.

PARTNER—Wanted, partner in first-class saloon; takes but little money. Ad. 2305 Market st.

PARTNER—Wanted, partner to start paying business; less than $25 required. Ad. B 218, this office.

PARTNER—Wanted, partner with $300 to purchase interest in valuable invention; references exchanged. Ad. Box 28, East St. Louis.

PARTNER—Wanted, lady or gent with few hundred dollars; $2,000 yearly income. 2715 Washington av.

PARTNER—Wanted, partner with small capital to take half interest in business paying from 10 to 500 per cent profit; lawyer preferred; references; no agents. Ad. N 218, this office.

PARTNER WANTED—Partner, reliable man, with $250, in old established real estate and brokerage office; clear $100 month each; need help; fine chance. Add. P 221, this office.

PARTNER—Lady wants a gentleman partner in good business; small capital. Ad. B 220, this office.

ARE you in trouble? Do you expect to bring suit? Are you about to be sued? Do you want legal papers of any kind drawn? Do you want a divorce? Do you want collection made? We save time and trouble; consultation free. St. Louis Law Exchange, rooms 1101, 1102 New Chemical Building, 8th and Olive.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, cor. Olive, 2d floor.

1,000 BILL HEADS 50C.

Cut prices on printing. Peerless Printing Co., 9 N. 6th st.

CANVASSERS.

14 words or less, 20c.

SOLICITORS WANTED—2 men to solicit; ex-industrial insurance agents preferred; money advanced. 110 N. 8th st., Room 3.

LOST AND FOUND.

14 words or less, 10c

Lost.

BRACELET—Lost, Monday, a silver bracelet. Reward if returned to druggist, 22d and Carr sts.

BOA—Lost Friday between 6 and 6:30 p. m., feather boa, on Page av. or Grand av. car, going south; or on Park av., between Grand and Compton avs. Reward for return of same to St. Louis Dairy Co.

BANK-BOOK—Lost, a bank-book containing $25; suitable reward if returned to Commercial Bank, 4th and Pine.

COW—Lost, Monday night, red Durham cow; medium size; dehorned; halter and rope on. Return to 4912 Spalding av. and receive reward.

DOG—Lost, white (black spotted) setter pup. Reward given if returned to 3004 Chestnut st.

DOG—Found, 18th, a large black and tan hunting dog, with license. Call at 2130 O'Fallon st.

DOG—Lost, red and white bird dog, last Sunday night. Liberal reward if brought to 1550 Morgan.

DOG—Lost, fox terrier dog; answers to name Teaser. Reward at 4568 Morgan st.

DOG—Lost, $10 reward, a white pointer dog, with a few lemon spots on his ears; 3 years old, not broken. Return to W. B. Krueger, 1017 N. 6th st.

DOG—Strayed, from 1008 Chambers st., white and red male setter. Finder return to above number and receive reward.

DOG—Lost, near Schirmer and Michigan, lame old white fox terrier; not bobbed; reward. 6504 Michigan av.

DOG—$25 reward and no questions asked for information or return of white and liver colored pointer dog; sore on left rump; lost in Forest Park Dec. 13. 2919 Easton av.

HAVE YOUR SMOKY CHIMNEYS cured and topping done by James A. Sexton, 2823 Market st.

HORSE—Strayed, bay horse, medium size; thick hind leg at the ankle. Call 2806 Lucas or 713 N. 16th st.

HAPPY New Year photo pins, an 1897 novelty, for calling. Haskell Manufacturer, 618 Pine st., St. Louis.

MONEY—Lost, morocco purse, on Southern Electric car or Market st., between 7th and 10th sts.; $25 reward if returned to 1501 S. 7th st.

OPAL BROOCH—Lost, diamond settings; liberal reward. Return to 711 Chestnut st.

PIN—Lost, on Xmas night, scarf pin, star of pearls with small diamond center. Reward if returned to 2810 Washington.

PRAYER BEADS—Lost, a pair of white pearl prayer beads on the 23d. Return to 1711 N. Grand and receive reward.

PURSE—Lost, lady's brown leather purse, Tuesday evening; initials A. M. on inside; good reward if returned to Mrs. Anna Mohrman, 1019 N. 11th st.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, Thursday eve about 6 o'clock, on Benton car or streets contiguous to Union Market, black leather pocketbook containing $32.41 in bills and coin, door key, papers, etc. Liberal reward if returned to L. M. Mothershead, Freight Claim Dept., Missouri Pacific Ry.

WATCH—Lost, ladies' gold watch, with pin attached, on Garrison av., between Laclede and Morgan st.; reward. 1331 Washington av.

WATCH—Lost, one lady's hunting case gold watch and double chain; Christmas evening, between Biddle and O'Fallon and Sixth sts. Liberal reward. Call book store, 704 Market st.

THEATRICAL.

14 words or less 20 cents.

GRAHAME'S SCHOOL for stage and ball-room—Hall, 1306 Olive st. Established 1886. Stage and fancy dancing of all kinds taught daily. Call for references and terms.

INSTRUCTION—Private lessons in dramatic art, elocution and acting given by finished pupil of the late John W. Norton; stage rehearsals. Inquire at Olympic Theater or 3119 Locust st.

TO EXCHANGE.

14 words or less, 20c.

GROCERIES—Grocer wanted to trade groceries for merchant tailoring. Ad. S 212, this office.

PAINTING—Wanted, to do painting, sign work or glazing in exchange for groceries by responsible contractor. Ad. E 222, this office.

REAL ESTATE—To exchange, St. Louis real estate for Chicago property. Ad. T 218, this office.

BUSINESS WANTED.

14 words or less, 20c.

HOUSE—Wanted, to buy good rooming-house; [illegible]; state number of rooms and location. Ad. T 222, this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 words or less, 20c.

BUSINESS—A quick fortune for an enterprising, energetic man with a few hundred dollars to invest; will bear strict investigation; answer at once. Ad. R 218, this office.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For sale, whole or part interest in valuable United States copyrighted book; fine chance for some retired merchant. Ad. N 219, this office.

PATENTS—Valuable patents for sale; car fender for electric cars that will fend; can be moved from end to other; cheap to manufacture; a safety envelope; cannot be opened without detection. I. Tedrow, 59 Barth av., Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

BAKERY—For sale, a bakery doing a good business; reason for selling, sickness. Call at 3909 Easton av.

BUSINESS—For sale or trade, or will take in partner in a profitable wall paper store in city. Ad. A 218, this office.

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT—For sale, at a sacrifice, or stock and fixtures in whole or part. 1706 Chouteau av.

DRUG STORE—For sale, drug store, cheap. Apply at 6615 Michigan av.

DRUG STORE—For sale, elegant drug store; West End; by medical student. Add. H 214, this office.

DRUG STORE—For sale, drug store, West End, doing a good business; $1,600 cash. Add. V. Douglas, Station C.

HOTEL—European hotel, 24 rooms, good location, at a sacrifice if sold at once. Add. H 213, this office.

HOTEL—For sale, 30 rooms, European hotel; centrally located; low rent. Add. D 222, this office.

LUNCH ROOM—For sale, lunch room. 301 N. 15th st.

LUNCH ROOM—For sale, in good location; doing good business. Add. T 213, this office.

LUNCH WAGON—For sale, $30. Call at 7 p. m. at 6th and Clark av.

MEAT MARKET—For sale, on time. Call at 23d and Scott av.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS For sale or exchange, on Olive st. Add. W 214, this office.

LUNCH ROOM, BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—For sale, on Olive st.; cheap; reason, other business. Add. T 214, this office.

RESTAURANT—For sale, restaurant, fixtures, chairs, tables, dishes, range, ice chests; cheap. Ad. E 221, this office.

ROOMING-HOUSE—For sale, rooming-house, 13 rooms, and filled with first-class roomers and boarders; large stable rented; part cash, balance easy. 2624 Washington.

SALOON—For sale, one of the best saloons in the city; will sell cheap. Ad. 2305 Market st.

SHOES—For sale, stock of shoes, shelving, benches; business street; good stand; will retire; rent cheap. Add. G 217, this office.

WALLPAPER BUSINESS—For sale, complete stock of wallpaper (8,000 rolls), store and office fixtures, horse and delivery wagon, at a bargain; good location in West End; one-half cash, balance on time; cash capital required, $500. Ad. F 220, this office.

ALL SORTS.

14 words or less, 20c.

IF YOUR light bills are too high, have your meter tested by the Consumers Meter Testing Co., 1141 Olive st., and secure rebate; reference given; over 1,000 rebates returned to gas consumers in 1895 and 1896, on account of fast meters.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

ASHTON buys stoves, furniture, carpets, old feather beds. Send postal. 205 Hagan Opera Bldg.

BED—For sale, elegant new oak folding bed, cheap. Ad. P 217, this office.

BASE BURNER—For sale, one hard coal base burner, one No. 8 cook stove, nearly new; cheap. 2643A Olive st.

CLEANING, dyeing and repairing at moderate rates. Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building, corner Locust and Broadway.

CASSIMERES and cloths for ladies' and gentlemen's wear sold at retail. Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building.

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture in four room flat. 3014A Laclede av.

FURNITURE—Bedroom set, $3; parlor set, $8; sideboard, $8; folding bed, $3; sideboard, stove. 1704 S. 11th st.

FURNITURE—Will sell complete furnishings of 5-room flat in West End; very cheap and desirable for housekeeping couples. Ad. D 215, this office.

FURNITURE—Sewing machines, parlor suits, stoves, ranges; time payments. Eagle Loan Co., 1238 Franklin av.

FURNITURE—For sale, bedroom and kitchen set, with safe. 24 S. 14th st., 3d floor.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for furniture, carpets, stoves, feather beds. Wolf, 1010 Walnut st.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for furniture, carpets, stoves, feather beds. Wolf, 1010 Walnut st.

RANGE—For sale, one six-foot double oven Home Comfort range, one steam table, one family and one hotel laundry stove. 2929 Olive st.

RANGE—For sale, 5-hole range; good order, $5; Buck's Brilliant cook stove, $3, delivered. 2733 Franklin av.

STOVES—For sale, No. 2 Radiant Home stove, good order, $14; Garland hard coal stove, $7, delivered. 2733 Franklin av.

STOVE—For sale, Buck's Brilliant base-burner; cheap. Call 1421 Glasgow av.

STOVES—For sale, six-hole gas range, with water heater; handsome, nearly new base burner, both good condition; cheap. 4026 West Belle pl.

TAILOR LININGS sold at retail. Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building.

TAILORS—Sewing silk (big spools) retailed at wholesale prices. Room 217, Mermod & Jaccard Building, Corner Broadway and Locust st.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, cor. Olive, 2d floor.

DANCING.

14 words or less, 20c.

PROF. DE HONEY'S latest waltz method teaches in one lesson; private academy, 2715 Washington av.; lessons all hours; classes meet every evening.

DANCING—Waltz successfully taught; lessons at any hour. Call on Prof. R. M. Adams, Uhrig's Cave Hall; office hours, 1 to 4.

DANCING—Invest 25c to learn dancing; get the benefit of Prof. R. M. Adams' 17 years' experience; school opens at Uhrig's Cave Hall, Monday eve., Jan. 4.

DANCING—Attend Prof. R. M. Adams' 17th annual grand dancing reception at Uhrig's Cave Hall, Fri. eve., Jan. 1, 1897. Thereafter every Thursday.

DANCING—Yes, I can teach you to waltz in one lesson; Can I learn? That is the Question. Call or address Prof. R. M. Adams, expert waltzing master, Uhrig's Cave Hall, 2900 Washington av.

GRAHAME'S NEW WALTZ SYSTEM (copyright) teaches directly; lessons all hours. Call dancing hall, 1306 Olive st. Competent lady assistants.

GRAND CARNIVAL at Grahame's Hall, 1306 Olive, on New Year's eve. Cake walks, dancing contests, etc., etc. All night fun. Come early.

MITCHELL'S Dancing School, Vandeventer Hall, 612 N. Vandeventer—New term begins Jan. 2; ladies, $3; gents, $5; popular receptions every Wednesday eve.

MR. FRANK E. PARKE—Private lessons in dancing; waltzing a specialty; lessons at all hours; open the year round. 710 Olive st., Room 13.

PROF. DE HONEY'S latest waltz method teaches in one lesson; private academy, 2715 Washington av.; lessons all hours; classes meet every evening.

TYPEWRITERS.

14 words or less, 20c.

TYPEWRITERS, standard make, $25 to $[illegible]; rented, exchanged, repaired. [illegible] Typewriter Bureau, 614 Olive st.

TYPEWRITER—For sale, improved Smith Premier Typewriter; cheap; answer quick. Add. [illegible] this office.

TYPEWRITERS—For sale, $100 typewriters, $25 to $50; cash or $5 monthly payments; rentals, [illegible] St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, [illegible] Pine st. Tel. [illegible]

TYPEWRITERS—Typewriters of all kinds bought, sold, rented, repaired; cash or payments; [illegible] St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, [illegible] Pine st. Tel. [illegible]

ROOMS FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

ANN AV., 2622—Three rooms; second floor; $11.

BEAUMONT ST., 612 N.—2 pleasant rooms; rent reasonable to couple without children.

BROADWAY, 1546 N.—Unfurnished and furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $1.50; hall-room, 75c.

BALDWIN ST., 2621 AND 2623—2 rooms for colored people; porch, yard, water; $6 and $7 per month. Apply on premises.

BROADWAY, 710 S.—Neatly furnished room and kitchen, $2.50; other rooms for gents, cheap.

BROADWAY, 710 S.—Four large front rooms on first floor, cheap; other rooms, cheap.

BROADWAY, 513 S.—Nice, clean furnished rooms for 1 or 2 gents; $1.25, $1.50 per week.

CHESTNUT ST., 2735—1 nicely furnished room; also large unfurnished room on 3d floor.

CARR ST., 1727—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping; laundry and all conveniences.

CLARK AV., 2116—2 furnished front rooms; cheap.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1102—Two connecting rooms; also one small room; cheap.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1012—One nicely furnished front room for men or light housekeeping; also two unfurnished rooms, $7.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1103—Large front room for gents or light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 944—Rooms for housekeeping, $1.25; also others.

COMPTON AV., 1021 N.—Nicely furnished room and kitchen for housekeeping; low price; private family.

CARR ST., 1909—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; $1.25 week and up.

CASS AV., 2812—Front and back rooms, 1 good cook stove; completely furnished for light housekeeping; laundry and bath; low rent.

CHOUTEAU AV., 706—Furnished rooms for gents. Inquire at Goodenough's shoe and notion store.

CHESTNUT ST., 1409—Some very pretty rooms for housekeeping; also hallroom.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1419—Newly furnished front rooms; all conveniences and baths; also light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 908—Large room, $1 week; furnished, $2.

CHOUTEAU AV., 908—Nice room, furnished for light housekeeping; $2.50 per week; 1st floor.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1126—Two large connecting rooms and front hall-room; newly papered and painted; water, bath, $12; entrance on 12th st.

CHESTNUT ST., 2926—2d-floor front and back rooms; new and handsomely furnished; hot bath and furnace heat; for gentlemen only.

CLARK AV., 2226—Nice unfurnished rooms; also light housekeeping and comfortable basement rooms; cheap.

CAROLINE ST., 2809—Nicely furnished front room and back room; gas, bath; rent reasonable.

CASS AV., 2200—Furnished room, first floor, suitable for one or two; very cheap.

COZZENS AV., 3621—Very nicely furnished large front room; southern exp., for two gents or gent and wife; very reasonable.

CHESTNUT ST., 2716A—Nice front room, with heat, gas, bath, etc., in private family; rent reasonable.

CHESTNUT ST., 1115—For rent, large furnished front room and bathroom, for gentlemen, or man and wife.

DAYTON ST., 2813A—Lovely large unfurnished or furnished rooms; so. exp.; rent reasonable.

EASTON AV., 3042—Furnished front room, with fire, $2 per week; for gents or housekeeping.

EWING AV., 217 N.—2 unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, suitable for housekeeping.

EWING AV., 815 N. (20th st.)—Elegantly furnished room for gentlemen; private family; cheap.

EWING AV., 516 S.—2 rooms; porch, yard, cellar, water; $6 per month. Apply on premises.

FRANKLIN AV., 2201—Two rooms, furnished for housekeeping; heating and cook stoves; $2.50; second floor.

FINNEY AV., 4352—Nicely furnished rooms, with hot bath.

FRANKLIN AV., 3039A—Newly furnished back parlor; hot and cold bath; gas; very reasonable.

FINNEY AV., 3830A—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; gentlemen preferred.

FRANKLIN AV., 2847—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

FRANKLIN AV., 2904—Furnished front room for gents; also rooms for light housekeeping.

FRANKLIN AV., 2844—Neatly furnished parlor, dining-room and kitchen, complete for housekeeping; rent cheap to right party; all convs.

FRANKLIN AV., 2734—One elegantly furnished front room for gent or gents.

HICKORY ST., 810—Second floor—Furnished front room, with bath, for two gents.

HOGAN PL., 4740—One nicely furnished room for 2 gentlemen.

JEFFERSON AV., 420 S.—Nicely furnished large front room for light housekeeping, 1st floor; rent reasonable.

JEFFERSON AV., 103A N.—Large, well furnished room; southern exposure; $2 per week; one at $5 per month.

JEFFERSON AV., 235 S.—3 nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; suitable for light housekeeping.

JEFFERSON AV., 721 N.—Elegantly furnished front room, to gents or couple; private family.

JEFFERSON AV., 1103 N.—Furnished room and hall for housekeeping; water and sink; cheap.

JEFFERSON AV., 1611A S.—Nice front room for gents or light housekeeping; $8.

JEFFERSON AV., 239 S.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room.

JEFFERSON AV., 715 N.—1 unfurnished room; also 1 furnished for light housekeeping.

LUCAS AV., 2723—Furnished parlor and board for two, $30 a month; private family.

LUCAS AV., 3108—Furnished room; all conveniences; $10 per month.

LACLEDE AV., 3412—Unfurnished room; also basement; private family; low rent to good tenant.

LUCAS AV., 3409—One or two second floor furnished rooms, with bath.

LOCUST ST., 3107—Handsomely furnished rooms.

LOCUST ST., 2813—Nicely furnished room; board; private family; reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 2704—Newly furnished front and connecting rooms for housekeeping, second floor; also other rooms; prices to suit the times.

LACLEDE AV., 3131—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; so. exp., gas and hot bath.

LUCAS AV., 2702—Nicely furnished room, for light housekeeping, $2; two connecting rooms, $2.75 per week.

LACLEDE AV., 2909—Two nicely furnished rooms, southern exposure, gents or light housekeeping.

LUCAS AV., 2705—Neatly furnished rooms for housekeeping; single or en suite; all convs.

LUCAS AV., 2715—Neatly furnished rooms, with bath, for gents or light housekeeping.

LOCUST ST., 2618—Nicely furnished room for rent.

LUCAS AV., 3030—Well furnished second floor room, southern exposure; good table; refs. exchanged.

LACLEDE AV., 3060—A newly furnished room, light and cheerful, with all conveniences; terms reasonable. Call.

LEONARD AV., 914 N.—Three unfurnished rooms, with bath.

LUCAS AV., 2723A—1st-story back room, unfurnished; references.

LUCAS AV., [illegible]—Newly furnished front rooms for gents or light housekeeping; all conveniences.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 900 N.—Furnished room for two gents or light housekeeping.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1112—4 rooms; 1517 Biddle, 3 rooms; 1410 N. 14th, 3 nice rooms; 1520 Morgan, also flats and stores. Keys at 1530 Morgan.

LUCAS AV., 2012—Nicely furnished 2d-story front and connecting rooms.

MARKET ST., [illegible]—Nicely furnished rooms, one square from Union Station.

MONROE ST., [illegible]—Nicely furnished front room; [illegible].

ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

MORGAN ST., 2735—Beautiful front and connecting rooms; nicely furnished for housekeeping; private family; reasonable.

MARKET ST., 1015—Connecting rooms; housekeeping; with cook stove, 2 beds; water on same floor.

MORGAN ST., 2710A—3 nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 2651—Large 2d-story front, furnished complete for housekeeping; $10 a month.

MORGAN ST., 2747—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 1637—2d-story front furnished room, suitable for gents or housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 1424—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, 2d floor, $2.25 per week; also 1 room, with cook stove, $1.50.

MORGAN ST., 2734—Nicely furnished front room for gents, ladies or couple; all conveniences.

MORGAN ST., 2734—Newly furnished 2d-floor front room, with or without light housekeeping; all conveniences.

NORTH MARKET ST., 2621—Three new light large rooms, 3d floor; no children, $8.

OLIVE ST., 2100—Newly furnished front rooms in a new corner house; steam heat.

OLIVE ST., 1900—Comfortable front rooms for gentlemen, near Union Station.

OLIVE ST., 2732—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, hot water and furnace heat; privilege of housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 2325—Three unfurnished rooms, south front; water in rooms; bath, yard; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 2329—Nicely furnished front room, 1st floor.

OLIVE ST., 1603—Cheap rooms; single and double rooms.

OLIVE ST., 2829—Furnished room; use of piano free.

OLIVE ST., 2730—Two to three connecting rooms for housekeeping; clean, comfortably furnished; hot bath; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 2835—One small furnished room; two large rooms; unfurnished.

OLIVE ST., 3011—3 nice unfurnished front rooms; southern exposure; $12 per month.

OLIVE ST., 610—Large 2d-story front room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; apply front room, second floor.

OLIVE ST., 3524—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water, etc; cheap.

OLIVE ST., 3538—Two nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; private family; bath, furnace heat, hot and cold water, and all conveniences.

OLIVE ST., 2643A—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 2337—Hallroom, furnished, $1 a week.

OLIVE ST., 1506—Neatly furnished hall room, with bath; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 1609—Two front rooms, also one rear room, $1.25 to $2.50, with bath.

OLIVE ST., 1812—Second-story front room furnished for light housekeeping; other rooms as low as $1 per week.

OLIVE ST., 2655B—Nicely furnished front and back rooms for light housekeeping; reasonable prices.

OLIVE ST., 1600—Rooms, single or en suite.

OLIVE ST., 3600—Furnished rooms, separate or en suite.

OLIVE ST., 3103—Two rooms, completely furnished for light housekeeping; price $11.

OLIVE ST., 3008—Large, nicely furnished room, $2 weekly; every convenience; hot bath.

OLIVE ST., 2012½—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping; also single room.

OLIVE ST., 2326—Newly furnished rooms for light housekeeping and roomers; $1.25 per week and up.

OLIVE ST., 2325—Neatly furnished front rooms, $2.50 and $3 per week, including fire; also three unfurnished rooms.

OLIVE ST., 3018—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two ladies employed during the day.

OLIVE ST., 2329—2 comfortable rooms; water in kitchen; in good order; $8 per month.

OLIVE ST., 2615—Furnished hallroom; southern exposure; $5 a month.

OLIVE ST., 2846—Nicely furnished hallroom for gents; $1 per week.

PINE ST., 2621—Rooms for light housekeeping; also front room for gents.

PINE ST., 2631—Neatly furnished front room; furnace heat, hot water; private family; refs.

PINE ST., 2646 TO 2652—Front room, with small kitchen, furnished for housekeeping; $13.

PINE ST., 2123—Bedroom and kitchen, completely furnished; $3 per week; also 1 room, $2.

PAGE AV., 3544—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room, suitable for 2; bath and furnace.

PARK AV., 3152—Furnished room.

PINE ST., 1408—Two connecting rooms on third floor, suitable for four gents; basement rooms, unfurnished.

PINE ST., 1630—An elegantly furnished front room.

PINE ST., 706½—Double and single rooms, well furnished, very cheap; second and third floors.

PINE ST., 1303—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping and roomers; $1.25 per week and up.

PINE ST., 1314—Rooms for gentlemen and housekeeping on 1st and 2d floors.

PARK AV., 3007—Five rooms; hot and cold water; all modern improvements, including chandeliers; $14. Keys at 3000.

PINE ST., 2324—Furnished rooms; also for light housekeeping; with large closets; reasonable prices.

PINE ST., 704—Comfortably furnished rooms, double and single; every convenience; $1 up.

PAGE AV., 3617—Second-story front and back rooms for gents or light housekeeping.

PAPIN ST., 1430—2 front connecting rooms, furnished for housekeeping; $2.75 per week.

PINE ST., 1525—2d-floor front and rear, also connecting rooms, 1st floor; housekeeping.

PARLOR—Nicely furnished front parlor; transient use or by the week. Ad. L 219, this office.

PINE ST., 1308—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping or roomers; $1.25 per week and up.

PINE ST., 1017½—Nicely furnished rooms; fire and light; $1 per week; also other rooms.

PINE ST., 1626—Neatly furnished front and back room, $1.50 and up; housekeeping if desired.

PINE ST., 2643—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; also unfurnished rooms.

PAGE AV., 3531—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; private family.

PINE ST., 1010—Furnished hallroom, $1.25; room for 2 or more gents, $2; housekeeping.

ROOMS—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences. N. e. cor. Gamble and Glasgow.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished front rooms, with privileges. Ad. A 214, this office.

ROOMS—Elegant rooms, en suite or single, for gentlemen; also spacious parlors for doctor's office. N. e. cor. 28th and Olive.

ROOM—A nicely furnished front room in a strictly private family where there are no children; Lafayette av., near Nebraska av. (29th st.). Ad. H 215, this office.

ROOM—Lady having finely furnished flat, alone, will rent 2d-story front to quiet lady or gent. Ad. B 216, this office.

ROOM—2d story front room by widow in West End; coal, bath, gas; $10 month. Ad. B 215, this office.

ROOM—Unfurnished room, with water, $3 per month. Call 1906½ Morgan st.

ROOM—Lady, living alone, will rent nicely furnished room to quiet lady, with privileges; desirable locality. Add. G 214, this office.

ROOMS—Lower floor of pleasant house to nice people, for light housekeeping; furnace and comforts; references exchanged. Add. S 214, this office.

RUTGER ST., 2701—2d-floor nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 gents in family of 2; $8 month.

ROOM—Nicely furnished front room, in private family; for one or two gents; all conveniences; terms reasonable. Ad. [illegible], this office.

ROOM—For rent, nicely furnished room; private family; for one or two gentlemen. Ad. [illegible], this office.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

ROOM—For rent, front room for lady or gentleman; with priviliges; or quiet transient couple. Ad. T 220, this office.

ROOM—Furnished room near Grand av. and Olive. Ad. S 219, this office.

ROOMS—For rent, three connecting rooms, furnished light housekeeping; furnace heat; West End. Ad. B 221, this office.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, young lady room-mate for light housekeeping. Add. W 215, this office.

RUTGER ST., 1005—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; light, sunny; all con.; priv.; bath, attic, porch, laundry; cheap.

ROOM-MATE—Young man, with his parents, in the West End, wants a room-mate speaking Spanish. Add. B 217, this office.

ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished; furnished, 50c per week. Mrs. Blackman, 1507 Tower Grove av.

ROOM—Widow owning home, West End, has cozy room for first-class transient couple. Ad. O 223, this office.

ROOM—newly furnished front room, with privileges; no other roomers. Ad. C 221, this office.

ROOMS—Handsomely furnished rooms for gents or transients; side street; home of widow. Ad. W 223, this office.

ROOMS—A nice copule can get 3 completely furnished rooms, gas and coal, $20. 2747 Shenandoah av.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, room-mate, elegantly furnished room; only $5 per month. 2643A Olive st.

ROOM-MATE—Young lady wishes refined lady room-mate, $2.50 per week. Ad. K 223, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, 1 or 2 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping cheap; west of 28th st. Ad. O 222, this office.

ST. LOUIS AV., 2718—One nicely furnished room.

ST. LOUIS AV., 1901A—Nicely fur. front room and one hall room.

SHERIDAN AV., 3107—Furnished rooms in private family for gentlemen; $6 per month.

SHERIDAN AV., 3101—2 furnished rooms, 1st or 2d floor; convenient to Northern Central or Citizens' Ry.

SARAH ST., 1118—2 pleasant front rooms, 1 hall-room; quiet family; all conveniences.

SCHOOL ST., 3310—Nicely furnished front room; private family; reasonable; furnace heat.

SHERIDAN AV., 2933—Nicely furnished second-story front room; southern exposure; private family; reasonable.

THERESA AV., 524—Well furnished second-story room; hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

THERESA AV., 507 (35th and Olive)—Handsomely furnished second-story front rooms; gas, hot bath; reasonable.

THOMAS ST., 2841—Handsomely furnished second-story front room, suitable for two gents; $10 month.

VANDEVENTER AV., 724—Nicely furnished hall-room, with bath.

WASHINGTON AV., 1513—Hallroom.

WALNUT ST., 2842—3 rooms; cheap.

WASH ST., 1183—Furnished rooms, single or connected; rent very cheap.

WASH ST., 1801—Small hall-room; southern exposure; $1 per week.

WASHINGTON AV., 1235—Neatly furnished room; water and stove; housekeeping; $2 weekly.

WEST BELLE PL., 4300—Wanted, room-mate by intelligent young lady.

WASHINGTON AV., 3416—Nicely furnished rooms for gents.

WASHINGTON AV., 1138—Furnished rooms; room for light housekeeping to nice people; transients a specialty.

WASHINGTON AV., 1217—Two connecting rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; also others; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 1416—Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $2.50 per week; also rooms for light housekeeping.

WASH ST., 2110½—Neatly furnished front room, $2.50 per week, with fire.

WASHINGTON AV., 2645—2d-story front south room; also 2 connecting rooms; convs.; reas.

WASHINGTON, 1509—Elegant, clean, well furnished; light housekeeping; no children; cheap.

WASHINGTON AV., 1300—Furnished front second-story rooms; southern exposure; $1.50 and $2.50 per week; corner house; furnace.

WASHINGTON AV., 3209—Nicely furnished or connecting unfurnished rooms; references.

WASHINGTON AV., 2234—Furnished rooms cheap.

WASHINGTON AV., 2637—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room; also single rooms; gas and furnace heat.

WASHINGTON AV., 1505—Rooms for gents or housekeeping; also hall room, with bath; $1, $1.25, $2 and $3 per week.

WASHINGTON AV., 1309—Nicely furnished front and side rooms; terms reasonable.

4TH ST., 16 S.—Nice large front room, furnished; fixed for housekeeping; price $2 per week.

6TH ST., 1405 N.—Furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping; cheap.

6TH ST., 1401 N.—Front room, furnished for housekeeping, or for gents.

6TH ST., 1118 S.—3 rooms and kitchen; large yard, attic and cellar; rent $11.

7TH ST., 840 S.—Nicely furnished front rooms, 1st and 2d, and back.

9TH ST., 815 N.—Large front room for two or three gents or housekeeping; $2 week.

10TH ST., 1027 S.—Furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping on first, second and third floor; rent reasonable.

11TH ST., 16 N.—Furnished room for light housekeeping or gents; $2 per week.

12TH ST., 113 N.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping and roomers; $1.25 week and up.

13TH ST., 816 N.—Hall-room for gents.

14TH ST., 920 S.—Furnished rooms for gents or for light housekeeping.

14TH ST., 211 S.—Furnished rooms, connecting, for light housekeeping.

14TH ST., 205 S.—Furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping, $1 per week and up; also two unfurnished rooms cheap.

15TH ST., 109 S.—Splendid front room, furnished for housekeeping or gents, with stove.

16TH ST., 101 S.—Fur. front room and others for light housekeeping; also hallrooms.

16TH ST., 114 S.—Rooms, furnished for housekeeping; cook stove; 2 at $2.50; 1 at $1.75 week.

18TH ST., 912 N.—Furnished room for light housekeeping; cook stove; all conveniences.

19TH ST., 305 N.—3 front rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; $4 per week.

19TH ST., 1105 N.—Nicely furnished front room for one or two gents; reasonable.

21ST ST., 1131 N.—Two basement rooms; part rent for washing; woman without family.

21ST ST., 1130 N.—Furnished room for lady employed, or light housekeeping.

22D ST., 2908 N.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

22D ST., 207 S.—Three-rooms; first or second floor; furnished or unfurnished; near Union Station.

23D ST., 9 S.—2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

23D ST., 822 N.—Nicely furnished front room for light housekeeping.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

14 words or less, 10c.

BOARD—With board, a nice, cozy front room, with all home comforts, to a man and wife or 2 ladies; $35 per month. Ad. S 215, this office.

BOARD—Room and board for lady in suburbs; private home; convenient to city; $3 per week. Ad. O 221, this office.

BOARD—Lovely large rooms, with board, for 2; private families; Westminster pl. Add. N 223, this office.

BOARDING—A lady living on Delmar, near Vandeventer, wants a quiet lady to board; home comforts and privileges; terms reasonable. Ad. K 215, this office.

BOARD—A nice 2d-story front, with board, for 2 gentlemen or couple; private family. Ad. F 216, this office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

14 words or less, 10c.

BELL AV., 3015—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

BELL AV., 3141—A bright, cheery room, with board, for two ladies; all conveniences; furnace heat; near two lines of cars; private family; reasonable.

BOARD—Nicely furnished second-story front, with board; southern exposure. Apply at 3029 Washington av.

BOARD—Young widow has front parlor, with board, for lady or gent, with privileges. Ad. E 219, this office.

CHESTNUT ST., 2609—Nicely furnished front room, southern exp., with board, $4 per week.

COOK AV., 4142—Two very nice rooms, with board, in private family; moderate; house with every comfort; very reasonable.

CARR ST., 2225—Nicely furnished back parlor, with board for two, $35 per month.

CASS AV., 1958—Couple would like child to board; no other children; good home and mother's care.

CABANNE COURT, 921 W.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front rooms, en suite or single, with board.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2306—Furnished rooms, with or without board, with bath; $3.50 per week.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1516—Elegant second-story front room, with or without board; private family; home comforts.

CHESTNUT ST., 2825—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent board.

CHESTNUT ST., 2907—Finely furnished 2d-story front, with board, gas and bath.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1744—Beautiful bright room, furnace heat; hot bath; $18 per month.

CLARK AV., 2132—A small furnished room with fire, $1 per week; with board, $4.

DICKSON ST., 2723—Pleasant room, with good board; $4 per week.

DAYTON ST., 2824—2 nicely furnished connecting rooms for 4 gentlemen; $3.50 each; excellent table; private family.

DAYTON ST., 2711—Nicely furnished second-story rooms; extra hot bath; first-class board; small private family; very reasonable.

DELMAR AV., 3850—With or without board, large 2d-story front, newly papered, newly carpeted; refs. exchanged.

DELMAR AV., 4067—Second-story front, southern exposure; excellent table; private family; refs.

DOLMAN ST., 1117—Well-furnished rooms, with good board; German kitchen; all conveniences.

EASTON AV., 2951—Front parlor for 2 gents, neatly furnished; also room on 2d floor, with board if desired.

FINNEY AV., 3665—Rooms, with board; Washington av., cars pass the door.

FRANKLIN AV., 1814—2d-story front room, furnished, with or without board.

GARRISON AV., 913 N.—Corner Bell—Rooms and board; $5 per week.

GARFIELD AV., 4061—Nicely furnished rooms, with board.

GARRISON AV., 716 N.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences; terms reasonable.

GARRISON AV., 722 N.—Front room, newly furnished; hot bath and all conveniences; with or without board.

HICKORY ST., 1808—Nice furnished 2d-story front room, with board; gas, hot bath.

LUCAS AV., 2932—Elegant front room, with first-class board, for 2, $45; furnace and bath; also rear room; reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 2636—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

LUCAS AV., 3028—Third floor front and second floor room; excellent table board; terms reas.

LUCAS AV., 2912—Large front alcove room; good board; family of 2 adults; reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 3006—2d and 3d-story front rooms; handsomely furnished; with or without board; reasonable; references.

LOUISIANA AV., 1900 (Compton Hill)—Suite of connecting front rooms; board; all modern conveniences.

LOCUST ST., 2131—Family hotel; handsomely furnished rooms; steam heat; first-class board.

LOCUST ST., 1507, 1520, 1603—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board.

LOCUST ST., 2208—Good room, with or without board, at moderate rates; gas, bath.

LOCUST ST., 2819—Newly furnished front and other rooms; all conveniences; with board; reasonable prices.

LOCUST ST., 2710—Nicely furnished rooms; good board; references.

LUCAS AV., 3139—Nicely fur. light rooms, modern conveniences; good attention; home table; refs.

LOCUST ST., 2828—Very nice rooms for families or gentlemen, with board.

LOCUST ST., 2813—Gentleman wants congenial room-mate; front parlor and board, $30 month.

LOCUST ST., 1714—Desirable room and board for married couple or gentlemen; whole house heated by steam; warm, comfortable winter home.

LOCUST ST., 2632—Pleasant rooms; good table; also few day boarders.

LOCUST ST., 2309—Beautiful rooms, nicely furnished 2d-story front; also others, with good board

LINDELL AV., 3422—Very desirable rooms, nicely furnished, with board if desired.

LOCUST ST., 3028—Nice rooms, first and second floors; excellent table; heat, gas, bath; refs.

LOCUST ST., 3142—Handsomely furnished parlor floor front room; all convs. and first-class board.

LUCAS AV., 2845—Nicely furnished rooms, with breakfast and supper, hot bath, fire and gas; $32 per month, for two.

LOCUST ST., 3048—Beautiful, bright rooms; 1st and 2d floors; superior table; modern conveniences.

LEONARD AV., 914 N.—Second-story front room, furnished, to gent, with breakfast.

MORGAN ST., 3404—Rooms, with board; a nicely furnished room on 2d floor, with board.

MADISON ST., 2743—Nicely furnished room, with or without board; with fire; old couple.

MORGAN ST., 2904—Front room for couple or gentleman, with board; $30 per month; also back parlor for couple; $30; hot and cold bath.

MORGAN ST., 2702—Nice furnished rooms, with or without board.

MORGAN ST., 3314—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board; all conveniences; references required.

MISSOURI AV., 1759—One furnished room, with or without board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

MORGAN ST., 2829—Well furnished front and adjoining room, with excellent board; private family; references.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1718—Pleasant 2d-story front; board; also hallroom; near Lafayette Park; private family.

MORGAN ST., 3331—Good board and rooms; location central; rates most reasonable; references.

MORGAN ST., 3326—Nicely furnished 2d-story front and other rooms, with board; private fam.

OLIVE ST., 2732—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, hot bath and furnace heat; board if desired; $4.50 to $5 per week.

OLIVE ST., 2700—Rooms, with or without board.

OLIVE ST., 2116—Nice furnished rooms, good table board; modern improvements; terms moderate.

OLIVE ST., 3010—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small; with or without board; hot bath and gas.

OLIVE ST., 4269—2 handsomely furnished rooms; steam heat; with board.

OLIVE ST., 1813—Neatly furnished rooms, with or without board.

PINE ST., 2333—Furnished front room, so. exp.; board if desired; terms reas.

PAGE AV., 3077—Nicely furnished second-floor room; good board; private family; modern house; reasonable.

PINE ST., 2634—Furnished room, board, hot bath, heat, gas, $4 and $5 weekly.

PAGE AV., 4500—1 2d-story front nicely furnished room, with or without board, in strictly private family for couple or 2 persons; terms reasonable.

PARK AV., [illegible]—Nicely furnished rooms and board.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

14 words or less, 10c.

PARK AV., 1806—Furnished rooms, $7 per month, with bath; board if desired; private family.

PINE ST., 3022—Nicely furnished second-story front room, with board.

ROOM—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room; furnace heat; superior board; West End; for man and wife or two gentlemen. Add. W 222, this office.

ROOMS—Second-story front and connecting back rooms; single or en suite; with or without board. Ad. E 223, this office.

ROOM—Handsomely furnished second-story front room, with board to a couple, near Grand and Washington avs. Ad. M 222, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Widow has cosily furnished room and board for refined lady. Ad. M 208, this office.

ROOM—A very desirable 2d-story front room; large and well lighted; newly furnished; bath, gas; quiet neighborhood; excellent table; small private family; no children; pleasant home for 2 gentlemen or couple; $4.50 week to desirable parties; cars convenient. Ad. A 217, this office.

SPRING AV., 12 S.—2 nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board; all conveniences.

ST. ANGE AV., 1215—Furnished room, with breakfast, for one or two gents; $12 each; private family.

WASHINGTON AV., 3101—Furnished rooms, with or without board; southern exposure.

WASHINGTON AV., 3037—Furnished rooms, with good board; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 2811—2d-story front and connecting rooms; first-class board.

WASHINGTON AV., 3316—2 nicely furnished connecting rooms, single or en suite, with board.

WASHINGTON AV., 3229—Rooms, with board, in private home; good table; home comforts.

WASHINGTON AV., 2900—2d-story front, with board; private family; references required.

WASHINGTON AV., 3393—Two suites of rooms; so. exp.; good table board.

WASHINGTON AV., 3936—Large nicely furnished 2d-story room, with good board; furnace heat.

WASHINGTON AV., 2716—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; $2.50 and $3 per week.

WASHINGTON AV., 2902—Bright, cozy rooms, with nice board; small family; prices reduced.

WEST BELLE PL., 4068—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; single or en suite.

WEST BELLE PL., 4300—Nicely furnished room, so. exp.; first-class table.

WASHINGTON AV., 3224—Nicely furnished second-story front, with board; very reasonable.

10TH ST., 2502 N.—Large furnished front room, suitable for 1 or 2 gents, with or without board.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

14 words or less, 10c.

ROOM—A young man wishes a single furnished room; state price and locality; must be reasonable. Add. M 220, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted; lady piano teacher will give lessons in exchange for rooms. Ad. A 223, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, by young lady employed during day; nicely furnished room in good locality. Address, stating terms, P 218, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, 3 or 4 furnished rooms for light housekeeping; west of Jefferson av.; ref. exchanged. Add. S 216, this office.

ROOM—Gentleman wants well-heated, comfortably furnished room for the winter; not too far from business center. Ad. full particulars to O 222, this office.

ROOM—Young gentleman wants a comfortable furnished room, well heated, with hot and cold bath; in respectable locality; please state terms. Ad. M 219, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, one unfurnished room by middle-aged woman. Ad. D 219, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, two unfurnished rooms, private bath and all first-class conveniences. Ad. F 219, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, by gent, furnished room, with privileges, where there are no other roomers; east of Grand av. Ad. C 215, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, front furnished room, complete for light housekeeping; state terms. O 214, this office.

TUITION—Private lessons offered for furnished room; all branches. Add. K 224, this office.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, cor. Olive, 2d floor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

14 words or less 10c.

BOARD—Wanted, some one to board baby 1 year old; answer, giving address and price. Ad. A 219, this office.

BOARD—Wanted, room and board by gent of 45 in home of widow; terms must be reasonable; no other boarders. Ad. C 214, this office.

BOARD—Wanted, board for elderly gentleman, not to exceed $3 per week; has own bed and bedding. Add. F 221, this office.

BOARD—Gentleman of standing will pay well for agreeable quarters with small family having no boarders or roomers; home of widow preferred; state particulars. Ad. G 218, this office.

BOARD—Gentleman wishes room and board in private family, where there are some young people; refs. exchanged. Ad., stating terms and full particulars, B 209, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Young man with good references desires room and board; must be reasonable; state price. Ad. D 220, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—2 young men desire board and room in walking distance of Broadway and Olive. Ad. E 220, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, room and board by young gentleman, in home of young widow living alone; privileges; state terms. Ad. B 219, this office.

ROOM—Middle-aged, single gent wants room and evening meal in small family where there are no other boarders; state particulars and street car line. Address K 221, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, room and breakfast and supper in private family, where there is no other boarders, for man and 16-year-old boy; be sure and state terms. Ad. G 221, this office.

ROOM—Young man of good address, habits and refs., would like room and two meals in private family; bounded by Jefferson, Easton, Chestnut and Grand; price not to exceed $20. Add. P 220, this office.

ROOM—Young lady wishes furnished room and breakfast and privileges; state terms. Ad. E 222, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Man and wife want first-class room and board, between Pine, Morgan, Garrison and Vandeventer. Add., stating lowest price, N 214, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted, centrally located, for man and wife. Add. C 213, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Young man wishes pleasant room, with board; state terms. Ad. N 213, this office.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

HOUSE—For rent, new and modern 8-room house, furnished; furnace; West End. Add. B 222, this office.

HOUSE—Two ladies would like to rent their house, furnished, and board with parties; references exchanged. Add. B 213, this office.

ROOMS—Delmar boulevard, 8 rooms, completely furnished, to responsible party. Add. O 212, this office.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

14 words or less, 10c.

FLAT—Wanted, by responsible party nicely furnished flat of 4 or 5 rooms; give full particulars, location, rent, etc. Add. L 221, this office.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

SHERIDAN AV., [illegible]—Furnished flat of 4 rooms; gas, bath, furnace heat; first-class condition.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

DWELLING—Old Orchard, [illegible] with good dwelling, 5 rooms; [illegible] 810 Chestnut st.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 words or less 10 cents.

ARMSTRONG AV., 1016—3015 Caroline st.—2 nice brick houses, with bath; $15 and $16; owner pays water license; houses open.

BAYARD AV., 726—6-room buff-brick house; modern improvements. Apply at 825 Locust st.

CENTER ST., 102—7-room house for colored. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

CHAMBERS ST., 1219—8 rooms; hall and bath; $18. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

EASTON AV., 2945—5 desirable, large rooms, with bath and hot and cold water; finished attic; will not rent to family with small children.

HOUSE—For rent, a handsome new 6-room brick, with hall, bath, laundry, large yard, stable, chicken house; $30. 5222 Cote Brilliante.

HOGAN PL., 4762—8 rooms, bath, laundry, hot and cold water, furnace; this is a good comfortable house; you can rent it at your own price till May 1, 1897.

LACLEDE AV., 2944—$25; 8 rooms in good order; front and side entrance; large yard. Keys at 217 S. Jefferson av.

MARCUS AV., 3067—Seven rooms; owner, young man, will board for rent.

MORRISON AV., 926—Elegant 9-room house; all convs.; open for inspection.

PAGE BOULEVARD, 4718—New, 10 rooms; modern; $40. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

ST. VINCENT AV., 3320—Eight rooms, bath, laundry; $25. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

TAYLOR AV., 2617 N.—7 rooms, hall, bath, gas. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

VERNON AV., 5507—Modern brick house, 9 rooms; furnace. F. S. Parker, 617 Wainwright Bldg.

10TH ST., 2213 N.—6-room detached brick house. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

ARMAND ST., 2611—3-room flat, with water closet. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

ALICE AV., 2106—Two connecting unfurnished rooms; alcove; hot bath, laundry; all con.; reas.; private.

DELMAR AV., 4557—New flats, 5 rooms; heating and janitor service free; $27.50.

DELMAR AND AUBERT AVS., 4931—Six rooms and bath; new flat; $21, including water.

DAYTON ST., 2322—New, 4 rooms and bath; rent very reasonable. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

EASTON AV., 3233—Handsome flat, 3 rooms; bath and all conveniences. Apply 3169 Sheridan av.

EVANS AS., 4034—Three large, newly papered rooms; for colored; city water free; open; $8.

EADS AV., 3311—Five rooms and bath; all convs.; $20. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

EADS AV., 2932—5-room flat, 2d floor; bath, gas range, chandeliers; $20. Key at 2913 Park av.

FLAD AV., 3658A-3660 (Compton Heights)—6 and 8-room flats. Rutledge, 802 Chestnut.

FAIRFAX AV., 3960—Flat, 4 rooms and laundry, first floor; $13. Apply at 1518 S. Jefferson av.

FINNEY AV., 4250—4 rooms and hall; all conveniences; newly decorated.

FRANKLIN AV., 3430—Nice 4-room flat, with bath and laundry. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut.

FLAT—For sale, furnished 5-room flat; cheap. 3160 Easton av.

FRANCIS ST., 1445—Second floor, 3-room flat; improvements, gas, water, cellar; fine neighborhood; cleaned; convenient to cars, one block from Easton and Grand. Keys at 1443 Francis st., only $11.

GARRISON AV., 21 S.—3 rooms; $10. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

LAFAYETTE AV., 1808—5 rooms and bath on 2d floor and 2 on 3d floor; also large stable. Keys at corner drug store.

LUCAS AV., 2707A—8 large rooms, en suite, water and bath; open daily from 2 to 4 p. m.; low rent to desirable tenant. Sam T. Rathell R. E. Co., 108 N. 8th st.

LUCKY ST., 4520—That beautiful flat; 4 rooms, bath. Keys at 4465 Easton av.

LINDELL AV., 3468—Nice 5-room flat, with bath; $22.50. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LA SALLE ST., 2316—3 nice new rooms, 1st floor. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LA SALLE ST., 2314—3 nice new rooms, 2d floor. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MAGAZINE ST., 3027—3-room flats, marble steps, vestibule, first floor, $11. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 1437 N. Grand av.

OREGON AV., 1815—4 rooms; bath; hot water. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 1821—4 rooms; bath; hot water. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 2141—Four-room flat, with bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OLIVE ST., 2915—Large 6-room flat, hall, etc. Thos. F. Farrelly, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 3430—Free rent, free moving, free water; hauling ashes free; new flat, 5 rooms and bath; take any branch of Union Depot Line; open every day; second floor.

PENROSE ST., 2025—4 nice rooms, with finished attic and water; $20.

PAPIN ST., NEAR 18TH—For rent, 5 modern 4, 5 and 7-room flats; rent very cheap if taken at once. Keys at 829 S. 18th st.

RUTGER ST., 2905—3-room flat, 1st floor; $11. Key at 2913 Park av.

RANKEN AV., 20 S.—Desirable new 3-room flat; gas, cabinet mantels, laundry, large closets.

ROOMS—4 rooms and hallway; $12. Ad. O 224, this office.

RUSSELL AV., 2709—New, modern flats; four and seven rooms; large and light; fine bath; cabinet mantels; clean laundry and cellar; all conveniences.

TEXAS AV., 3446—Four rooms, very desirable; $12. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

THEODOSIA AV., 5805—Modern corner flat, 3 large rooms and handsome bath-room; hot and cold water; rent $12.

WALTON AV., [illegible]A—Four-room flat, bath, gas, weatherstripped, decorated to suit tenant; every convenience; janitor service; coal carried; steps cleaned etc.; Suburban cars; $18; key at 901.

11TH ST., 1037-1103, S.—Between Chouteau av. and Hickory st.—One 2 rooms and kitchen, other 4 rooms; reasonable rent; apply next door.

20TH ST., 3905 N.—3 lovely large rooms, 1st floor; $10. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 1437 N. Grand av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

14 words or less, 10c.

BUILDING—For rent, two-story building, with good light; suitable for manufacturing. Inquire at 717 S. Sixth st.

EASTON AV., 4121—Part of that good old tailor's store; cheap. Inquire of Ruler, 4101 Easton av.

EASTON AV., 3300—Hashagen Hall; few open dates for lodge meetings; low rates.

LAFAYETTE AV., 1806—Large store; good location for first-class barber. Keys at corner drug store.

OLIVE ST., 2814—Store and three rooms in rear. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

STORE—Corner of Blair av and Biddle st., good place for any retail business. 3300 Page av.

DOGS.

14 words or less, 20c.

DOG—For sale, a St. Bernard dog. 2830 S. 11th st.

DOG WANTED—A good cross one for store; call at once. 2011 Franklin av.

DOGS—For sale, cheap, leading varieties dogs, poultry, pigs, pigeons, pets; prices free. Kennel Club, Kirksville, Mo.

PUP—For sale, Yorkshire terrier pup, 6 months old; full pedigree given. 4522 Kennerly av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

14 words or less, 20c.

MY attention having been called to certain actions of parties representing themselves as being employed by Scholten, the photographer, I desire to state that neither myself nor any member of the family has been connected with the Scholten gallery for over [illegible] years.

MARY A. SCHOLTEN.

MUSICAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

MUSICAL—Banjo, mandolin and guitar—F. J. Schulte, teacher. Studio, 2835 Easton av.; terms reasonable.

MUSIC at 5c per copy; 100 for $2.75; send stamp for catalogue. 2829 Olive st.

MUSIC—Violin, mandolin and guitar taught by Lowell Putnam, 1121 Leonard av.; experience, 25,000 lessons; terms very reasonable.

MANDOLIN, guitar, banjo; 18 years' experience as teacher and performer. Pupils under my tuition acquire correct style and thorough knowledge of time; music arranged; clubs directed; lessons at your own residence or my studio; terms reasonable. Prof. Gatty Jones, 2719 St. Louis av.

PIANOS, organs, low prices; easy terms; pianos rented and tuned. The Estey Co., 916 Olive st.

PIANO—$30 buys piano; square, mahogany case, carved legs. Call at 326 S. 18th st.

PIANO—$120 buys elegant cabinet grand upright piano, stool and cover. 1412 N. 16th st.

PIANO—$400 upright piano; fine tone; very low for cash or exchange for solitaire diamonds. Add. D 216, this office.

PIANO—$50, great bargain, square piano; cost $450; one for $25; good make, tone and condition. 1826 Pine st.

PIANO—Family will sacrifice magnificent upright piano; has all latest improvements; 3 strings, 3 pedals; sweet and powerful tone; cost $600 a few months ago; sell for $175; also several oil paintings. Call at residence, 2921 Easton av.

PIANO TEACHER—Wanted, good piano teacher whose class is not full. Ad. H 224, this office.

PROF. DALIMER, from Berlin, violin, guitar, banjo, mandolin, guitar, piano instruction; terms reasonable; instruments for rent, 50c monthly. Office 2829 Olive st.

PIANOS—We have been established since 1870; buy your piano at a reliable house. Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive.

PIANOS—We pay no rent, as we occupy our own building; therefore you save $75 in buying your piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive.

PIANOS—We are practical piano makers; buy a reliable piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive.

PIANOS—High-grade new pianos for rent low; one year's rent deducted if bought at Koerber's, 1108 Olive.

PIANO—For sale, a handsome, large size upright piano; scarcely used; cheap if sold at once. 1312 Blair av.

PIANOS—We have a house full of good second-hand pianos; traded new pianos for them and we need room; we can please you in a piano and satisfy you in price; they all go before the glad new year; come quick. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1008 Olive st.

PIANOS—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead." You are sure to be right if you buy your piano of the O. A. Field Piano Co., 1008 Olive st.

PIANO—Rent a new piano and have a whole year's rent apply to the purchase. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1008 Olive st.

PIANOS—Are you looking for a good piano at a price lower than you ever dreamed of? Our big discounts from cash prices will continue during the holidays. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1008 Olive.

VIOLIN TEACHER—Miss Laura Boette, 1918 Lasalle.

VOCAL LESSONS—Wanted, to teach vocal lessons in exchange for shorthand by competent vocalist. Ad. S 217, this office.

ZITHER—Wanted, to buy a zither. Call or address 2801 Thomas st.

Whitakers, 1518 Olive & 2512 N. 14th.

Big inducements in pianos this week before taking stock. We do not want to carry over any more goods than we can help and this week we will offer special reductions both on new pianos and on pianos slightly used. We have some new pianos, good, reliable instruments, that we will sell you at prices far below what they ought to bring, as we have given up the agency for some of them and want to close them out. Elegant new pianos, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $300 and upwards. Pianos of the same quality will cost you at least $50 to $75 more in other stores. In pianos slightly used we have a fine line of uprights, also some fine carved legged squares, which we are selling for from $65 to $150. If you contemplate buying a piano soon, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock and prices. You will never be able to buy a piano at a lower price than right now.

WHITAKER'S,
1518 Olive st. and 2512 N. 14th

PIANOS GIVEN AW

W. T. Bobbitt's, 1114 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

The slaughter sale of the enormous stock of pianos of W. T. Bobbitt will close Thursday night (end of the year). Every piano must be closed out by that time. Four floors already slaughtered, but two remain, containing many of the most desirable makes and at prices that are practically giving them away. Come and make me an offer.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

14 words or less, 20c.

Wanted.

BUGGY—Wanted, good, strong canopy-top buggy, second-hand, cheap; state price, etc. 3847 Finney.

HORSE WANTED—To winter for use; good care. Call or address 817 N. 20th st.

HORSES—Wanted, horses to winter, with best of care, at reasonable rates; stock called for and returned. Add. E. H. Benoist, Page and Partridge avs., care Midland Railway, city.

PEDDLING OUTFIT—Wanted, to purchase a good peddling outfit. Call at 2043 Pine st. Monday.

PASTURE—Wanted, horses to winter pasture; best of care and quarters; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed; best of refs. White Poultry and Stock Co., Wellston, Mo.

WAGONS—Wanted, 3 2-horse stake wagons for about 60 days. Inquire at 413 Spruce st. Monday.

For Sale.

BUGGY AND HORSE—For sale; suitable for lady or doctor; cheap. 1403 Old Manchester rd.

HORSE AND BUGGY—For sale, buggy, nearly new, and good driving horse; cheap. Apply at 6 N. Commercial st.

HORSE, HARNESS AND SPRING WAGON—For sale, cheap; $27.50; worth more; must sell. [illegible] Easton av.

HORSE—For sale, gentle family horse; cheap. 4369 Olive st.

HORSES—For sale, 1 city-broke team horses, harness and wagon; must be sold at once. Call Sunday or Monday morning at 623 Brooklyn st.

HORSES AND MULE—For sale, 4 horses and large mule; $10 to $[illegible]. 5130 Clark av.

HORSE—For sale, cheap, [illegible] horse, good worker and fat, $10. Metropolitan Stables, 11th and Clark. Ask to-day for Albert [illegible].

HORSE—For sale, fine 3-year-old [illegible] horse; $[illegible]. Add. V. Douglas, Station C.

HORSE—For sale, good sound, gentle horse and storm buggy and harness; cheap. 2224 [illegible] st.

HORSES—For sale—Moved in from the country, 1 young horse, farm wagon and harness and 2 draft horses; first call will get them cheap; 1 Jersey cow and calf 2 weeks old, 1 shepherd dog. 2628 Bellegiade av.

MARE—For sale, mare in foal at your own price; must sell. Call northwest corner 13th and Allen.

PONY AND BUGGIES—For sale, pony 5 years old, 14 hands high, $20; 2 open buggies, $8 each; 4 sets single and double harness; cheap; bargains. 1314 N. 10th st.

PONY—For sale, at a bargain, nice pony at [illegible] Washington.

PONIES—For sale, $20 buys 2 black ponies, good drivers, single or double. 808 N. 12th [illegible]

STORM BUGGIES.

EMBREE-M'LEAN, [illegible] st.

BICYCLES.

14 words or less, 20c.

BICYCLE—Wanted, second-hand lady's bicycle. Ad. H 221, this office.

BICYCLE—Wanted, ladies' wheel; [illegible] pattern; in good condition; will pay [illegible] at once. Add. T 217, this office.

BICYCLE—Wanted, lady's wheel; [illegible] give make, weight and date. Ad. [illegible], this office.

BICYCLE—For sale, a high-grade [illegible] wheel [illegible] fine condition; price only $[illegible]. [illegible]

BICYCLES—Wanted old bicycles; cash or trade new ones. Knight Cycle Co., [illegible]

BICYCLE—For sale, in fine condition; [illegible] $25; can be seen at [illegible]

LODGES.

[illegible] each insertion.

[illegible] COUNCIL, No. 142, R. A.—A special meeting of the council is called for Wednesday, [illegible] 1896, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. [illegible] to be present.

[illegible], Regent.

SAFE AND PROMISING INVESTMENTS IN ST. LOUIS REAL ESTATE.
SEE PAGE 25, REPLETE WITH REALTY NEWS.

THE COLLECTION OF RENTS

Forms an important department of our real estate business. Property placed in our charge receives most careful attention. We spare neither time, pains or expense to secure best results for our clients. Our commissions on monthly collections are most reasonable. We make no charges for advertising vacancies or superintending repairs.

NEW RENT ACCOUNTS ARE SOLICITED.

Anderson-Wade Realty Co.,
EIGHTH AND LOCUST STREETS.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

3225 Locust st., 9-room stone-front; all conveniences	$.....
2051 Morgan street, 13-room stone front; all conveniences; large lawn	50 00
1417 Lucreta av., modern 7-room brick	20 50
2110 Clark av., 5-room brick, large yard, etc.	16 00
FLATS.	
914½ N. Compton av., 4-room flat; all conveniences	20 00
1422 N. 11th st., 5 rooms, brick (for colored)	16 00
4283 Easton av., new 3-room flat; all conveniences	16 00
1445 N. Sixteenth st., 3 rooms, water	10 00
2879 Manchester rd., 3 rooms, first floor	9 00
2118 Adams st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
1039 N. 3d st., large store, suitable for commission merchant	....

KEANE & GRACE,
Phone 3965. 923 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

2527 Chestnut st., 8-rooms, gas, bath, etc.	$45 00
4116 Delmar av., 10 rooms, gas, bath	65 00
3039 Dickson st., 6 rooms	18 00
1027 S. 12th st., 6 rooms, hall, all conv.	20 00
FLATS.	
1702 Bacon st., 5 rooms and bath	20 00
STORES.	
2832 Olive st., fine store, good location	80 00

THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

2822 CLARK AV.,

8-room house; bath, w. c., etc.; $25.
3415 Bell av., 4-room modern flat; speaking tubes; gas fixtures and screens; open to-day; $25.
3441 Clark av., 3-room house, with 2 finished basement rooms; $16.
3435 La Salle st., cor. Theresa av., new 3-room flat, with finished basement; $12.
2844 Park av., 5-room, modern flat; $20.
1019 Hickory st., 4-room flat, 2d floor; $15.
2009 Hickory st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $8.
2108 Adams st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $7.00.
J. W. BRENNAN,
816 Chestnut st.

790 EUCLID AV.—NEW 4-ROOM

Flat; gas fixtures; new ingrain paper; separate entrance; hot and cold water and bath; $21.
2836 Adams st., corner house; 6 rooms; hall, bath and laundry; rent reduced. Call.
2834 Adams st., 6 rooms; hall, bath and w. c.; in good order; $25.00.
3448 Walnut st., nice 3-room cottage; large yard; $14.
D. B. BRENNAN R. E. CO.,
816 Chestnut st.

WE COLLECT RENT

Promptly and make prompt returns.
GRETHER & CO., 306 N. 8th.

LATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

4 ROOMS AND BATH $16.50.

1464 and 1466 Belt av., new 4-room flats; all modern conveniences; very desirable; this is low rent; open to-day. Take Page av. or Easton av. cars.
PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

14 words or less, 20c.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOURTH ST., 617 N.—Three-story building; well lighted and ventilated; good, dry cellar; per annum	$1,500 00
206 Walnut st., four floors; elevator	70 00
1117 Franklin av., two floors	65 00
4267 Olive st., new; ground floor	60 00
106 S. 12th st., opposite City Hall	50 00
Northeast corner 15th and Monroe sts., with 7 rooms	50 00
108 N. 2d st., 4 floors	41 65
21 S. 7th st., restaurant	40 00
3742 Olive st., ground floor	35 00
314 N. Commercial st., ground floor	30 00
1807 Olive st., and rooms	25 00
1401 Chouteau av	25 00
16 S. 2d st., ground floor, alley	25 00
3620 Olive st., with stable room	25 00
622 S. 7th st.	20 00
5 S. Levee, ground floor	15 00
10 S. Commercial st., ground floor	15 00
2627 Chouteau av.	12 00
508 Poplar st.	10 00
1700 Austin st., corner	5 00

Also other stores, offices, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.,
107 N. 8th st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 words or less 20 cents.

$300 LESS THAN COST.

6-room, two-story frame, new, 75-foot lot in Kinloch Park, on Suburban Railway, with cistern, sheds, etc.; have three ways to city; fare 12 cents. Cut from $1,300 to less than cost.....$1,000
PHIL CHEW,
110 N. Eighth st.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE

14 words or less, 20c.

LOT—For sale or exchange, best lot in DeSoto, Mo.; Main street; 50 feet; make offer. Ad. P 217, this office.

LAND—For sale, 110 acres of garden land on the St. Charles Rock road, 8¼ miles west of the city limits; will subdivide into 15-acre tracts; also three 5-acre tracts on Lackland av. O. P. Baldwin, Clayton, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE.

14 words or less 20 cents.

FARM—Improved farm near St. Louis worth $8,000; will sell or trade for St. Louis property; also some stock. Ad. T 221, this office.

FARM—For sale, a good farm, cheap. Ad. Mrs. Lague, Hematite, Jefferson Co., Mo.

LAND—For sale—$400 for 40 acres of land; 100 miles south. Ad. 326 S. 15th st.

FARMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

FARM—For rent, good land near city, cash rent or on shares; stock and implements furnished to good farmer with small family. Ad. K 219, this office.

FARMS WANTED.

14 words or less, 20c.

FARM—Wanted, to buy a small farm, 20 to 40 acres, near railroad town; central part of State. Add. F 218, this office.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Drummond Tobacco Company, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Fourth and Spruce sts., St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Jan. 11th, 1897. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m. CLARENCE JONES, Secretary.
Dec. 26, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC of St. Louis, Dec. 12th, 1896.—ELECTION NOTICE: The regular annual election for eleven directors of the National Bank of the Republic of St. Louis, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held Tuesday, January 12th, in the banking [illegible], No. 312 North 4th st. Polls open from 10 a. [illegible] until 12 o'clock noon. W. E. GRAHAM, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

$20 Buys a Lot in CHOUTEAU PLACE.

LOCATION.
Chouteau place is two blocks west of Grand av.; Vandeventer and St. Louis avs., the great West End thoroughfares, run through the center of this beautiful subdivision.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.
The Lindell Electric Railway runs through Chouteau place on Vandeventer av.; the Seventh and Cass av. electric railway runs through Chouteau place on St. Louis av. One 5c fare to any part of the city.

IMPROVEMENTS.
Every street in Chouteau place is a solid Telford street, every walk, curb, gutter and crossing of everlasting granitoid; city sewers, city water, gas, electric lights; everything complete.

RESTRICTIONS.
No shanties, nothing but two-story brick houses not less than $2,000; no nuisances of any kind; no colored people; building line on all streets, 10 to 20 feet.

SIZE OF LOTS.
25, 30, 35, 40, 50 feet front or more, any size you want, and up to 166 feet deep.

PRICE.
$25 to $35 per foot, according to location; corner lots a little higher.

TERMS.
$20 cash and $2 per week buys any lot you choose. No extra charge for papers.

OFFICE.
Corner St. Louis and Vandeventer avs., in Chouteau place; always open. Come to-day or any day. Take either the Lindell or Cass av. cars to the door. Call for plat and talk with Gray.

CORNER BARGAIN.

Northwest corner of 13th st. and Sullivan av., lot 75x55; all street improvements made; will sell at a bargain; we mean what we say.
PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE.

Cabanne Av.
100x125; level-grade streets, all made; granitoid guttering, curbing; everything made.
FORCED, $29.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

ARE you in trouble? Do you expect to bring suit? Are you about to be sued? Do you want legal papers of any kind drawn? Do you want a divorce? Do you want collection made? We save time and trouble; consultation free. St. Louis Law Exchange, rooms 1101, 1102 New Chemical Building, 8th and Olive.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

Flats That Are Flats.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

2645 Nebraska avenue, between Magnolia and Shenandoah street, an extra well built 2-story and mansard Queen Anne 10-room brick dwelling, 13-inch walls all around, arranged in 2 flats, with separate front and rear entrance, hot and cold water, bath, etc., hardwood finish, granitoid laundry and sidewalks, gas, water and sewer; lot 28x125; price only $4,300, on terms to suit purchasers. Street will be made in a short time and is included in above price.

2637 Nebraska av., is a 2-story and mansard 7-room brick dwelling; 13-inch walls; arranged for two families, with separate front entrance; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; hardwood finish; granitoid laundry and sidewalks; gas, water and sewer. Price, only $3,500.
AIPLE & HEMMELMANN,
608 Chestnut st.

Positively Not Another Like It in City. Price Only $2,550.

No. 4451 Arco av., a 1-story brick, 22.6x48, of 4 rooms, reception hall, small hall, bath, water closet, 7.6 cellar, cut stone front, 13-inch brick walls all around, elegant cabinet mantels, marble steps and vestibule, porch in rear width of house, 2x10 ceiling joist, prepared for 2d story; not another like it; take Lindell (Chouteau av. line) to Taylor av., then 2 blocks south, ½ block east; or Suburban (Benton division) to Taylor, 2 blocks north, ½ block east; or Lindell (Euclid av. line) to Arco av., ½ block east.
AIPLE & HEMMELMANN,
608 Chestnut st., and 4014 Manchester av.

A COMPLETE HOME FOR $3,475. Worth $4,475.

No. 4455 Arco av., beautiful house of 7 rooms and attic, 13-inch walls, hot and cold water, porcelain bath, sanitary closet, slate roof, piped for furnace, hardwood finish throughout, elegant paneled vestibule, reception hall and stairway, fine cabinet mantels, large slate roof, 2-story porch in rear, width of house, new design of front; not another like it; many inferior houses sold for $5,000; take Lindell (Chouteau av.) to Taylor, then 2 blocks south, ½ block east; or Suburban (Benton division) to Taylor, 2 blocks north, ½ block east; or Lindell (Euclid av. division) to Arco, then 1½ blocks east.
AIPLE & HEMMELMANN,
4014 Manchester av., 608 Chestnut st.

A Nice Home For $2225.

No. 4421 Arco av., beautiful 1-story brick of 4 rooms, 7½-foot cellar, cut stone front, 13-inch brick walls all around, hardwood finish, large hall, elegant mantels, paneled vestibule. Don't fail to see it; open Sunday between 1 and 5 o'clock; take Chouteau av. line to Taylor av., then 2 blocks south and ½ block east; or Suburban (Benton division) to Taylor av., then 2 blocks north and ½ block east; or Lindell (Euclid av. division) to Arco, then 1½ blocks east.
AIPLE & HEMMELMANN,
4014 Manchester av., 608 Chestnut st.

COTTAGE AND STABLE

For Sale—No. 4351 Norfolk av., near Tower Grove; frame cottage of three nice rooms; also two-story frame stable in rear on alley; lot 29¼x132¼ feet; house vacant. Will sell on easy terms. Key at
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

$3,300 WILL BUY

A very nice new two-story stock brick front house of 6 rooms, with hall, bath, hot water, furnace, slate roof; front and side yards; out West and 3 blocks north of Chamberlain Park. Terms: $200 or $300 cash down; balance $20 per month. For particulars and keys see
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For sale—House and lot No. 1121 Aubert av., near Fountain or Finney av., brand new 2-story pressed brick front house of six rooms; good cellar, hall, bath, inside w. c.; furnace pipes; lot 28½x170 feet to alley. Terms $200 cash down, balance $20 per month.
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

For Sale or Exchange.

House and lot, No. 1752 Mississippi av., one block from Lafayette Park, nice 2-story stock-brick front house of 10 rooms, in 2 flats of 5 rooms each, with 2 baths, 2 closets, 2 hot water boilers and 2 tenants; lot 25x100 feet; would exchange for 50 feet of choice ground out west. For particulars call on or address
KEELEY & CO., 113 Chestnut st.

CASTLEMAN AV.,

Bet. Lawrence and Thurman, new 8-room detached dwelling; all modern; will sell on easy terms or monthly payments; price, $4,000. Apply at buildings of F. H. GRAY & BRO.

EQUITY—For sale, $2,500 equity for $1,500, or will trade for clear property; a bargain; investigate at once. Ad. S 223, this office.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

Only $50 Cash—Balance Monthly

6300 Delmar av., 6-room cottage, 4 rooms first floor finished, with cistern and sheds; lot 25x125, all in elegant repair...$1,700
PHIL CHEW,
110 N. Eighth st.

HOUSE—For sale or trade, a nine-room brick house, in Cabanne district; lot 50 ft front, for a 5 or 6-room house, east of King's highway. Ad. A 222, this office.

$50 PER MONTH WILL BUY NO.

5062 Bell av., new house of 10 rooms; modern lot, 33.4x170 feet. Inquire of
D. B. BRENNAN R. E. CO.,
816 Chestnut st.

ARE you in trouble? Do you expect to bring suit? Are you about to be sued? Do you want legal papers of any kind drawn? Do you want a divorce? Do you want collection made? We save time and trouble; consultation free. St. Louis Law Exchange, rooms 1101, 1102 New Chemical Building, 8th and Olive.

COTTAGE—For sale, part cash, 10 per cent investment, West End, deep lot, 5-room frame cottage; city; 2 electric lines. Ad. E 215, this office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

14 words or less, 20c.

PLENTY OF SMALL SUMS TO LOAN.

$200, $250, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750, $800, $850, $900, $950, $1,000, $1,050, $1,100, $1,150, $1,200, $1,250, $1,300, $1,350, $1,400, $1,450, $1,500, $1,550, $1,600, $1,650, $1,700, $1,750, $1,800, $1,850, $1,900, $2,000, $2,100, $2,200, $2,300, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600, $2,700, $2,800, $2,900, $3,000, and upward to loan on St. Louis city real estate at lowest rates; no delay; applications receive prompt attention.
CHARLES F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

FIVE PER CENT MONEY.

To loan—We have one sum of $30,000 (St. Louis money) to loan at 5 per cent on St. Louis improved business real estate. Also have $50,000, $100,000 and $200,000 (Eastern money) to loan at 5 per cent on St. Louis improved business real estate. For particulars call on or address
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On St. Louis real estate.
JNO. GRETHER & CO., 306 N. 8th.

"WE LOAN MONEY"

On vacant and improved city property. Applications answered in 24 hours.
HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.

WANTED—We have real estate loans for $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,900 and $4,000; also larger and smaller amounts, at 6 per cent; security double; safe investments.
JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.,
107 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate.
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 at 6 per cent on first deed of trust; money ready on acceptance of security. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.

LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

14 words or less, 20c.

CLERKS, stenographers and anyone, male or female, holding permanent positions desiring ready funds can be accommodated by calling at Room 207, Odd Fellows' Building.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS on furniture and pianos; payments arranged in any manner desired by borrower. Guarantee Storage Co., Royal Building, 2d floor, 110 N. 8th st.

HIGHEST amount loaned on diamonds, watches, guns, pistols and musical instruments; old gold and silver bought; business confidential. Central Loan Office, 204 N. 4th st.

HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO., loans money on furniture, etc., without removal; lowest rates; smallest payments; business private. 1223 Franklin av., 2d floor.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN holding permanent positions can secure financial assistance, from $10 to $50, by addressing Box 786, Post-office.

MONEY to loan on furniture, etc., without removal. 810 Security Bldg., cor. 4th and Locust.

MONEY—If you wish to borrow money on pianos, furniture, etc., without removal, from a private party and in a private office at bankers' rates, in a strictly confidential manner, with no mortgage recorded, call upon private party. 810 Security Bldg., cor. 4th and Locust sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—On furniture and pianos; any amount you desire, without removing property from house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; money given same day applied for. John C. King, 814 Morgan. Bus. pri.

MONEY ON EASY TERMS—A gentleman having some surplus funds will lend $10 and upwards on furniture, pianos, bicycles, etc. Call or address 1015 Morgan st.

RESPECTABLE parties can borrow money on furniture, etc., of private party on easy terms; lowest rates; no extra charge for papers; by calling at 904 Olive st., Room 2.

WHEN IN NEED of money call on us; we make loans of any amount on furniture or pianos without removal; our rates are much lower and terms easier than you can obtain elsewhere; no inquiries among your neighbors or employer; you can pay the money back in small monthly payments; all transactions are confidential; call and we will explain to you in full; no delay. Anchor Loan Co., 108½ N. 8th st.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

Borrow it on your furniture, piano or bicycle at lowest possible rates; easy payments; no extra charges; you get the full amount your mortgage calls for. The Fidelity Loan Co., 802 Chestnut st., room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN

On furniture, pianos, bicycles, sewing machines, without removal; cheapest place in the city; business strictly confidential; call before going elsewhere. EAGLE LOAN CO., 1238 Franklin.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1103 Pine st.

SPECIAL SALE.

We have just put in stock a large lot of tailor misfit and uncalled for garments, seasonable goods, at prices that should interest you.
FILLED CASE WATCHES.
We are also overstocked on ladies' and gentlemen's filled case watches. All the standard makes of movements and cases. See the prices we will make for you.
LARGEST LINE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES IN THE CITY.
THOS. DUNN LOAN, STORAGE and MERCANTILE CO.,
912 FRANKLIN AV.
Money Loaned on Personal Property. Lowest Rates of Interest.

MEDICAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY WANTED.

14 words or less, 20c.

MONEY—Wanted, $2,500 or less at 6 per cent; good Webster realty. Ad. L 218, this office.

MONEY—Wanted, $2,000, 3 years, 7 per cent; good security; no commission. Ad. C 218, this office.

MONEY—Wanted, $100 for six months; will give 10 per cent and give security. Ad. Henry G. Myers, 229 S. Second st.

MONEY—Wanted, to borrow $3,000 on first-class suburban real estate security; no commission. Ad. L 220, this office.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO LOAN?

I am receiving applications daily for loans secured by first deeds of trust and notes in sums of from $500 to $20,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on improved city real estate. Call or send for a list of what I offer for sale.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

14 words or less, 20c.

ADOPTION—Wanted, somebody to adopt a blue-eyed baby girl, one week old. Ad. E 224, this office.

BED WANTED—Upright folding-bed, in good order; cheap; state price. B 223, this office.

BIG price paid for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing; send postal. Address Mrs. M. Miller, 817 Morgan.

GAS CONSUMERS—Wanted, all gas consumers to notify the Consumers' Meter Testing Co., 1141 Olive, if their bills are too high; reference given; over 1,000 rebates returned to gas consumers in 1895 and 1896, on account of fast meters.

POOL TABLE—Wanted, to buy or rent an old pool table. Add. N 216, this office.

RANGE—Wanted, a gas range with hot water connection; must be in first-class order; state price. Add. K 222, this office.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

CASH REGISTERS—For sale, one No. 19 check printer, used 3 months, and one total adder, good as new; half price; must be sold. Ad. G. A. Murmann, P. O. Box 766, St. Louis.

DESK—For sale, Tyler rolling top desk, with chair; almost new; $20. Call at 17 N. 8th st.

ELECTRIC BELL OUTFIT—For sale, cheap, complete bell, battery, push and wire; full instructions, $1. Roughtell Electric Co., 507 N. 12th st., St. Louis.

FIXTURES—For sale, new and second-hand saloon, grocery, bakery and cigar fixtures, wall cases, bank and cashier fixtures, and general assortment of store counters, shelvings and show cases. S. M. Dungey, 920 N. Broadway.

FIXTURES—For sale, 8 bar fixtures, 3 grocery, 2 bakery fixtures, 2 cash registers, 6 safes, 4 wall cases, lot gas fixtures, 2 cash desks, 2 partitions, 100 feet shoe shelving, 2 pump boxes, 5 beer pumps, lot show cases; new fixtures to order. Sartore Fixture Co., 1125, 1127, 1129 N. Broadway.

GOAT—For sale, cashmere white billy goat. 3707 La Salle st.

HAPPY New Year photo pins, an 1897 novelty, for calling. Haskell Manufacturer, 618 Pine st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC—For sale, new photographic outfit, 6½x8½; in good condition. 3438 S. Broadway.

REMOVAL SALE—Selling below cost; gas fixtures, gas and coal oil heaters. 1113 Locust st.

RIFLE—For sale, very cheap, 45.90 Sharp rifle, with 50 cartridges and reloading outfit. Room 14, 2326 Olive st.

STUD AND RING—For sale, diamond stud and ring, weighing 5 karats each; will sell cheap. 712 Commercial Building.

SHOWCASE—For sale, a silver-plated showcase and counter. Apply at cigar store, 112½ N. 7th st.

SCALES—Second-hand grocers' and butchers' scales, taken in trade, for sale at low prices; scales are repaired and warranted. Standard Scale and Fixtures Co., 610 N. 4th st.

TYPEWRITER—$100 Smith machine; good order and action; a bargain for cash. Add. E 216, this office.

MAP OF ST. LOUIS, $1.00.

Up to date, showing block numbers, new streets, etc. Weingaertner & Shumate, Publishers and Posters of City Plat Books, 322 Chestnut st.

CHANDELIERS.

Save money. Buy direct from the manufacturer. The Belle-Hickey Mfg. Co., 706-710 St. Charles.

TO PRINTERS.

COMPOSITION—In agate, nonpareil or minion, any measure not exceeding 13½ pica ems. Special terms on large orders. Address W. E. Taylor, Post-Dispatch.

EDUCATIONAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

INSTRUCTION—Normal graduate wishes pupils in high school branches. Ad. F 223, this office.

INSTRUCTION—Wanted, lessons in arithmetic evenings; state price per lesson or hour. Ad. E 218, this office.

INSTRUCTION—Wanted, pupils to teach private lessons in shorthand; terms reas. Apply at 1913 Market st.

KENT NIGHT SCHOOL OF LAW, Grand and Franklin av., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.—Call daily, 2 to 4 p. m., or address Secretary.

PRIVATE LESSONS in German at reasonable terms by lady. 3319 S. 9th st.

TEACHER—Position wanted by lady to teach children German or the English branches. Ad. W 180, this office.

10 PER CENT REDUCTION to Jan. 1 on scholarships to May 1; evening classes; bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand and typewriting. St. Louis Commercial College, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Grand and Franklin av. P. Ritner, President.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows' Hall. Branches in the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable fee; conversation especially. Teachers sent to residences, clubs and schools.

DENTISTS.

14 words or less, 20c.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Boston Steam Dental Rooms,

615 OLIVE ST. Next to Barr's.
THE FINEST SETS —OF— TEETH $7.00.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

Pure Gold Crowns	$5.00
Bridge work, per tooth	5.00
Gold Filling	from $1.50 to 2.00
Platina Fillings	75c
Composition Fillings	50c
Painless Extraction	25c

Office open evenings till 9 P. M.
Sundays from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
DR. J. H. CASE, Proprietor.

WE PERFORM....

All we promise. Nothing less.
We warrant our work.....
Full Set of Teeth, - $4.00.
Gold Fillings, $1.00 to $2.00.
All treatment painless.
No gas. No cocaine.
Albany Dental Co.,
DR. J. A. SHOBER, Manager. 215 N. SEVENTH ST., COR. OLIVE.

DR. C. E. CLEVELAND,

DENTIST,
has removed from 904 Olive st. to 9th and Olive sts., Commercial Building, Room 206, over E. Jaccard's.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS

....509 OLIVE ST....
DR. W. J. CORD
Will give you more for your money than any other dentist; no charge for examination; hours 8 to 6; Sundays, 9 to 4. 1524 Washington av. (corner 14th st.)

More Prosperity
Would be the result if more people would read and advertise in
P.-D. Wants.

PERSONAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

PERSONAL—Your letter received O. K. C. S.

PERSONAL—Lucille: I'll be ready for Monday. Owen.

PERSONAL—Received; destroyed; hope had merry Xmas; home all day and very lonesome; life is a blank; hope see you soon. Ex.

PERSONAL—Chris, who assisted at the starting gate at the Fair Grounds, come to 4111 Prairie av. at once.

PERSONAL—Young lady, who noticed gent at theater Friday night, taking Mound City car, 6th and Pine, please address, in confidence, L 217, this office.

HAPPY New Year photo pins, an 1897 novelty, for calling. Haskell Manufacturer, 618 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

MATRIMONIAL.

14 words or less, 30c.

MATRIMONY—Young widow would meet gentleman who would assist financially. Ad. D 224, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Refined, educated lady wishes acquaintance of gent with means; object, matrimony. Ad. H 218, this office.

MATRIMONY—Young man desires acquaintance of lady with means, object, matrimony and to complete profession. Ad. O 219, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—An unincumbered and honest woman of 35 years, brown hair and eyes, weighing 130 pounds, wishes to meet a thorough gentleman about the same age; object matrimony. Ad. M 215, this office.

MATRIMONY—A bachelor of 38 would like to correspond with maid or widow under 30; object, matrimony. Ad. F 222, this office.

MATRIMONY—A young lady, stranger in the city, financially embarrassed, wishes to meet elderly gentleman of means; object, matrimony. Ad. P 218, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—A gentleman, age 45, wishes to meet lady of cheerful disposition; say where can be seen; object matrimony. Add. F 223, this office.

MATRIMONY—Young widow of 23 would like to meet gentleman who will assist her financially; object, matrimony. Ad. G 219, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Gentleman, stranger in the city, desires the acquaintance of educated young lady or widow; one who can appreciate a good friend; object, matrimony. Ad. F 225, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Widow, young, refined, of high social standing, would like to meet select gentleman of means, who would assist her financially moderately; no objection to elderly gentleman; object matrimony. Add. O 217, this office.

MATRIMONY—Middle-aged gentleman with considerable means desires acquaintance of lady or widow, likewise with some means; correspondence strictly confidential; no general deliveries answered; object, matrimony. Ad. R 221, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Widow with cosy flat would meet gentleman over 35 to assist; object, matrimony. Ad. L 215, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—A respectable widow wishes elderly gentleman of means to assist her in buying a boarding or rooming-house; object, matrimony. Add. P 215, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Refined gentleman of means wishes to form the acquaintance of refined lady or widow; object, matrimony. Add. G 216, this office.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

14 words or less, 20c.

DIVORCES A SPECIALTY.

Easy terms; confidential. Law office, 1002 Olive.

A—1,000 biz cards 25c; noteheads, billheads, envelopes, 75c; cut prices. Benton & Co., 620 Locust.

A WIDOW, stranger, competent masseuse, desires a few select patrons. Ad. A 221, this office.

A SPECIALIST treats free private, nervous, blood and skin diseases; cure guaranteed; only charge for medicine. Medical Co., 107 N. 9th st.

BY THE STARS, an astrological sketch for 1897, $1, with free photo of the one you will marry. Prof. DeVere, Covington, Ky. Birth date.

DIVORCES on weekly or monthly payments; confidential; advice free. Add. Box 795, City P. O.

DR. MARY JOHNSON receives during confinement; special treatment by mail. 827 S. 18th st.

DOES your overcoat need a new collar or a new set of buttons? We will put it on at the price others pay for the material; goods called for and delivered if desired. Call or ad. Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building, cor. Locust and Broadway.

DR. MARY ARTHUR, 2701 Morgan st., boards ladies during confinement; treats female diseases; ladies in trouble call or write; consultation free; reasonable rates.

DYSPEPSIA, heartburn, gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured by Grover Graham's Remedy. No distress after first dose. A 50c bottle convinces. Judge & Dolph's Pharmacy, corner 4th and Market or 7th and Locust. Write Grover Graham Co., Newburg, N. Y., for phamph.

LADIES in trouble will not regret calling at 2203 Olive st.

MRS. H. BAMBERGER, midwife; ladies can find help and board reasonable. Res., 919 Chouteau av.

MRS. RENNEKAMP, midwife; private home for ladies before and during confinement; reasonable terms. 2925 Franklin av.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement; treats irregularities; satisfaction guaranteed; honest dealing; information free; experience in diseases; ladies in trouble call. 2201 Olive st.

LUSK SANITARIUM—Perfect seclusion during confinement; female diseases a specialty; physician and midwife in attendance; only reliable incorporated institution. 1620 Pine st.

LADIES, secure prompt relief. There is but one guaranteed best "Regulator that regulates"—Mrs. Dr. A. Dale's No. 2 "Egyptian brand Pennyroyal Cotton Root Pills." Safety certain; success sure; $2.00 (No. 1 $1). Dale Medicine Co., A914½ Olive, city, or R. H. Pardee, druggist, 4966A Easton av.

LADIES, cut this out—Don't spoil your hair with cheap hair dyes, but use the one-minute coloring; all the green and purple done away with; go to your druggist and ask him for the One-Minute Settlement, in black or brown, auburn or blond; only $1 a box. If your druggist does not sell it, come to the depot, Godefroy, 623¼ Olive st. or 3502 Olive st.

MRS. LOUISA DUFFY, midwife, moved from 1110 Tyler st. to 1235 S. 6th st.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT, $1, by Lady Alpine, assisted by Miss Pansy Rose. 1513 Chestnut st.

MRS. DR. L. MASSOCK—Female diseases. 704 S. Poplar st., Pana, Ill.

MME. BARTHOLOMEW'S magnetic treatment highly recom.; restores the system. 109 S. 14th.

MASSAGE—Magnetic treatment and manicuring; chiropodist. Mrs. Brey, 1628 Pine st.

MRS. FRICK, midwife, graduate two colleges—Ladies in trouble call or write; charges reas. 423 S. 14th st.

MRS. FRANCIS, 1003½ N. Broadway—Massage and magnetic treatment for rheumatism and prostration.

MRS. DR. HOGAN receives before and during confinement; homes for infants if desired; ladies call or write; confidential. 2829 Market st.

OLD DR. WARD, 1307 Washington av.—Lady or gent in trouble from any cause call or write; 40 years' experience; guarantee results.

OUT-OF-TOWN visitors are invited to leave their measures for reference in case they wish to order suits; samples sent on application; self-measurement blanks; all work shipped; express paid; privilege of examination. Mermod & Jaccard Building, Room 217.

PROF. ZINGER, magician, desires engagements for entertainments; lessons in magic, slight of hand, hypnotism; pupils prepared for the stage. 2838 Olive st.

THOSE slightly worn trousers can be cut over for the boy at reasonable rates at Room 217, Mermod-Jaccard Building. Take Locust st. elevator.

THE Golden Seal Female Regulator is the best on the market; it gives relief in 3 hours; never fails to remove any irregularities from any cause; beware of cheap imitations; thousands of ladies use it. Sent, secure from observation, for $1. Golden Seal Med. Co., P. O. Box 290, St. Louis.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1.

H. B. CROLE & CO., Printers, 815 Locust.
Cheaper grade at 25c per thousand.

PENSIONS PATENTS

Back Pay, Bounty, Discharges, Prize Money, etc. H. D. O'Brien, 1st Minn. Vols., Major and Adj.-Gen. of Morrow's Div. [illegible] Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PROFESSIONAL.

14 words or less 20 cents.

DETECTIVE—Private detective wants engagement; reliable; moderate prices; city or country. Add. P 214, this office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THIS
SEES IT ALL

ARRIVAL OF PROF. A. A. PAMBA,

THE HINDOO!

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND SECOND-SIGHT SEER,
HAS REMOVED AND IS NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT
2102—OLIVE ST.—2102

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC:

Beware of deception; do not be imposed upon by SHARKS, MOUNTEBANKS, QUACKS AND FAKERS

That infest the city, styling themselves as mediums, but can not do one particle of what their advertisements claim. Place your confidence on one who has been with you for a long time and is here to stay; one who has proven himself capable, worthy and reliable. The HINDOO'S past record of his honorable dealings is his future reference. Pamba has no humbuggery connected with his business, but whatever he tells you or does for you is through a power higher than human.

Prof. Pamba is positively the best medium on Olive st., and the only real genuine second-sight seer in St. Louis whom Nature has gifted with the rare gift of a genuine clairvoyant sight.

Prof. Pamba is a man whose forefathers have studied the occult science for over 3,000 years; yes, a man who combines his knowledge of all the studies of ancient priesthood and Hindoo magic with the modern sciences of spiritualism.

He is a living connection between the unseen existence and this world.

This strange gift, which he uses only to the advantage of the human race, excites the wonder and admiration of the most skeptical and will drive doubt from your mind and slay skepticism on the very threshold of the interview.

Being born with this marvelous power

HIS REVELATIONS ARE MOST WONDERFUL

and acknowledged to be of the highest order.

Call on him and be advised by the spirit powers which move his tongue with words of wisdom.

He advises if danger lurks about you, and take warning. Be advised of any hidden secret upon the face of this globe that might be of service to you!

Have unlocked the book of fate that you may surely follow the road to success and fortune.

Others are rich, why not you?
Others have luck, why not you?

Why are you unlucky? You see everyone prosper about you. Your old friends and schoolboys of your youth may grow rich! And yet you don't do well. Everything seems turned against you.

A call on the Hindoo will make you happy. He can read the innermost thoughts of souls, see the past and future as in a mirror, and by his mysterious power can tell how to avert evil, how to succeed in business and obtain good fortune.

He enables you to win the esteem and affection of anyone you desire.

His mission in the world is to do good to all, and his life and work are consecrated and devoted to this sole end.

HE READS THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE Without asking a single question; he tells the date, month and year you were born. If you are married or single, how many children, sisters, brothers or sweethearts you have, etc.

E-v-e-r-y-t-h-i-n-g from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if he had known you always.

HE GIVES ADVICE IN BUSINESS,

Speculation, investments, insurance, changes, travels, health, sickness, love, divorces, marriage, lawsuits, separations, wills, deeds, mortgages, etc., etc., locates hidden treasures, minerals, absent friends or relatives, tells if the one you love is true; also date of marriage and how to choose a husband or wife; what business best adapted for speedy riches.

THE TROUBLED AND UNFORTUNATE SHOULD SEEK HIS COUNSEL.

He has saved thousands of men from bankruptcy and ruin. Thousands of families long separated have been reunited by his efforts; thousands of hearts made glad through his truthful predictions. Is your business not prosperous, are you followed by bad luck, is your home unhappy, are you treated unjust by those you love, if anyone dear to you has deserted you, if you are hungry to be united with your heart's desire, have you enemies, or an evil influence that keeps happiness and success from you. All this can be overcome and removed through the aid of this gifted man.

THE PROFESSOR

Should not be classed among the many cheap pretenders who infest the city and bring disrepute to the profession.

Prof. Pamba's parlors are visited by physicians, lawyers, business men of all kinds, and of good repute, anxious for reliable information as to the outcome of future investments, and by ladies of high social standing.

Prof. Pamba has spent 27 consecutive years of successful practice before the public. In his many travels through the world and his life-long experience by coming in contact with all classes of people his great knowledge of human life is a power in itself. Combine his wonderful knowledge with the marvelous gift which has been endowed to him by inheritance and traditions, it makes him the king in his profession, and has been pronounced in Europe and America as the most gifted master of human nature.

HE CHALLENGES THE WORLD TO PROVE HIS EQUAL.

See him before calling elsewhere, or you may lose an opportunity which may never again occur. BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Satisfaction warranted in every case or no pay.
FEE, $1.00 AND UPWARDS.
Letters containing $1.00, lock of hair, date of birth and stamp will be answered.
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday.
Remember the place—2102 OLIVE ST.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

14 words or less, 30c.

MRS. E. J. NASH,

(NEW RESIDENCE.)
1506 OLIVE ST.

Faithful, truthful and always reliable; greatest medium on earth; my equal was never known nor never will be; come all ye who are separated or who have drunken husbands or worthless wives; also those who have false lovers; come and be united and be happy once more. I guarantee to cure witchery, cunger, fits, drunkenness, rheumatism and all long-standing ailments; can be seen on all matters of business, love courtship and anything you want to know; tells your lucky days, gives lucky numbers and the change of luck; no matter what your trouble is, call on Mrs. E. J. Nash, and I will make you happy. I make a specialty of uniting the separated, in which I am not known to fail in anything I undertake, as I am a naturally gifted Medium. Why be unhappy, poor, SICK, WEAK, DESERTED, DISCOURAGED, DISCONTENTED, DISAPPOINTED, DISMAL, DAILY DYING, but not dead? why allow bad spiritual influence to ruin your LUCK, LIFE and send you to an EARLY GRAVE, when all can be avoided?

Mrs. E. J. Nash has made a lifelong study of these subjects, and, being a medium from birth, is acknowledged by ALL, PRESS AND PEOPLE, as the greatest living exponent. Can by wondrous POWER UNITE you to your AFFINITY or draw an unknown. Is your LOVER, or SWEETHEART, or HUSBAND becoming cold, careless and sullen? Perhaps he is being worked upon by charm. Mrs. E. J. Nash can draw him back and renew his or her love. Can't you agree with your WIFE or HUSBAND? Have the change made. Come, all that are troubled and know not which way to turn for SUCCESS. Come for advice to the fount of KNOWLEDGE. Do not wed, do not attempt any CHANGE or allow yourself to be drawn into any TRAP OR SCHEME before consulting Boston's REPRESENTATIVE Spiritual Clear-sight Medium. Ladies, 50 cents. Hours, 9 to 9. All letters promptly answered; inclose stamp.

The world's greatest medium and clairvoyant is ready to pay $5,000 reward to the one who can beat her. She has power to tell you everything from the cradle to the grave. Her work in sympathy has always been successful. Where trouble is she is the only one who can help. Unites separated, brings back lost love. She causes quick marriage, brings luck in any kind of business; lottery speculations, law business; sells luck charms, can give best reference; no success, no pay.
MRS. B. YAEGER, 1552 S. Broadway.

LUCK!

To lovers and business people—If in trouble of any kind, call on
MADAME E. LA VETA,
The truest fortune-teller in the city. Tells everything with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belt at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call, send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 and have your fortune written. Address, 1631 S. Jefferson av., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Can be consulted daily.

PROF. MARTIN AND MRS. DE GEORGE, 2342A Olive st.—Mediums and clairvoyants; tell all your past, present and future; unite the separated, remove evil influences, etc.; perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no fee accepted; letters with $1 answered.

MRS. B., 1011 N. 6th, foretells the future; love, marriage, business, sickness; one price. [illegible], look for gilt horseshoe in window.

MRS. LUCILLE, trance medium; deepest secrets revealed; removes evil influences; half price; one week by mail, 50c. 604 N. Jefferson av.

MRS. SCOTT, clairvoyant; past, present and future; satisfaction guaranteed. 2211 Market st.

MME. ANNA, the well-known fortune-teller of the West, 328 Market st. Established 1881.

MRS. M., 1007 N. 6th st., fortune teller; hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; one price, 25c.

MRS. M. E. PAGE, slate writing medium, [illegible] $1. 2211 Market st.

CLAIRVOYANT.

14 words or less, 30c.

THE GREAT MEDIUM, RAPHIEL,
Tells everything. Are you in bad luck? I can give you luck in all undertakings. Free Egyptian charm. Five days only. 2328 Olive st.

MME. HERMAN, palmistry, fortune teller; ladies, 10c at home; 15c for gents at home or by mail; send color of eyes, lock of hair and month born in, 15c and stamp. 822 N. 15th, upstairs.

AMERICAN blind lady, true fortune teller, has Russian charms; guarantees them to be good in business and love affairs. 214 S. Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED.

14 words or less, 20c.

INFORMATION WANTED—Will persons who witnessed Lindell car accident at 17th and Washington on Tuesday, Dec. 22, about 6:30 p. m., please address G 222, this office, and oblige?

INFORMATION—Mrs. Fitzgerald, or other member of Gen. Pitcairn Morrison's family in St. Louis will find an old army friend at Convent of Mercy, 22d and Morgan; last met in Baltimore.

STORAGE.

14 words or less, 20c.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND MOVING CO., 2815 Olive—Moving, packing and shipping; storage in separate rooms. Tel. 1880. W. H. Langdale, Pres.

STORAGE HOUSE—Clean, new, for storing household goods, etc.; lowest insurance in city; see us before contracting. Selkirk, 1808 Chouteau av.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable; clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.

1723-25-27 and 1729 Morgan St.
Branch office, 1103 Pine st. Phones 2800 and 4161.

RELIGIOUS.

FREE Progressive Spiritual services at Endymion Hall, n. e. cor. Olive and Jefferson avs., at 2:30 and 8 p. m. to-day. Rev. C. Clark Howland will speak. Subject "A Wasted Life," followed by tests, assisted by other talent; all welcome. Admission free; seats free.

THE MARY AND MARTHA SOCIETY of St. Bridget's Church will give a euchre party on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, in basement of girl's school, Jefferson av. and Stoddard st. Admission 25c.

LIBRARY OF THEIR OWN.

Medical Society Takes Steps Toward Securing This End.

The St. Louis Medical Society held its annual meeting last night and elected officers for the ensuing year. The successful candidates were as follows W. J. Langan, President; Keating Bauduy, Vice President; J. Ellis Jennings, Recording Secretary; A. R. Kieffer, Treasurer; F. L. Henderson, Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. Bauduy is the youngest Vice President in the society's history.

In addition to the reports from the retiring committees, a proposition of some importance was advanced by Dr. F. J. Lutz. He suggested the starting of a library by the society.

Some fifteen years ago the society had a library of its own. Having no place suitable to keep the books, it was decided to turn them over to the School Board, to be incorporated in the public library. Some sort of a contract was entered into between the doctors and the School Board at that time as to the conditions governing the gift. What the terms of this document were none of the members present last night could definitely remember.

Later money was contributed to the society with which medical works were purchased, and these too were turned over to the public library.

The doctors discussed Dr. Lutz's suggestion and decided that they would like to get these books back. Other physicians not members of the society have been using them constantly, often when those to whom they really belonged wanted them. If the society had possession of them the members would then have sole use of them. From time to time additions could be made and a substantial collection soon gathered.

The President was finally instructed to appoint a special committee to confer with the trustees of the public library and determine the nature of the old contract governing the gift. The subject will be made a special order of business at some meeting in the near future.

FOR A WOMAN.

Now, to start with, I didn't know whether the man was guilty or not; but I did mean to save him from lynching if it could be managed. And afterward, when it turned out that the loveliest woman in all the world was mixed up with the case, I was more than glad I'd taken the risk.

It's a fact, he was a nigger—ginger bread colored, and about half blood, I guess—and I'm not one of those who hold by niggers, at any price. But if he'd been a stray, runaway dog, I'd have done the same by him. I'd seen a lynching once before down in this same State of Louisiana, and it made sick even to think back at. There was a pyre of railroad ties built at the foot of a telegraph pole and the nigger put on top of that and fastened to the pole with an ox chain. And then they brought fire and hot irons— No, I can't repeat it. He had been a fiend; but all the wickedness on earth could not have merited that death.

And this mulatto who came to me, running from out of the forest, and told me his tale, and then slid to the ground and fainted through sheer exhaustion, would assuredly die under the same ghastly torture if he were caught. I knew the men who were after him; regular Southerners; excellent fellows to drink juleps with or sit with and yarn around an electric fan in the club, but demons incarnate when they were on at this game. They honestly believed it necessary to their existence. The African element down there—in the Black Belt—outnumbered them by ten to one; the law was a mere derision and nothing but the fiercest terrorism could keep the white man's end up. Probably they were right, because they had lived down there all their lives, and should know if anyone did; but my stomach rose at the thought when that yellow man pitched helpless before me among the palmetto bushes, and I made up my mind to get him away if the thing could be done.

So I gathered up the fish I had caught, and bundled them and my tackle and the mulatto into the bottom of the boat, and pulled off hastily down the bayou to where our steamer lay in the river's mouth. Not a soul was in sight, and the stilt-legged water fowl fished quietly in the shallows. But, as it turned out, there was a fellow watching the whole proceeding with a glass, from a tree top well inland. However, I didn't know that then, and got to the steamer feeling pretty complacent.

There was no one about. We were in the river loading timber; but a raft of 10,000 logs, which was to have come down to us that day, had stuck on a shallow some dozen miles farther up, and the skipper had taken all hands—our stokehold crew included—to try and get it down. The men had gone like birds. The game was as good as a holiday to them. But the Paraguay was left alone between the green walls of trees to swing at anchor in the stream.

"Now," said I to the mulatto, when I had got him on board, "don't you run away with any fancy notion of getting off scot free. You own to having burnt down a house—you expect you have burned up some people in it—and you'll have to suffer the consequences. I shall hand you over to the proper authorities when I get a chance, and you'll be tried decently; and if you've earned the rope, you shall be hanged most respectably. You quite sabe?"

The fellow looked at me uneasily. "I thought, Captain, you were going to help me escape," he said.

"Irresponsible lynchers, yes; the recognized law of the land, no. And, by the way, I'm not captain here. Second engineer's my rating, and McGregor's my name. So now you know."

"There's only one service you could do me, Mr. McGregor, and that's to put a bullet through my head."

"Nothing of the kind. I'm not that type of lunatic who cheats the gallows of its due. There's a spare room in the alley way, where you'll be quite safe till the old man comes back. He'll know how to deal with you. So, till then, you must consider yourself in jail. Come along now, without any fuss."

I took my man, and locked him in the empty cabin. It was very hot down there, though that couldn't be helped; but it was all made of iron, and safe as a bank's strong room, which was a thing entirely desirable. Afterward I went on the bridge deck, and sat under the lee of the fiddley, and smoked, and thought over what the mulatto had said. His story seemed quite improbable, but the woman who flitted about through it interested me. The only annoying part was that, as the yarn was most probably a string of lies from beginning to end, she either did not exist at all, or else had not been treated as he so emphatically said. Colored men don't, as a rule, entertain purely platonic affection for white women of surpassing beauty, nor do they risk a most barbarous death merely to place the lady they admire in the arms of a man of her own color. The thing didn't seem to hang together anyhow, and the more I thought of it, the more I cursed the fates which had caused me to interfere. And that was my employment when the first batch of the visitors came.

There were two of them in a catboat, white men in white clothes, one steering with a scull, the other rowing furiously. They brought up with a swirl at the foot of from there:

"You've got a runaway nigger on board this steamboat."

"Oh," said I, "have we?"

"Yes, sir," said the man in the stern; "so quit fooling and hand him right up now. We've business with that nigger, which I guess won't bear putting off. I reckon I'd better come up and fetch him myself."

"Now, hold on a bit," I said. "Are you the Sheriff? And, if so, where's your warrant for arrest?"

"No, siree, I'm not the Sheriff; but I guess I'm a bigger man than him 'round here. If you want to see my warrant, it's here. Fifteen shot," he added.

He lifted a Marlin rifle suggestively. I noticed that the other man who had been sculling had also a repeater resting on the thwart against him. It was time to put in a bit of a bluff, so I clapped a whistle between my teeth and blew it hard.

"Now," said I, "drop down that gun at once, or you'll die in your boots. We expected some of you chaps would come round and try this game, and so we made ready for you. There are three men, used to shooting, covering you this moment. You can't see them, but you'll feel them if I whistle again. Better do as you're bid, sir."

He put down his Marlin as if it were a hot coal, and stood grinning at me nervously. I was lying for a man's life, and I did it stoutly.

"It's a dangerous game you're playing, sir," he said. "You know what's the penalty of harboring that yellow beast we come after? He's probably lied to you, and you don't understand; but I'll tell you, if ever a man deserved to die hard it's him. He's deliberately burned down the house of Col. Michel up this river, sir; and if we don't make an example of him, none of us will be safe. Our plantations would spout up in flames every time any brute of a nigger fancied he'd got an injury."

"I understood there was a woman mixed up in the case."

"That," said the man in the stern, "had nothing to do with your nigger. I guess she was no relation to him, although she has got a splash of color in her from somewhere. And even if she had been the brute's own sister, you don't suppose a Southern gentleman like Col. Michel would be responsible to a nigger for his actions? Of course, we'll admit the Colonel did carry her off, and I do own that young Lefanu was willing to forget his color and marry the girl; and he was bred a gentleman, too, and owns a fine estate, though your English Cambridge has spoiled him. But he was properly treated. It wasn't right for him to have married her, white though she was to look at. Once an African, always an African. You can't breed it out, sir. And it's a crime against society, sir, for one of our caste to enter into wedlock with anything that isn't white all through, from finger nails to backbone."

"I've heard that before," I said; "but it seems rough on the poor girl."

"Oh, she'd have had a good enough berth of it, sir. And I dare say she'd have learnt to love the Colonel in time. He's a fine old Southern gentleman, sir."

"A fine old Southern blackguard," I rapped out. "Here, don't you reach for that rifle, or you'll die. Just you go back to your friends, and tell them I'd like to have burned down Col. Michel's house with my own fingers."

He looked up at me with an ugly snarl. "I suppose you can guess, sir, you'll hear more of this. My friends who are waiting yonder up the bayou are gentlemen who are used to a fight, and they intend to have the nigger, even if they burn your steamboat to get him."

"Well," I said, "let them come, and let them try. She's flying light just now, and with the ladder hoisted up they'll have a twenty-foot climb up a smooth iron side before they come to hand grip with us. And for the present, you clear off, or you'll stay for good." I lifted the whistle to my lips, and they took the hint, and left me the worst scared man in that part of America.

I seemed to myself as good as lying on that bridge deck shot dead, with the Paraguay spouting flames all round me. I knew the South well enough to know they'd be as good as their word. As soon as they found boats, I might expect a mob of fifty round me, fighting bred and fighting mad. I'd sooner have died than given up the mulatto after what I'd heard; but I could have danced with passion at the fix I found myself in.

The skipper and the other hands were not due for another six hours at the earliest, and I sat with my head in my fists and shivered to think of what they would find when they did come back. Then an idea came to me, and with a yell I ran below and let the prisoner out of his room.

"You're dazed," I cried, "but wake up and work now as you've never worked before. There's a small fire in the donkey boiler, and you must set that burning and make steam till the plates are jumping, and the thing's fit to crack. Your life's hanging by the smallest kind of a hair, and I tell you mine is too; but we may save both if we're lucky. Oh, hump yourself, you yellow image, or I'll beat you to a jelly."

The man ran off about his work, and I set off on mine, tossing up great lengths of iron piping from below, bending them, coupling the joints and casting off the tube which brought steam from the donkey boiler to the foredeck cargo winch. I flayed my hands and sent the perspiration running from me in rivulets. A whole shopful of fitters could not have done the work in less time. I labored like a man possessed; the terror of death clung on me like a shell.

I toiled on till the breath left me, handling the nuts and the monkey wrench like ten men, lifting an eye ever and again to where a thin feather of steam crawled out of the escape pipe. Yes, the mulatto had done his share; would mine be completed in time? By a miracle, so it seemed, the last joint was made tight before the sloop which brought the lynchers down ground against the bottom grating of the ladder.

Not a head showed above the rail; but they came up with a rush with their weapons ready, expecting an ambush. They were men with the pluck of dogs; but nothing human could have stood against what was brought to bear on them. I sprang to my feet and turned the cock, holding the jet directly down the ladder. The withering, scalding blast struck them, and drove them screaming back in the writhings of agony. It was steam at 150 pounds, and it burst like molten metal.

"Throw every weapon you have into the river," I shouted, "or I will not leave a man of you alive;" and in their blind terror they did it instantly, those who were unhurt plucking the arms from those who were scalded. I kept the jet playing above them, so that a warm, gray cloud hung above the boat, and no man in her could tell that flesh was safe on his bones for another minute.

"Get your sweeps," I ordered, "and row away to the place from which you came;" and they did that, and I sat on the deck planks, watching them till the sloop grew small in the distance, and at last joined the trees where the water ended.

Then I seemed to wake into common life again, and the horror of what I had been doing filled me like a meal. "Oh, heavens," I thought, "what kind of brute am I to break into other men's quarrels in this dreadful fashion?"

The men had come to put the mulatto to a lingering death, but it was not my place to act the Judge and the executioner over them. I cried aloud that I had scorched them with the steam as a bare safeguard for my own life; but even that did not satisfy me. I flung myself on the deck face downward, and could have torn it with my nails. The silence which hung over the river beat down on me like the fists of men. It seemed hours that I lay there alone with this misery.

The squal of a block made me look up. Another sloop was ranging up alongside.

"So they are coming again?" I thought, but made no movement to rise, lying sullenly where I was.

But of a sudden the mulatto jumped on the deck past me, and ran down the ladder. Then I heard cries of greeting, and directly afterward a man and a girl came up and stood beside me. It was the man who spoke—Wilfred Lefanu, he said his name was—and he wrung my hand and covered me with all sorts of praises. He told me how the old roue Southern Colonel had carried off this girl, who had promised to be his wife, how, through her having some wandering grain of colored blood in her veins, the country side looked on at this with cool approval; how he himself was baffled and derided on all sides in his attempts to discover her whereabouts; and how the law of the land was a mere derision when a white man had harmed a woman who was not of the white race. He told me, too, how the mulatto (who was his servant) had found the girl in an extreme moment in Col. Michel's house, and in despair of rescuing her any other way, had fired the building about the ears of twenty people, and shown her how to escape. And then he spoke of how the mulatto took to the swamps and the forest, and how the hunt was organized after him, as though the year was 1700 instead of 1893.

He told me all these things and others, with flashing detail, but I hardly heard a word of his speech. The girl who was with him filled my eyes. I could not look away from her. There never was such another in all the world. I can see her now—tallish and slender, yet carrying a generous figure; face, a transparent white, with pink color rippling under the skin; eyes like a Mediterranean sky at its bluest; and, over all, hair silky and wavy, in color like new turned brass. They said she was a nigger, so it must have been so; but I swear no one would have guessed it for themselves, no, not even a bred and born Southerner.

My eyes hung on her, my ears picked up every word she said, and a feeling began to creep over me in warm, flushing waves that I had never before known. I understood then why that poor brute of a yellow man had risked his life to save her. He loved this woman, poor wretch, even as I could have loved her; but his love was a triumph of unselfishness. She was Lefanu's to the very last breath in her body, you could see that in a moment by the way they looked at one another; and the yellow man by saving her had lost the only chance of gaining her for himself. He was content to be like her dog, to guard her, to fetch and carry, to be thankful for an odd word here and there; I could never have brought myself to that.

"The race prejudice in the Southern States is a thing impossible to get over, Mr. McGregor; and though she is as white as you see, she could never live comfortably here. To-morrow we shall be married, and within the week we shall sail for Europe, never to come back. Of course, this poor, faithful fellow, whom you have so nobly guarded from those fiends, will come with us."

It was Mr. Lefanu who was talking. I heard this much, and then again my eyes strayed back to the girl's face, and I lost the rest. They said that minutes were precious to them; and I believe we all shook hands. The yellow man must have said something, too. And then they all went off in the sloop.

I watched it bob over the river bar and waved my greasy cap to a handkerchief that fluttered from the stern, and then watched on till the hull sank and the canvas grew small in the lagoon beyond. They were heading for where the cypress trees ran in a line across the sea, and the gulf surf made white sand out of the branching coral. Out there the curse of color might be a thing forgotten.

The sun dropped and the setting of its painted the sloop with a wash of crimson glory. And then the light went out, quick as the shutting down of a box, and with the new darkness came a hail up the river.

It brought me back to earth with a thud and a singing in the ears. Our men were coming back from their work on the log raft. I wondered what sort of a tale I had got to tell the Captain.—Strand Magazine.

Dry Goods Firm in Difficulties.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—An execution was issued to-day against Samuel Lee's Sons for $46,000. The total liabilities will reach nearly $100,000. Lee's Sons were in the dry goods business, having stores at 39 and 41 North Eighth street, 3, 5 and 7 North Second street, and at Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The execution was issued on a judgment note.

Grand Stand Burned at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The grand stand at the Buffalo Driving Park was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of $25,000. This is the fourth fire that has occurred at the park during the past year. The stable, hotel, club house and other buildings having gone up in smoke at short intervals. Nothing remains but the track.

Residence Damaged by Fire.

Fire damaged Mrs. Helen Todd's residence, [illegible] avenue, [illegible] yesterday afternoon. An overheated [illegible] started the flames.

RACE TROUBLES.

Whites and Negroes Have Several Hostile Meetings in Parts of Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 26.—A race riot seemed impending last night at Princeton, Ky. Pat Hawks and another negro attacked Harry Rand, a white man, in Stevens' saloon with brass knuckles. The negroes left the saloon and attacked two other white men whom they met outside.

As soon as the news spread a posse of armed whites went in search of the two negroes and would have lynched them had they caught them. Hawks, who started the difficulty, is a notorious character, and if he returns to Princeton will likely be hanged.

There came near being a general fight between whites and negroes at Elva, Marshall County, last night. Elva is near the Calvert City section, where no negroes are allowed to live, and where seven or eight were recently shot by a mob of white men. The negroes were employed by the Standard Oil Company. Last night two negro tramps met a white man in the road and asked him if he knew where Calvert City was. He said that he did, but that it was not very healthy there for negroes. This enraged them and they both assailed him with clubs and seriously hurt him.

McCracken County has also come to the front with race troubles. Last night Mr. Ollie Overstreet, a brother to Mr. Otis Overstreet, a prominent citizen of Paducah, was attacked by two negroes near his home, five miles from the city, on the Lovelaceville pike.

He was beaten into insensibility and left. When afterwards he managed to get up and give the alarm a crowd of neighbors proceeded with guns to scour the woods, but failed to find the negroes.

The feeling between the races down in this part of Kentucky is intense, although well suppressed.

STATE SECRETS.

The British Government Discovers That Valuable Information Is Being Peddled.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Observer, referring to the recent systematic divulgence of confidential information by persons employed in the Department of State, says: The sensation has developed unexpected surprises. It is apparent that secrets of the British service have been divulged with impunity not only to foreign governments which pay large sums for information of a certain character, but also to certain British newspapers. Recent occurrences indicate that the revelations are of great importance, and that the practice of furnishing information of this character is spreading to other departments. Certain it is that these revelations have created consternation in official circles, and it is felt that the time has come to expose the culprits.

CHICAGO CONCERN INVOLVED.

Norton & Co., Millers, in a Receiver's Hands.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—Judge Haney this afternoon appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Co. receiver for the firm of Norton & Co. which operates the Lockport Flouring Mills, one of the oldest concerns in the vicinity of Chicago.

The appointment of the receiver was made upon a bill filed by John L. Norton, one of the members of the firm, against his partner, Lemuel D. Norton, to which the latter filed an answer, agreeing to the receivership.

The partnership has been in existence for nearly forty years, the present partners having taken the mill from their fathers. The failure is regarded as a large one, the assets reaching nearly half a million dollars, while the liabilities are said to be considerably less.

The failure is attributed to heavy speculation by one of the partners on the Board of Trade some years ago.

WELSH EISTEDDFOD PRIZES.

Awards Made to Successful Singers in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—The second day of the annual Welsh Eisteddfod closed a very successful and enjoyable meeting. Old City Hall was crowded this afternoon and evening and the work of the singers was generously applauded.

Among the prizes awarded by D. Protheroe, the adjudicator, are:

Baritone Solo—John D. Roberts of Allegheny.

Alto Solo—Mrs. W. J. Jones, Pittsburg.

Soprano and Alto Duet—Miss Anna Brusser of Delphos, O., and Mrs. H. J. Owens of Ada, O.

Female Chorus (25 to 30 Voices), prize $50—Awarded to the Pittsburg Choir. The Painesville Church Choir was the only other competitor.

Mixed Choir (Prize $100)—Awarded to Painesville choir, over choirs from Pittsburg, Niles and Ada, O.

TAX COLLECTOR ROBBED.

He Was Thrown Into His Barn, Which Was Set on Fire.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 26.—Roscoe Finley, the tax collector in Greenfield Township, this county, was waylaid, beaten into insensibility, robbed and then hauled into his barn, which was fired by the would-be assassins last night.

Finley had collected between $200 and $300 and, upon returning to his home late in the evening, he went to the barn to attend to his horses. As he entered the barn with his lantern he was set upon by three masked men and knocked down.

He fell outside of the barn in the fight. He was robbed and then dragged into the barn.

But for the fact that a neighbor, whose attention had been attracted by the fire, entered the barn to release the cattle and horses and stumbled over Finley's body, he would have been cremated.

The barn was burned. Finley is unable to give any particulars. His condition is precarious.

ON ACCOUNT OF HER MAN.

Josie Bates Took Morphine and Will Probably Die.

Josie Bates, colored, 22 years old, of 1731 Lucas avenue took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent on the street at Eighteenth and Morgan streets at 8 o'clock last evening.

A couple of girl companions carried her into a drug store. Antidotes were administered, but she grew worse and an ambulance was summoned.

She was taken direct to the City Hospital. She was pumped out, but she will hardly recover.

She was not able to make any statement, but her companions said "her man went back on her."

THAT INVESTIGATION.

Reorganization of the Democratic City Central Committee.

The reorganization of the Democratic City Central Committee is the object which the Democratic Investigating Committee hope to attain. This is not on the authority of the members themselves, but the information comes from those who claim to know the men and the plan of action.

The committeemen have taken themselves so seriously that any attempt to extract information turns them into sphinxes. In less guarded moments they have admitted that they have enough evidence on hand to justify their recommending a reorganization of the local committee in their secret report to State Chairman Sam Cook.

Mr. Bob Carroll, who is the political lieutenant of Boss Butler's son John, who makes an open boast that he is not in politics for his health, gave the committee the benefit of his experience yesterday afternoon. Mr. Carroll knows a lot, but all he cares to tell is what will make matters look ugly for Ben Brady and Hugh Brady and other gentlemen of the Central Committee who aided in the throw down of the Butler family.

A great deal of the committee's time has been occupied with the Brady-Butler vendetta. Unless the committee recommends that both factions be labeled with a yellow contagion tag and every one caught consorting with them be politically quarantined, they will be wasting their valuable time.

Judge J. J. Spalding and Central Committeeman Henry Quelimalz were also present at yesterday's meeting.

Members of the committee claim that in case the evidence should justify their recommending the reorganization of the committee, the State Committee has the power to call a primary for the election of a new body.

BRYAN'S LECTURES.

He Does Not Know Whether He Will Give Any Besides Those Arranged For.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 26.—The following was given to the Associated Press to-night:

"Mr. McBee has, with my consent, transferred his contract to H. Briggs & Co. of Greenville, S. C. Only five lectures have been arranged for up to this time. Whether I shall deliver any in addition to that number is as yet uncertain. I have some further work on hand which may interfere with further lecturing during this season.

(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

GANG OF SWINDLERS.

Arrested in Pueblo With a Counterfeiting Outfit.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 26.—A sensation was created here to-day by the arrest of Hector Chiariglion, a well known business man; Charles Mosco, his wife, and Zelius Selist, charged with having counterfeiting tools in their possession. The prisoners are all Italians and Chiariglion at the National meeting of the Italian Societies of America, in Chicago recently, was elected president of the general organization. It was at first believed an important gang of counterfeiters had been caught, but late to-night it is learned the men had been working a swindle similar to the "green goods game," using gold coins and rolls of lead. In the cellar of Mosco's house was found a complete counterfeiting outfit, and this, it is said, was used in fleecing the victims of the gang. They are said to have done a flourishing business for months.

PRESSED TO THE WALL.

Jerry Hanquor Has Two Ribs Broken in East St. Louis.

Jerry Hanquor knows how it feels to be pressed to the wall. He is at St. Mary's Hospital with two of his ribs broken.

He went over to East St. Louis yesterday morning. Traffic was so heavy over there that Hanquor couldn't dodge the wagons. On his way to the Todd Pulley Works he got caught between the stone pier of the Eads bridge and a passing wagon.

The wagon was harder than Hanquor's ribs, and as the space between the wagon and the pier was not as wide as a church door Hanquor got crushed. He will be out as soon as his ribs knit.

JURY DISAGREED.

The Vondrosky Dynamite Case Ends in Mistrial.

MUSCATINE, Io., Dec. 26.—In the famous case of the State of Iowa versus Adam Vondrosky the jury was called in to-day after having deliberated twenty-four hours, at the close of a week's trial, and discharged, having failed to reach an agreement. Vondrosky was charged with having participated in blowing up with dynamite the homes of John Mahin, E. M. Kessinger and N. Rosenberger, three leading Prohibitionists, May 11, 1893. The case will be retried next month.

YALE CLUB AT SPRINGFIELD.

Singers and Banjo Players Given a Royal Welcome.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—The Yale Glee and Banjo Club arrived here to-day in their special vestibule train from St. Louis and left for Chicago to-night. This afternoon Mrs. J. C. Lanphier entertained the entire club and Mrs. C. C. Brown tendered them a dinner this evening.

Chatterton's Opera-house was filled with the youth, beauty and wealth of the capital city to-night when the club gave an entertainment. The patronesses were the most prominent women in the city. Each number on the programme was encored from two to five times.

CANADA HELPS PRODIGALS.

Emigrants to Brazil Will Be Given Passage Home.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 26.—The Dominion Government has decided to pay the expense of the Canadians who emigrated recently to Brazil and who are now on their way to Liverpool by steamer.

On reaching Liverpool they will be sent to Canada by the Canadian Commissioner. The Canadian Government hopes that the experience of these Canadians will be such as to prevent others from leaving the country.

TWO KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Another Man Fatally Wounded in a Kentucky Fight.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., Dec. 26.—In a general fight six miles north of this place this afternoon Armp Rowland and Jack Rigsby were killed and Greely Lear was fatally shot. Rigsby, Harry Jones and some other men became involved in a quarrel and Rigsby was badly beaten. After this fight Rigsby got together a crowd of his friends and hostilities were renewed with fatal results.

SHE LEFT HER BABY.

Hungry Young Woman Gets a Meal and Loses an Infant.

Christmas day a woman about 19 years old with a baby about 5 weeks old applied to Mrs. Virgie Burgess at 729 South Broadway for something to eat.

After she had eaten she left saying she would return in an hour for the baby.

She did not come back and Saturday the baby was sent to the Hephzibah Home.

Commercial Travelers' Fair Successful.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Commercial Travelers' Fair in Madison Square Garden closed a successful two weeks' run to-night. One hundred thousand persons visited the fair, and nearly $15,000 was realized. This money will assist in the construction of a National Home for the widows and orphans of commercial travelers at Binghampton, N. Y.

Caught Selling Coffee.

Peter Miller and Thomas Jones, well-known police characters were arrested by Special Officers Crowley and Burke yesterday on suspicion of having made a raid on some grocery or wholesale house. The men were trying to dispose of 60 pounds of coffee when arrested.

CAR MEN ANGRY.

Boston Railway Employes Who Went on a Strike Denounce Their Leaders.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—There is much indignation among the street railway conductors and motormen who participated in the recent tie-up of the West End Street Railway over the manner in which the officials of the road have discharged the men who were requested to take out cars on Thursday.

According to the union officials every member of the Conference Committee, every officer in the union and 800 of the rank and file have been refused reinstatement, and many more dismissals are expected before the end is reached.

So great has the indignation become that a public mass meeting has been called for Monday night in Faneuil Hall to which a number of prominent clergymen, college professors and business men have been invited.

A special invitation was extended this evening by President Young to President Little of the road to give his version of the controversy, which will be answered by President Young.

The headquarters of the union have been filled all day with a crowd of angry men, who, smarting under the defeat that they have sustained and loss of employment, have made accusations of "selling out" and "treachery" against the leaders, and denouncing all the union officials for the manner in which the strike has been handled.

The men say they are practically at the mercy of President Little and his officials and that there is little hope of their reinstatement. Many of the men have large families and the prospect of being out of work in mid-winter is not cheering.

At the company's offices on Water street, a line of between 300 and 400 men can be seen at all hours of the day waiting for a chance to register for employment.

Among them were many of the old employes, who, after waiting five or six hours to reach the office, were told, as soon as they gave their names, that they were not wanted.

Every car was run on schedule time today.

Among those invited to the meeting on Monday night are:

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. E. W. Burr, Rev. A. Arbright, Vicar-General Byrnes, Rev. Fr. Scully, Dean Hodges, Gen. Francis A. Walker, Mayor Josiah Quincy, Edward Atkinson, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, George Fred Williams, H. M. Whitney, Robert Treat Paine, Prof. Francis H. Peabody and Mrs. Olebull.

BREATHED GAS.

Suicide of Mrs. Gatts of Kansas City, Whose Husband Left Without Saying Good-By.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Gatts, wife of Thomas F. Gatts, a well-known lawyer, committed suicide this afternoon in a sensational manner. Mr. Gatts and his wife have not lived in peace. Thursday he took his eldest child, a boy, and left his home without bidding his wife good-by, to spend Christmas at Hannibal, Mo., with his father and mother. Mrs. Gatts sent her three daughters to the home of her husband's brother this afternoon and then made deliberate preparations for suicide.

With a stub of a lead pencil she wrote three letters while seated at the kitchen table. One was addressed to her husband and said that, since he had left her without saying good-by, she would do likewise. She expressed the hope that he would never treat another woman so cruelly as he had her.

The second note was to her sister, Minnie Porter, to whom she left all her clothes and her three daughters.

The third was to the undertaker, and in it she asked that she be buried with a rose in her hand.

Pinning the letters on the door jamb, she went to her room and dressed herself in her wedding gown, and, after attaching a rubber tube to the gas jet, she turned the stem, lay down on the bed, placed the tube in her mouth, and, folding her arms, passed into eternal sleep.

Her brother, Charles Long, says Gatts did not abuse his wife physically so far as he knew, and that the trouble seems to have been one of estrangement and quarrels.

DYNAMITE GUN'S VICTORY.

It Repulsed a Spanish Force That Attacked Gen. Rivera.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—Reports from Havana to-night are that an attack was made on one of Gen. Rivera's foot-hill forts yesterday by some of Weyler's forces and that the Spaniards were rebulsed, the big dynamite gun belonging to Gen. Rivera's command securing the victory for the insurgents.

It is reported that over fifty men were lost on the Spanish side and fewer by the Cubans. All information is refused in Havana, where the officials say that no such engagement took place. As the report came through the regular Cuban channels it is believed here.

Col. Sam Martin's columns have been burning houses and destroying plantations all through the section south and west of Artemisa as far out as they dared venture.

During the past week over 300 houses and many plantations have been destroyed. Four hundred head of cattle were secured and a number of tobacco fields and cane patches laid waste.

Weyler's orders are to spare nothing. A number of pacificos, it is reported, offered resistance to the taking of their cattle, saying that their families would starve and they were killed. Over twenty-five such instances have been recorded.

Gen. Rivera's forces are increasing and he has had accessions to his stock of arms and ammunition this week, an expedition having landed on the southern side of the island from Honduras or Mexico, it is presumed.

An American correspondent, name not given, has succeeded in getting through the Spanish lines and joining Rivera's column.

CONSULATE ATTACKED.

Spaniards in a Cuban Town Give Vent to Hatred.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Journal this morning has the following:

Havana, Dec. 24, via Key West, Dec. 26.—Havana is anything but cheerful on this Christmas eve. Few of the principal streets are decorated, and the usual impressive religious services in the churches have been omitted.

A feeling of bitter hostility to everything American pervades all Spanish gatherings, and the reports of riots from other sections are received with enthusiasm. The streets are thronged with officers. The guards about the United States Consulate are doubled.

At Cardenas it is reported that the Consulate there was twice attacked and that the shield was torn from the door, despite the efforts of local authorities to protect the office.

SPAIN IS BANKRUPT.

She Cannot Go to War or Continue to Fight Rebels.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Journal this morning has the following by cable from its correspondent at Madrid:

After having talked with the foremost Spanish statesmen I am satisfied that unless the United States promptly solves the Cuban question the Spanish monarchy is doomed. Spain is bankrupt. Not only is she unprepared for war with any first-class power, but it will be impossible for her to carry on the campaigns in Cuba and the Philippines much longer.

The European banks have refused to furnish money. The cash [illegible] of the bank of Spain shows that not more [illegible] remains of the $64,000,000 raised by the domestic war loan. This balance will all disappear within a little more than two months.

CLARA BARTON UPBRAIDED.

Cuban's Caustic Letter to the Red Cross President.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26.—A few days ago Joaquin Fortun, a well-known citizen of Jacksonville, wrote to Miss Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, asking for assistance for the insurgents wounded on the island. The reply has been received from Miss Barton. It is dated at Washington, Dec. 20, and says in part:

"It is not possible that you will attribute any inaction on my part to want of sympathy with or respect for the all-engrossing subject which you bring before me, but you will understand that, holding the position that I do, I am the last person in all our country who could act independently in a cause at once so delicate and so national. The proper and necessary conditions given, I trust that there will be no lack of sympathy found in the American Red Cross. Hoping for better days for you and all lovers of humanity, I remain, most sincerely yours,

CLARA BARTON,
"President American National Red Cross."

Mr. Fortuna wrote a rather caustic letter in reply, saying in part:

"Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.—Noble Madame: I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th instant, in answer to my appeal to the National Red Cross Society in favor of my suffering countrymen in Cuba.

"It is a conclusion so extraordinary that I am fully warranted in bringing it to the knowledge of the American people, that they may know that existing circumstances of a nature that you do not disclose, make it impossible for the highest institution of charity in this country to offer aid to an American neighbor and friend.

"It is my duty as a Cuban, to bring this fact before the American people, that they may decide conscientiously if such circumstances can subsist consistently with American charity and American ideas of religion.

"And I therefore joyfully publish your letter and my answer, giving both to the public press that this great people and their Congressional representatives during their holidays may reflect on what these existing circumstances mean, feeling assured that the 70,000,000 who are just and brave and generous will not tolerate conditions against the handful who are neither just, brave nor generous. "JOAQUIN FORTUN."

Wounding Spain's Dignity.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The Heraldo calls upon the Spanish Government to officially deny the reports of intervention by the United States in the affairs of Cuba. Such reports, that newspaper is of the opinion, are wounding the Spanish dignity.

ASTOR BECOMES A SUBJECT.

Foreswears His Birthright of American Citizenship.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Press says that a letter received in New York from a relative of William Waldorf Astor declares that the millionaire has renounced his American citizenship and sworn allegiance to Queen Victoria.

A FLORIDA TRAGEDY.

Dr. Pitzer's Wife Died and He Committed Suicide.

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 26.—The charred remains of Dr. Pitzer and his wife were found near here yesterday morning in the ruins of their home. The doctor had evidently shot himself, as a pistol was found near his body. His wife had been sick for some time and he had said that he would not live after she died. So at her death he no doubt fired their home as a funeral pyre and then put a bullet into his brain. The couple came here several years ago from Chicago.

Sagacious Monkeys.

The monkeys of South America seem to comprehend the meaning of pictures, for they often grin with merriment, it is said, at a comic design.

Indian Jute.

The jute trade of India is of the annual value of $[illegible]. There are about [illegible] acres under cultivation.

SHEET MUSIC

The Post-Dispatch has made arrangements with one of the largest music houses on this continent to furnish our readers with six pieces, full size, complete and unabridged Sheet Music for fifteen cents.

This great sheet music offer is, without the least doubt, the greatest value for the least money ever before offered by any newspaper in the whole history of journalism. The quality of this sheet music is the very best. The composers' names are household words all over the continent. None but high-price copyright pieces, or most popular reprints. It is printed on regular sheet music paper, from new plates made from large, clear type, and is in every way first-class and worthy of a place in your home.

15 Cents. 6—SIX PIECES—6 15 Cents.

DON'T FORGET That the price you have to pay is only Fifteen Cents. That for this you get six pieces, not one. That the quality of this sheet music is the best. That the music is sent to any address, postpaid. That all the little details are up to the standard. That the vocal pieces have full piano accompaniments. That the instrumental pieces give the bass as well as melody. That this is sheet music equal to any published. Also, don't forget to make your selection at once, to send us the order, and to tell your friends about this great Sheet Music Offer.

ORDER BY NUMBERS, NOT BY NAME.

No.	PIANO OR ORGAN.	
1.	Catherine Waltzes	D. W. Roth
3.	Schubert's Serenade. Transcription	Fr. Liszt
5.	Silvery Waves. Variations	A. P. Wyman
7.	Visions of Light Waltz	S. G. Cook
9.	Our Little Agnes Waltz	G. W. Gregoire
11.	American Liberty March	E. G. Cook
13.	General Smith's March	J. T. Martin
15.	The Old Oaken Bucket. Variations	C. W. Durkee
17.	Impassioned Dream Waltzes	J. Rosas
18.	Boston Commandery March	T. M. Carter
20.	Frolic of the Frogs Waltz	J. J. Watson
22.	In Hoc Signo Vinces. K. T. March	H. M. Dow
24.	Over the Waves Waltzes	J. Rosas
26.	Village Parade Quickstep	T. P. Allen
29.	Sweet Long Ago. Transcription	C. D. Blake
31.	Song of the Voyager	I. J. Paderewski
33.	Corn Flower Waltzes	C. Coote, Jr
35.	Black Hawk Waltz	M. E. Walsh
37.	Battle of Waterloo	G. Anderson
39.	Ruth, Esther and Marion Schott	A. M. Cohen
41.	Crack 4 March	G. Ashton
43.	Leap Year Schottische	O. Kahn
45.	March Winds Galop	D. Mansfield
47.	Cleveland's Second Term March	L. C. Neise
49.	Full of Ginger March	W. Nutting
51.	Bluebird Echo Waltz	M. Morrison
53.	Greeting of Spring	C. Schultze
55.	Memorial Day March	L. Hewitt
57.	Twilight Echoes	F. A. Jewell
59.	Wedding March	Mendelssohn
61.	Morning Star Waltz	F. E. Kahn
63.	McKinley and Hobart March	J. W. Turner
65.	Bells of Corneville. Potpourri	L. C. Elson
67.	Bryan and Sewall March	L. C. Neise
69.	Flirting in the Starlight Waltz	A. de Lasaide
71.	Crystal Dew Waltz	C. W. Durkee
73.	Storm Mazurka	W. T. Keefer
75.	Scherzettino, op. 48	A. Guilmant
77.	Fifth Nocturne	J. Leybach
79.	Please Do Waltz	C. W. Durkee
81.	Coming from the Races Galop	J. W. Wheeler
83.	Orvetta Waltz	E. B. Spencer
85.	Winsome Grace Mercean	T. H. Howe
87.	National Anthems of Eight Great Nations.	

No.	VOICE AND PIANO OR ORGAN.	
2.	Annie's Love, Duet	Jos. Winter
4.	Esther's Lullabye, Slumber song	G. Meyer
6.	Thinking of Home and Mother	A. M. Cohen
8.	Fiosale. Waltz song	A. M. Cohen
10.	The Sweetest Song	L. Deane
12.	The Bridge. Words by Longfellow	Carew
14.	An Outcast. Character song	J. J. Fritz
16.	Ben Bolt, of "Trilby" fame	N. Kneass
19.	'E Dunno Where 'E Are. Comic	F. Eplett
21.	Keep the Horseshoe Over the Door	Skelly
23.	Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep	Knight
25.	Lusline, Do You Think of Me Now?	H. M. Estabrooke
27.	Ave Maria (Cavalleria Rusticana)	Mascagni
28.	Juanita. Ballad	T. G. May
30.	Mission of a Rose, The. Song	E. H. Cowen
32.	Sweet Long Ago, The	H. M. Estabrooke
34.	By Normandie's Blue Hills	H. Trotere
36.	For the Colors	H. L. Wilson
38.	True to the Last	S. Adams
40.	Love Ever Faithful	F. Bocchi
42.	Come Where Soft Twilight Falls	Schumann
44.	Beautiful Face of Jennie Knott	Estabrooke
46.	That Word Was Hope	W. Nutting
48.	Little Boy Blue	H. M. Estabrooke
50.	Easter Eve. Sacred	C. Gounod
52.	Mother's Cry, A	P. Adriance
54.	Musical Dialogue. Duet	E. M. Holmund
56.	Precious Treasure	L. Wagner
58.	When the Roses Are Blooming Again	J. P. Skelly
60.	Old Glory. National air	J. H. Woods
62.	Your Mother's Love for You	H. Kapp
64.	Vicar of Bray, The. Old English song.	
66.	For You We Are Praying at Home	H. M. Estabrooke
68.	Lovely Little Nellie Dwyer	C. E. Casey
70.	Dear Heart, We're Growing Old	H. M. Estabrooke
72.	Ellaline	H. K. Bolt
74.	In Sweet September	H. Temple
76.	My Home by the Old Village Mill	M. J. O'Halloran
78.	Can You, Sweetheart, Keep a Secret?	H. M. Estabrooke
80.	See these Living Pictures	E. Guth
82.	My Old Kentucky Home	S. C. Foster
84.	What Are the Wild Waves Saying? Duet	S. Glover
86.	When Winter Days Have Gone	J. H. Traynor
88.	Shall I Ever See My Mother's Face Again?	P. Adriance

Send your name, address and 15 Cents, stamps or silver, send one or two-cent postage stamps, not stamps of larger denominations, and we will send you, postage paid, Any Six of the pieces of Sheet Music that you may select from this list; Any Twelve of these pieces, Thirty cents; Any Forty of these pieces, $1.00. All orders to be for at least six pieces, which are to be described by numbers, and not by name.

All orders must be sent by mail or left at The Post-Dispatch Counting Room, addressed to "Music," Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.

The music will be sent to you by mail, from the Publishers, in Boston, we pay postage. If not received within ten days, write, giving date of letter and list by numbers of the pieces ordered.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FORTUNE-TELLING taught, clairvoyants, mediums developed for private use or business purposes. Call on Prof. Pamba, 2102 Oliv

ALVA REVEALS YOUR ENTIRE life—Advice on business or private matters; unites separated; causes speedy marriages; removes evil influences; obliterates financial and family troubles. 910 N. 20th, between Franklin av. and Wash st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4021 Page av.

WEEKS DIES SUDDENLY.

Eminent Industrial Editor Stricken With Apoplexy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the American Manufacturer and Iron World, died to-night at his home from apoplexy. Mr. Weeks had been apparently in the best of health up to the time he left his office, at 6 o'clock this evening.

Upon leaving the elevator he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy and fell into a corner of the hall whence he was carried back to his office and physicians summoned. They ordered him to his residence on [illegible] avenue and there he died at 7:30 without having regained consciousness.

Mr. Weeks had an international reputation as an authority on subjects relating to iron and steel. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in December, 1845. He graduated from Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., and was a Methodist minister for eight years.

At the time of his death he was President of the Western Iron Association, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Tax Conference, United States Statistician and editor of the American Manufacturer, and one of the experts in the Monon Navigation Co. condemnation proceedings.

He had made several trips to Europe as agent of the United States Government on industrial matters and he performed special service in the collection of statistics for the census report in 1890.

He was a thirty-third degree Mason and stood very high in the business and industrial world.

He leaves a wife and one daughter, Emma Fowler Weeks, now a student at the Women's College, Baltimore.

Ahrens Was Too Persistent.

William Ahrens was arrested last night for attempting to pass a counterfeit silver dollar. About 8 o'clock last night he entered John Becker's grocery store at [illegible] South Broadway and requested change for a dollar. Becker examined the coin and pronounced it bad. Nothing daunted, Ahrens went next door to the store of Frank Schorwitz and asked the proprietor to change the dollar. Schorwitz refused and called a policeman, who took Ahrens and his dollar to the lockup.

Lost in Chesapeake Bay.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 26.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, the barge Emma Morgan of Norfolk of Philadelphia, Capt. Gray, bound from Baltimore to Norfolk with a cargo of oyster shells, in tow of the J. Hudson, sprang a leak, filled and sank almost immediately in six and three-quarter fathoms, just off James' Point in Chesapeake Bay. She will prove a total loss. The crew were taken off in safety.

Vast Pig Iron Output.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—During the month that ended to-day furnace No. 1 of the Duquesne Blast Furnaces at Duquesne broke all records of the world in the production of pig iron. The total tonnage was 17,134 tons, or an average of 553 tons daily. During several days the furnace turned out 618 tons each day.

Electric Car Barns Burned.

WILLOUGHBY, O., Dec. 26.—The car barns and repair shop of the Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Electric Railway burned to the ground this evening. Five motors were destroyed. The loss is about $30,000, and is covered by insurance.

Retires Under Newspaper Fire.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Frederick E. Morris, recently appointed Paymaster-General of Governor-elect Black's staff, has requested the withdrawal of his name, on account of newspaper attacks on his military record.

High School Burned.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Tonawanda High School was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is between [illegible] and [illegible].

THE UNITED STATES AND TWO CONTINENTS.

Our Relations With Our Sister Republics of the Americas.

The Possibilities Dependent Upon a Larger and More Enlightened Policy Between This Country and Latin America.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

I believe the United States needs a larger and more enlightened policy than it now has in dealing with that great group of republics which occupy so extensive a part of the American continents, and which are certainly destined, at no distant day in a historical sense, to become incomparably more important factors in the world's civilization and business than they are now. I believe furthermore that the Dominion of Canada—so far as its status as a part of the British Empire would admit—should have a place in the circle of this policy, which would thus be coextensive with the two continents—in some of its great features at least.

It appears to me that the following should have a place among the leading elements of this policy: First, an accord between the United States and the Latin American States, in support of the Monroe doctrine—not in any sense of aggression towards Europe, but simply in defense of the integrity of the American republics; secondly, an accord between the United States and the other American republics, looking to the preservation of peace between all the commonwealths of both continents, by means of the arbitration of differences which might otherwise lead to war; thirdly, an element of policy looking to the establishment of a monetary uniformity between the United States, all Latin America, and Canada; fourthly, an element of policy looking to the establishment of a just reciprocity in the commerce of our country with the several republics of Latin America, and with Canada; and, finally, an element of policy which would guard more strictly than heretofore against the pressing of unjust or exaggerated claims upon our comparatively weak associate republics—thus removing, so far as our country is concerned, the one fruitful source from which has arisen an immense amount of trouble and bad feeling between foreign governments and those of Latin America.

It is in the power of the United States to do a very great thing in the direction of such a policy as I have thus hinted at. A policy of this kind would greatly promote the moral and material interests of all the political communities of both continents, and it would give additional assurance of peace, not only between the nations of the Western world, but also between these nations and the States of Europe. Its initiation and support would sort well with the high claim which has been set up for our country, as being the leader of a better type of civilization than has heretofore been seen on so great a scale. The time is opportune, and is becoming more so. The situation is large and plastic, and awaits the impress of a policy based at once upon equal justice and upon the mutual interests of all the American States.

There has been no instance in history, ancient or modern, in which a great nation has been placed in circumstances to exert so beneficent an influence on so large a scale and by purely pacific means. Rome, necessarily dominated by the ancient military spirit, extended her influence by the sword, conquering, governing, taxing and [illegible] many nations. Russia, naturally [illegible] by analogous conditions, has extended her influence in a similar manner, adding province after province to her vast dominion, and governing all from one despotic center. Great Britain, whose immense influence on the world is measured by an empire which reaches every continent and extends around the globe, has acquired that empire by force, and holds it, for the time being, by the power and prestige of her unequaled navies. Without the burning of a single cartridge, or the drawing of a single sword, our country has before it, in Latin America alone, an empire of pacific influence much larger than the conquered empire of Rome when greatest, nearly as large as that of Russia and not very greatly less than the actual Empire of Britain. The crucial test of our genius for foreign affairs is going to be the use we shall make of this great opportunity.

We need a statesmanship which shall thoroughly comprehend the fundamental conditions of the problem before us. Complex as these conditions are, they may be resolved into two classes. A part of them have a natural tendency toward a general unity of policy throughout the two continents, whilst another part of them have a like tendency to establish and maintain a rich and permanent diversity of civilizations and policies. Our statesmanship should equally comprehend both these sets of conditions; and it should work in equal harmony with both. It should clearly perceive the natural points of unity and the natural points of diversity; and, while building up a mutually beneficial policy on the foundation of the first, it should be careful to respect, to sympathize with, and to recognize the complete legitimacy of the second. Conformity to this last requirement is absolutely necessary; for a disregard of it not only offends the egoism and self-respect of the other American nations with whom we deal, but it also offends that larger reason which demands that the statesmanship of the world shall have due regard for those marked differences of race, climate and civilization which Providence has provided for in the diverse formation and peopling of the earth.

Viewed in a general way, we here touch the weak side of our past relations with the republics of Latin America. On our part there has been too much feeling of supremacy, and too little feeling of real respect for these republics; too obtrusive a consciousness of the material greatness of our own country, and altogether too little appreciation of the present and prospective importance of the Latin American States; [illegible] word, too pronounced an ascendency of [illegible] dominating spirit of the North to adequately comprehend and sympathize with the less active and more sensitive spirit of the tropical South.

From some personal knowledge of the people and governments of Latin America, I feel certain that these points have operated as very serious drawbacks to that full measure of influence with our sister republics, which naturally belongs to the United States, and, consequently, as like drawbacks to the building up of a general policy which would be mutually beneficial to [illegible].

But this is changing, and changing in the right direction. The languages, the literatures and the modes of life of the Latin American people, are being more studied and better appreciated in the United States. The vast and various countries—still mostly unoccupied—over which these people are distributed, are coming to be seen as the future seats of polished societies and great industrial populations. It is being realized that the educational institutions of Latin America have either [illegible] or are rapidly passing, from the [illegible] to the modern type, and, consequently, the intellectual development of [illegible] is fast coming to be [illegible] to that of Europe and North [illegible]. The important forward step [illegible] direction of religious liberty which [illegible] been taken in the Latin American [illegible] during the last two or three decades [illegible] in Mexico and Brazil—are [illegible] as solid proof that, in the [illegible] of freedom of religious thought [illegible], civilization in these republics [illegible] placing itself in harmony [illegible] our own country. The internal [illegible] and revolutions which have [illegible] discouraging a feature of the Latin [illegible] States are coming to be understood [illegible] the outgrowth of a permanent [illegible] condition of disorder, but [illegible] necessary accompaniments of a transition stage, intercalated between the excessively bad colonial start which these republics had, and that state of normal order which is visibly gaining ground in all of them, and which will eventually prevail throughout the entire group. But, above all, our statesmen, our press, and the general intelligence of our people, are coming to better appreciate the high rational value which [illegible] to be assigned to the fact that, [illegible] the wretchedly adverse colonial tuition of our sister republics, and their consequent discouraging experience of revolutionary violence, all these communities have shown a deep and ingrained determination in favor of republican institutions.

This last fact, important as it is in itself, becomes still more so when placed in rational relation with a yet larger fact, of which it is only a part. The larger fact is that all the colonies planted by monarchical Europe in the western world have manifested an irresistable tendency in the direction of republican forms of government. We need but glance over the length and breadth of both continents in order to see how strikingly true this is. Beginning at the north, the vast British colony of Canada is fundamentally republican in its spirit and aspiration, and, in due course of time, it will, beyond all manner of doubt, either unite as a great group of States with our own country, or become a separate and independent republic. The thirteen British colonies which were located south of Canada felt the republican spirit from the time of their foundation, and, upon dissolving connection with the mother country, they proceeded to establish a Confederate National Republic, which has already become the greatest that has ever existed, although not yet past the adolescence of its growth and its history. All the Spanish colonies south of us and extending from the northern limits of Mexico to the extremity of the southern continent, became republics upon emerging from their war of independence with Spain, and have continued to maintain themselves as such—some of them under extremely trying conditions. The great Portuguese colony of Brazil, moving along a more checkered line, passed from the condition of a colony to that of a kingdom in 1815, from the condition of a kingdom to that of an empire in 1822, and from the condition of an empire to that of a republic in 1889. So, throughout the wide and diverse extent of these two continents we discover an irrepressible penchant for republican institutions, thus plainly showing that some one general cause has been asserting itself under social, climatic and racial differences, which are so great that in many instances they amount to sharp contrasts.

What is that general cause, which thus disregards North and South, torrid and temperate zones, Anglo-Saxon and Latin-Indian races, and insists upon the establishment of republican forms of government throughout the Western Hemisphere? This question is certainly not an easy one in all respects, but I think much light may be shed upon it in a few words. Continents, like nations, have their particular characters which have been impressed upon them by the movement of civilization from the remotest antiquity to the present time. This movement, however interrupted and irregular, has, on the whole, been a progressive evolution, not only in time, but from continent to continent—from Asia to Europe and from Europe to America. In such an evolutionary movement, extending through thousands of years, we should necessarily expect that the continental seat of the earliest forms of civil policy would be identified with the lowest type of political organization, and that the continental seats of the succeeding stages of the movement would become identified with more and more developed political types. Now, this is exactly what has taken place on the plane of universal history. Asia, including Egypt—and some geographers have so included it—comes to us with a character addicted to despotism; Europe with a character addicted to monarchy; America, both North and South, with a character predetermined to republicanism.

There can be no question that we have here an ascending scale in the comparative excellence of political organization. The democratic spirit of the new world, therefore, is but the outcome of all the political development of the old. The intense republican propensity of our Western continents is but the prolongation of a world movement, which has extended from Asia to America, in space, and from the dawn of history to our own era, in time. Nothing, therefore, could be more absolutely normal than that pervasive spirit of republicanism which has taken possession of North and South America. It is backed and fortified by the aspiration of all history, and by the accumulated political development of all the past. It works with secular energy from the Arctic islands and the snow fields of Canada to the flowering forests and the torrid plains of tropical America. From the northern limits of the United States to the Straits of Magellan it has progressively transmuted every important monarchical institution into a democratic form, and there can be no rational doubt that it will ultimately cover the entire American hemisphere with republican governments.

Now, let what has been said be considered in connection with the matter of a bi-continental policy for the United States. Let it be especially noted that that fixed propensity for democratic institutions which characterizes the American continents tends at the same time to segregrate these continents from sympathy with the political system, which is dominant in Europe and to draw them to the political system which is represented by the United States. We have here a motive by which the conduct of nations is as strongly influenced in certain highly important respects as is the conduct of individuals by the social affinities and repulsions of private life; a motive which must continue to operate as long as the prevalent political organization of Europe shall continue to be monarchical and aristocratic, and our own country shall continue to be representative of the democratic aspiration of the two American continents.

By its seniority among the American republics—by the excellent democratic norm which its institutions supply, by its great and rapidly growing population and power, by its geographical location between the climatic extremes of the Western Hemisphere, and by its comparative proximity both by land and water to the other parts of this hemisphere—all reason will freely admit that the United States occupies an eminently conspicuous position in representation of the political genius of the two continents. The very great field for friendly and mutually advantageous influence thus opened calls for a statesmanship as large and as various as the field. Students of nature know how admirably the different zones of the earth compensate each other, and what a disastrous upset would follow the substitution of any one of them for any other. The like is true in the sphere of man's social, esthetic and political life. The physical cast of the earth—with its drapery of climates—is the predetermined matrix of a great variety of contrasted and blended civilizations, all mutually compensatory, and all equally legitimate, so far as they are determined by the physical conditions of their habitats. This lets in that broad comity, that wide range of human sympathy which is the very essence of a wise policy for a great republican nation like ours, in its dealings with all the rest of the world, indeed, but especially in its dealings with the numerous democratic communities with which it is associated on so vast and so diversified an area as the western world.

Despite all we have heard and are still hearing about the "effete" Latin races and types of civilization, competent intelligence easily perceives the immense compensation of the Latin to the Teutonic side of Europe; and, speaking in that potential sense which looks both to the present and the future, and thus embodies the fundamental reason of a great situation, we should realize the fact that Latin America is to be viewed as a similar or even greater compensation to Anglo-Saxon America. Such a generous recognition of the actual and prospective importance of our associate Republics would be the very best foundation for that great policy of pacific influence which would be so becoming to the humane genius of our institutions and so worthy of our vast national power.

I will conclude with a summary glance at the Republics which compose Latin America—a summary which will strongly confirm what I have said respecting the really great importance of these republics.

Thirteen states the size of Illinois could be carved out of Mexico;; nine out of Columbia; four out of Ecuador; eight out of Peru; ten out of Bolivia; five out of Chili; ten out of Venezuela; twenty out of Argentina; fifty-seven out of Brazil; and—adding the rest to the foregoing—the entire expanse of all the Latin-American republics is large enough to take in one hundred and forty-four of our spacious prairie State. Such is the magnificent territorial extent of these republics, covering as they do a larger portion of the Earth's surface than both the United States and British America put together. Their present population aggregates between fifty and fifty-five millions; but the time is not very distant when it will be counted by the hundred millions, and thus become a fair counterpoise to the population of the United States. The surprise which the world has experienced during the last four or five decades at the wonderful upgrowth of our own West, is almost certain to be repeated within a like period and upon a much larger scale in Latin America.

On the whole we may very safely draw three conclusions: First, that the Latin-American republics have not been generally appreciated in the United States at their true value; secondly, that these republics, taken as a group, should be regarded as an object of supreme importance in our system of foreign relations; and thirdly, that in dealing with them our policy should transcend the limitations of our own particular type of civilization, and enter into profound sympathy with what I will venture to call the Sub-soul of universal humanity—that greater and more permanent side of our common nature from which all nations, races and civilizations rise as waves from the deep sea, and into which they all subside in the course of sufficient time.

JEHU BAKER.

Belleville, Ill.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills

THE CORONER DOESN'T KNOW.

Mystery of the Poisoned Buckwheat Still Unsolved.

The Coroner's jury did not hold any one responsible for the poisoning of Mrs. Mary Roberts, to whom a breakfast of buckwheat cakes proved fatal.

The jury found Mrs. Roberts died from gastritis and inflammation of the stomach, caused by an irritant poison administered in a manner and by a person unknown to the jury.

Tuesday night George Roberts got a package of buckwheat in the rear yard from Victor Quinlan, 5 years old, who said he had found it.

The Roberts boy took the buckwheat to his mother, and Wednesday morning she made buckwheat cakes for breakfast.

Mrs. Roberts, John, Lizzie and Ollie were the only ones to eat the cakes, and they were the only ones to become sick.

Victor Quinlan and George Roberts told how the package of buckwheat was found.

John J. Head was next placed on the witness stand. He said that he knew nothing about the buckwheat being placed in the rear room, although it had evidently been taken from their stock, as theirs was the only store in the neighborhood handling that brand of buckwheat.

Head said that they had never missed any goods from their stock by theft, and neither he nor his brother ever placed poison in any package of buckwheat. He could not account for the buckwheat being in the rear room. He said that neither the Quinlan nor Roberts boys were ever suspected of stealing anything out of the store.

Besides this there was very little of importance adduced at the inquest.

DR. MORRISON'S WILL.

Estate Goes to the Widow and Two Sons.

The will of the late Dr. W. N. Morrison, dentist, who blew off his head with a shotgun Dec. 20, in a Hot Springs (Ark.) hotel, was filed in the Probate Court yesterday.

It directs the payment of $100 each to James Holme Morrison, the elder of his two sons, and William N. Morrison, Jr., the younger, the rest of the $53,000 estate to be used by the widow, Mrs. Cornelia H. Morrison, until the elder son reaches his majority. The property is then to be divided equally among the three. Should either son die before the elder is 21 years old, the surviving son is to take two-thirds of the estate.

Mrs. Morrison is named as executrix, and James B. Robinson, brother of the deceased, executor of the will. Of the property left by deceased, $43,000 is in real estate, so that the executor and executrix, who qualified immediately, after the will was probated, gave bond in the sum of but $20,000, twice the value of the personal property.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Temporary Truce Between the Miners and Operators.

The coal miners of the Fifth and Sixth Illinois Districts held a mass-meeting at Tiemann's Opera-house, in Belleville, Saturday to discuss the situation and determine upon a line of action with reference to the strike now in progress in the districts.

About 300 miners, mostly from St. Clair County, were in attendance. Joseph Pope of Belleville was chairman and James Taylor of Belleville acted as secretary.

After a general discussion, of which caution and moderation were the keynotes, the opera-house was cleared of spectators and the miners went into executive session.

At the close of the conference it was announced that it had been decided to temporarily permit those who so desired to return to work.

The Executive Committee of the union was instructed to wait upon the operators with a demand for a raise in wages to 40 cents per ton.

If the demand is ignored work will be again suspended in all the mines and the State Board of Arbitration will be asked to adjust the differences between the miners and the operators.

NO LONGER A POOR CLERK.

Charles Goldschmidt Has Gone to His Brother, the Baron.

Charles Goldschmidt a year ago was a clerk in a grocery store on Boyle avenue, drawing $15 per week. Now he is in Breslau, Germany, living with his brother, Baron von Goldschmidt, and will succeed to the title and rich estate.

Charles Goldschmidt is a younger brother and 10 years ago left his home in Germany. With his wife and four children he lived at 1510 Mississippi avenue. When he came to this country he was compelled to give up everything to his older brother, succeeding his father to title and fortune. Now the Baron is past 70, and has reached the age when wealth has lost many of its charms.

He wrote for his younger brother to come and take charge of the property, and said in a few years he would be in sole possession.

FOX TERRIER GOES MAD.

F. A. Steer's Pet Causes Alarm in the West End.

The little fox-terrier of F. A. Steer, a haberdasher who lives at 4385 Lindell boulevard, has created consternation in the West End. The dog had all the symptoms of rabies.

It was a great pet and was always docile until a few days ago, when it became vicious, attacking every dog that came within reach. The dog was captured and killed by a policeman, but not until it had bitten several dogs. The dog also bit Mr. Steers' coachman when he was trying to capture it, but the teeth did not puncture the skin. City Chemist Teichmann will examine the brain of [illegible] dog to ascertain certainly if it had hydrophobia.

SUB-TREASURY WITH THE BANKS.

IT IS TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MOVE.

Transfer of Millions of Actual Money Through the Streets Will Be Avoided.

As announced exclusively in last evening's Post-Dispatch the United States Sub-Treasury in this city will become a member of the St. Louis Clearing House Association on Jan. 2, 1897.

The news that Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle had sent back with his approval to Sub-Treasurer George Small the agreement for the entrance of the Sub-Treasury into the Clearing House was pleasant reading for the officials of banks and trust companies.

The Government made its own terms with the Clearing House, Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Small having required that the Sub-Treasury be not subject to several rules of the Association.

When the Sub-Treasury begins to do business with the banks through the Clearing House fabulous sums will not be carried through the streets between the big financial institutions, and the Goverment's money vaults on the secod floor of the Federal building.

Banks receive for collection thousands of checks, drawn by pension, land and Indian agents, quartermasters and other disbursing officers of the Government, and made payable at the St. Louis Sub-Treasury. They come from banks in Missouri and in States and Territories North, South and West. The local banks to which these checks are forwarded have to send clerks with them to the Sub-Treasury, and the money has to be carried back under a strong guard.

On the other hand, the banks which are national depositories receive from the Internal Revenue and other Government departments large sums which have to be transported to the Sub-Treasury. An idea of the extent of this constant exchange of actual cash may be gained from the fact that in the past year $93,000,000 in money was carried through the streets of St. Louis between the Sub-Treasury and the various banks.

After Jan. 1 bank clerks will carry to the Clearing-house each day at 10:30 a. m. the checks on the Sub-Treasury received for collection, and a Sub-Treasury messenger will take to the Clearing-house checks on the banks. A balance will be made and money representing the amount transferred from the Sub-Treasury to the banks or vice versa, according as the balance is against the one or the other. The Sub-Treasury will have until 3 p. m. each day to examine the indorsements of checks received through the Clearing-house and to back up accounts against which the checks are drawn.

The New York Sub-Treasury is the only one which at present belongs to a clearing-house association.

The entrance of the St. Louis Sub-Treasury into the Clearing-house is due to the labors of C. W. Bullen, President of the Bank of the Republic, and the readiness of Secretary Carlisle and Sub-Treasurer Small to sanction the innovation, provided all the government regulations were recognized and complied with.

During the administrations of Sub-Treasurers Edwards and Farrar, the St. Louis bankers tried to get the Sub-Treasury into the Clearing-house Association, but they failed.

A few weeks ago, while Mr. Bullen was in Washington, on other business, he resolved to learn the Government's objections to the entrance of the St. Louis Sub-Treasury into the Clearing-house. He saw United States Treasurer Morgan and his assistant, Meline, and finally he found himself in the presence of Secretary Carlisle.

Mr. Carlisle expressed his willingness for the Sub-Treasury to go into the Clearing-house, provided Mr. Small approved, but he pointed out that there were many regulations and practices in the Clearing-house to which the Sub-Treasury could not conform. Mr. Bullen expressed his confidence that the managing committee of the Clearing-house would exempt the Sub-Treasury from every rule that clashed with the Government regulations. The committee will carry out Mr. Bullen's promise.

On his return to St. Louis Mr. Bullen had a meeting of the managing committee called. Mr. Small, Sub-Treasurer, was invited and he attended. Mr. Small, in the name of the Government, stated on what terms the Sub-Treasury could enter the Clearing-house.

He said that as there was no appropriation available for the payment of annual dues, the Sub-Treasury would have to be admitted as a dead-head. The Government could not be held liable for penalties, fines, etc., and should be exempt from all charges which other members of the Clearing-house have to pay. Mr. Small said also that he would have to have an hour longer than banks and trust companies to report to the Clearing-house that checks were not good. The banks and trust companies have until 2 p. m. each day to make this report. Mr. Small said that in accordance with Treasury regulations he should be allowed until 3 p. m.

So anxious were the members of the managing committee to have the Sub-Treasury in the Clearing-house Association that they granted everything that Mr. Small asked.

William H. Thomson, cashier of the Boatman's Bank, and chairman of the Clearing House Managing Committee, made a contract with Mr. Small on the lines indicated by the Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Small sent the contract to Secretary Carlisle, and received it back Saturday with Mr. Carlisle's approval.

Mr. Small at once wrote a letter to Mr. Thomson informing him of the approval of the contract, and stating that if agreeable the Treasury will begin to clear on Jan. 2.

William H. Thomson said to a Post-Dispatch reporter: "The entrance of the Sub-Treasury into the Clearing-house Association means a great saving in labor and in risks. Every day the banks send clerks to the Sub-Treasury with checks, and they return with large sums of money. The clerks are accompanied by one or more guards, but still the danger of loss is great. The satchels containing money are a temptation to robbers along the streets, in the Federal Building and at the Sub-Treasury and bank windows. Sometimes the banks have to send money to the Sub-Treasury and the same perils are incurred as when money is carried from the Sub-Treasury. When the Sub-Treasury begins to deal with the banks through the Clearing-house, the banks will be saved the labor of the clerks and guards, and the risk of robberies will be obviated.

"The Sub-Treasury will get advantages from the privileges of the Clearing House. Bank clerks now present checks to the Sub-Treasury at all hours of the business day, and Mr. Small and his subordinates are obliged to stop other work in order to scrutinize indorsements and look up accounts. But when the Sub-Treasury enters the Clearing-house Association Mr. Small will have from 10:30 a. m. to 3 p. m. each day to examine the checks, in order to save his recourse against any bank which cleared worthless paper.

"In addition to the concessions to the Sub-Treasury mentioned in the Post-Dispatch the Clearing-House made another one. When there is a balance against a bank in favor of the Sub-treasury the manager of the Clearing-house will notify the bank at once and the bank will send the amount of the balance to the Sub-Treasury. Other members of the Clearing-house have to send to a debtor bank for the amount of their balances. The Sub-Treasury will be saved this labor.

"The bankers of the city appreciate Mr. Small's co-operation in the effort to have the Sub-Treasury enter the Clearing-house Association. As Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Association I have had correspondence with Mr. Small on the subject. In one of his letters he suggested that, as the managing committee was an agent of limited powers, it would be well to have the board of directors of all members of the association approve of the agreement for the entrance of the Sub-Treasury into the Clearing-house. Each board of directors indorsed the action of the chairman of the Managing Committee before the agreement was sent to Washington for approval."

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

EAST ST. LOUIS NEWS.

Branch No. 2, Catholic Knights of Illinois, will meet at St. Patrick's Hall this evening and elect new officers.

The Board of Election Commissioners will probably meet to-morrow to elect a Chairman and name a new clerk. The clerk gets $50 per month and there are several applicants, and the fight is as vigorous as over the Election Commissioner vacancy, just captured by Alderman T. J. Cannavan. It is said that the latter was slated for that place several months ago and that the clerkship has been promised to L. T. Aldrich, a well-known clerk in the Big Four local freight department and stepson of Charles Hissrich, formerly Alderman from the Sixth Ward.

The sloughs and ponds in the city are frozen, affording excellent skating.

The Society of Queen's Daughters, organized by Fr. O'Holleran of St. Patrick's Church, has distributed clothing and provisions to about 200 needy families during the past week. The gifts are made without regard to creed or color.

James Williams, an old switchman at the National Stock Yards, lost his right index finger while coupling cars Saturday.

Miss Theresa Niemes gave a charming musicale to her pupils at her home on North Seventh street Saturday afternoon.

The striking coopers at Horn's barrel factory are incensed at false reports concerning their troubles with their employers. They insist that they have refrained from intimidation and expect to remain away from the factory until Mr. Horn accedes to their demands for better wages. They claim that he is offering them 5 cents a tierce less than is paid elsewhere, and seem confident that he cannot fill their places at the reduction attempted. There are about twenty-five strikers.

Owen Hickson was sentenced to thirty days in the Belleville Workhouse for vagrancy by Justice Healey yesterday.

George Yonsen, a driver on one of J. H. Drurey's ice wagons, was locked up yesterday by Officer William Walsh, charged with fast driving and drunkenness. Yonsen was arrested while driving around the corner of Missouri and Collinsville avenues and yelling like a mad Cahokian.

The remains of Mrs. Maggie Langeloth, sister of Mrs. C. D. Morrison, were buried in St. Peter's Cemetery Saturday. She was 34 years old and lived in St. Louis.

The Sunday attraction at McCasland Opera House will be the "Great Train Robbery," matinee and evening. Eddie Foy, in "Off the Earth," is underlined for Tuesday evening, one performance only.

City Court will reconvene Monday, Jan. 1, to finish the call of the December docket.

The police station is crowded every night by homeless wanderers who seek refuge from the cold.

Miss Josephine Peat and her 16-year-old daughter, Octavia, were arrested by Officer Springer on Sandy Hook Saturday. Neighbors allege that the Peats are quarrelsome and make life on the "Hook" not worth living. The prisoners were released on bond.

Miss Lena Schiele has returned from Duquoin, Ill.

A. B. Rosebury of Mount Vernon, Ill., is visiting his parents on North Seventh street.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

James Stanley and William Koerner left on a hunting trip to Cape Girardeau.

John Andree and Lulu Hoppe were married Saturday night at the home of the bride by Rev. William Weber of St. Paul's Church.

August Baer returned from the Ann Arbor Law School to spend the holidays with his parents.

The Emerson Minstrels will perform at Tiemann's Opera House Monday night for the benefit of the poor.

New suits were filed in the Circuit Court Saturday as follows: E. F. Wickham, trustee, vs. the Stiebel Pneumatic Horse and Collar Company, on a creditor's bill; E. A. Busch & Co. vs. the Western Brewery Company, on an alleged debt of $1,000; United States School Furniture Company vs. the Village of Cahokia, on an alleged debt of $1,000.

Marriage licenses: Wm. Hartman, 24, Eliza Weis, 20, both of Millstadt. Hans Andres, 23, Belleville, Lulu Hoppe, 17, Belleville.

Louis P. Merker, Tax Collector of St. Clair Township, filed his official bond in the sum of $33,000 with the County Recorder, the sureties being F. B. Merker, W. R. Merker, Edward Abend, A. R. Anderson and B. Berger.

W. B. Willis won the medal at the pigeon shoot of the Independent Gun Club at the Fair Grounds Christmas day.

St. Julius Branch, C. K. I., will celebrate their tenth anniversary at Tiemann's Opera House.

Miss Etta Schroeder, the local Western Union Manager, is visiting in Metropolis.

Miss Alma Schleth will give a euchre party at her home next Wednesday night.

Philip Schaefer bought the residence of Dr. M. A. Mace, on South High street, for $2,200.

In the case of Theodore Hofman vs. the City of Belleville the motion for a new trial by the defendant was denied by Judge Wilderman. Hofman was awarded $30 damages for a fracture of his left arm in a runaway July last, he claiming that the street was impassable.

The frame dwelling of Daniel Price on North Washington street was damaged to the extent of $200 by fire early Saturday morning.

Frank Evans was held up near the L. & N. depot early Saturday morning by two men and relieved of $4.35.

The Kindergarten Ladies' Society will meet Tuesday afternoon to wind up their business. Their hall was recently purchased by the Philharmonic Society.

A 6-year-old son of John Muskopf of Millstadt was run over on East Main street and sustained several scalp wounds.

The will of Dr. Jacob Smizer of Sugar Loaf Township, who died Dec. 20, was probated. He leaves his entire estate to his wife, Sarah Smizer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Linke, whose husband was killed at Birkner Station in the cyclone last May, was sent to the County Farm in a destitute condition.

Mr. Bernhard Hartmann, Jr., returned from Germany, where he has attended the university at Heidelberg during the past seven years.

George Neumann and Alfred Greiner sustained slight injuries in a runaway on North Illinois street Friday morning.

Take the Wabash and Land in the Heart

Of New York, Grand Central Station of the New York Central Railroad.

ALTON NEWS.

Rev. Patrick Fallen, rector of St. Patrick's Church at Alton since 1887, has resigned and will leave early in January to attach himself with St. Patrick's Church at Montreal, Canada.

Henry Struch, the old German killed by a Big Four train at the foot of Washington street, was buried by the county Saturday evening. He had but one relative, a brother.

Mrs. J. C. Birmingham is here with her children from Anaconda, Mont., visiting relatives.

Intelligence has reached Alton of the accidental killing of Bert Staub, a 12-year-old boy who lived at Alton until within the last few months with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Staub, who removed recently to Evansville, Ind., where the fatality occurred Christmas Day. Young Staub had gone hunting with another boy, and his companion held the gun up and aimed it at Staub to scare him. The weapon was discharged, and a load of shot entered Staub's side, killing him instantly.

Chief Engineer Breckinridge of the Burlington system is here with his wife from Burlington, Io., visiting relatives.

Miss Alice Job is here from New York

Dr. L. A. Abbott has gone to Decatur to visit his daughter, Mrs. Enos.

City visiting her parents, Hon. and Mrs. E. R. Job.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron [illegible] of St. Louis are guests of Alton relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. [illegible] [illegible] returned to their home at East St. Louis, after a visit with Mrs. Didiake's mother, Mrs. Fletcher of Eighth street.

Capt. John Smith, the old colored watchman at the glass works, was buried here yesterday by the Hunter Club and the United Brothers of Friendship.

Archie, the 1-year-old son of Jos. Hutchison, was found dead in bed Saturday, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to spasms. The mother testified to putting the child to bed the night before and believed it to be in perfect health at the time.

THERE REMAIN JUST FOUR DAYS MORE

During Which New and Old, Office and Mail Patients May Take Advantage of Doctor Copeland's Remarkable Offer of $3 a Month Until Cured.

The Reasons Why It Is Made So Prominent—That This Is Positively and Absolutely the Last Opportunity Under This Rate.

Such an opportunity has never been given before. Such an opportunity will never be given again. Special inducements have, during certain seasons of the year during Doctor Copeland's practice in this city, been made for limited periods to influence patients to continue treatment until fully cured. There has always been after the expiration of these periods, complaints from patients, uninformed or indifferent, who had not taken advantage of the opportunity and who felt that an injustice had been done them in charging them the regular rate while others were being treated and cured for less.

So in this, the greatest opportunity ever given in the history of medical practice, Doctor Copeland may be pardoned for making the time limit very emphatic. No inducement ever given has awakened such tremendous interest and brought to Doctor Copeland's offices such unprecedented crowds of people. In view of this he may be pardoned for not wanting to hear those people who come after January 1st and pay his regular fee complain that he is partial or unjust. So Doctor Copeland has made this notice of the expiration of the $3 period—given to bring the New Treatment which has thrilled the world with its record of cures within the reach of all—just as prominent, and just as clear and just as emphatic as he has been able to make it. It will be just presumed that by the close of the month there will be none who have not been informed and notified that:

All patients applying for treatment and all parties renewing treatment before January 1 will be treated until cured at the uniform rate of $3 a month, all medicines included. This applies to Deafness and all diseases. It covers all cost—examination, medicine and treatment. During the period stated no higher fee will be received or accepted under any conditions.

JUDGE DUNLAP

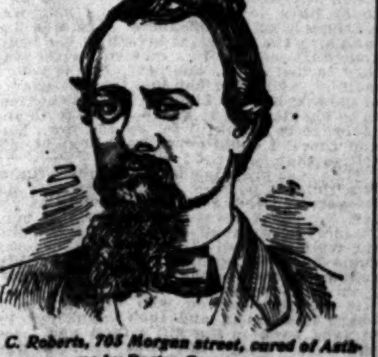
Has Warm Words of Praise for the Copeland Physicians, Who Have Restored His Daughter's Hearing.

Judge B. H. Dunlap, St. Charles, Mo., speaks in glowing terms of the remarkable case of his little daughter Bessie, who has been taking the New Treatment for Deafness at the Copeland Institute. He says: "For six years Bessie had been very deaf, in fact, so deaf that she could not hear ordinary sounds at all.

She Could Not Hear

a watch tick, nor the church bells ringing; she would not attend Sunday-school, because she could not hear the teacher nor even take any part in the singing; she could not hear the sound of the piano or organ unless she held her ear very close to the keys, and it was necessary to speak to her in an exceedingly loud voice in order to make her understand. She had very severe headaches and complained of roaring noises in her head. Her teacher in the public school, Miss Josie Gallaher, often had to write out the questions she desired Bessie to answer. We spent a great deal of money trying to have her hearing restored.

"My wife had read of the wonderful success of the Copeland treatment and we determined to send Bessie there. The Copeland Physicians have treated her with remarkable success. Her hearing came back



W. C. Roberts, 705 Morgan street, cured of Asthma by Doctor Copeland.

very suddenly. I first remarked it one night at the supper table. We were sitting there talking when Bessie uttered an exclamation and said she heard a cracking sound or a sharp report in her head. Then she exclaimed:

"My, How Loud Everything Does Sound! Why, I Can Hear Every Word."

I then realized that the veil of silence had been forever lifted from the life of my little daughter. Her sense of hearing had come back to her. From that time on her hearing has improved. She goes to Sunday-school regularly and takes the greatest interest in the lessons and has commenced to sing. She now hears the ordinary sounds on the street, the bells of the street cars, the noise of the street traffic; she can hear a watch tick or the church bells ringing, and how sweet it is to hear her sing. She shows that she hears the organ perfectly. She attends church and can hear the preacher. Before her restoration she was very sensitive and would not go on account of her deafness.

Now She Can Hear

and talk with anyone and is no longer a little prisoner—pathetic, sad and lonesome—condemned to live in a world of silence.

"I have four other children and none of them are affected with deafness in the slightest degree. The Copeland Physicians have shown themselves to possess wonderful skill in curing deafness and I take pleasure in personally recommending them to anyone who calls to see me."

HER MOTHER

Rejoices in the Marvelous Restoration of Bessie's Hearing.

Mrs. Dunlap, speaking of her little daughter, says: "For years Bessie could not understand ordinary conversation. We had to repeat everything to her in very loud tones.

She Could Not Hear

me call her at a little distance, and when she would be in the hammock reading I could

Bessie Dunlap, St. Charles, Mo., whose hearing has been restored by Doctor Copeland.

not make her hear from the porch. One morning, after she had taken the treatment for several weeks, she let a shoe fall on the floor and said,

"My, How Loud That Sounds!"

And she sat there and knocked the shoe against the floor in order to enjoy the restored sensation of hearing. It was a very pathetic sight. Seven years ago she had a dreadful cold, and one night she coughed fearfully. The next morning her pillow showed there had been a discharge from her ears and from that on these discharges continued for four months. Then she had the mumps and the measles and had been hard of hearing ever since. Three or four weeks ago she was at church with us and her papa wrote on a slip of paper and asked her if she could hear. She said

She Could Hear Everything.

She had given up trying to sing on account of her deafness, but now she has commenced again. Her general health is better than it has ever been before, and this is the first year she has been able to go to school straight along for four or five years, and I attribute all her restored health and hearing to the marvelous skill of the Copeland Physicians."

REV. GEO. W. PENN

Speaks From Personal Knowledge of the Remarkable Cure.

Rev. Geo. W. Penn, pastor M. E. Church, South, St. Charles, Mo., says: "Bessie Dunlop now attends my church and Sunday-school. I have known her for about three years, and during my visits to her parents I noticed she was so deaf as to be unable to converse. A wonderful change has taken place and I have no trouble at all in talking with her."

HER TEACHER

No Longer Has to Write Questions for Her Little Pupil.

Miss Josie Gallaher of the St. Charles Public School, which Bessie attends, says: "Bessie's hearing is wonderfully improved. Now she can understand my ordinary tones. A relative of mine who is afflicted with deafness has watched Bessie's case with the greatest of interest, and seeing the success of the Copeland Physicians in her case has commenced to take the treatment herself."

DOCTOR COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

On application at this office, or by writing for it, you may obtain Doctor Copeland's book containing a description of the Treatment that Cures, Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Deafness, his Monograph on Catarrh and the Famous Symptom Questions.

In Measles, Scarlet Fever, Bronchitis and Pneumonia the throat is involved, and the inflammation extending from the throat into the Eustachian Tubes, causing Deafness, is of a Catarrhal nature. Thus the phrase "Catarrhal Origin" in the MONOGRAPH ON DEAFNESS is used in the scientific sense; not in the popular sense in which Catarrh is so commonly regarded as simply a disease of the head.

Copeland Medical Institute

DR. W. H. COPELAND, DR. J. E. THOMPSON, | Consulting Physicians.

Rooms 201, 202 and 203 Odd Fellows' Building,

816 Olive St., Opposite Post-office.

Second floor, directly over main entrance. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

ART
MUSIC
DRAMA
LITERATURE
ADVENTURE
HUMOR
SPORTS

The Post-Dispatch's SUNDAY MAGAZINE

EVERY SUNDAY THE POST-DISPATCH CONTAINS MORE READING MATTER THAN ANY 35-CENT MAGAZINE.

PAGES 17–28. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1896. PAGES 17–28.

HOW CUBA HAS FOUGHT IN VAIN FOR LIBERTY.

Internecine Troubles Began When Velasquez Was Governor and Cortez Was His Lieutenant.

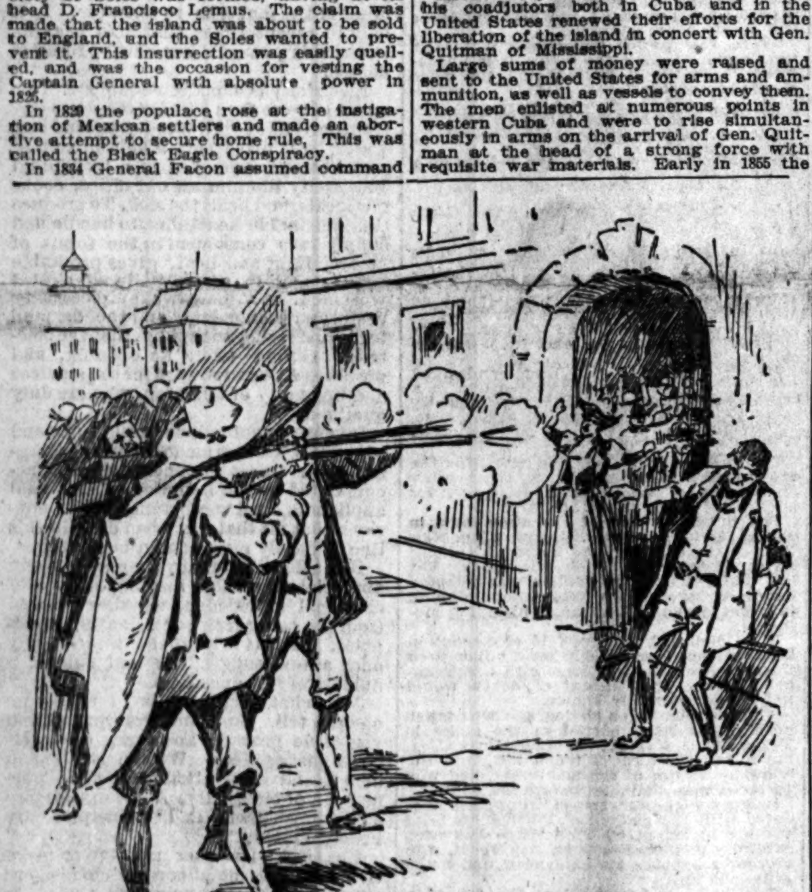
Racial idosyncrasies must be taken into consideration as a primal cause of warfare in Cuba. History tells of no people more tenacious of dominion and at the same time more impatient of restraint than the Spanish. Lovers of liberty for themselves, slave-holding, slave-driving and slave-dealing comes as natural to them as intolerance of ridicule comes to the habitual joker. They are essentially a people of caste, and they want to make all the boundary lines themselves.

This spirit of intolerance it would seem found nourishment in the balmy air of Cuba. The first Governor of the island, Diego Velasquez, had trouble with his lieutenant-governor, Hernando Cortez, who afterward conquered Mexico. Spanish historians attribute Velasquez' death partly to worry caused by the insubordination of his lieutenant. It is not suggested by these historians that the memory of the Cacique, whom the amiable Don Diego roasted alive, may have interfered with his digestion. The bickerings of Velasquez and Cortez may be classed as Cuba's first internecine disturbance. Ever since then there have been dissensions on the island, culminating at intervals in uprisings which have gradually increased in gravity. Spain took the country with the sword and has held it with the sword for more than 400 years. That she has been able to maintain her power is explained by the fact that the population lacked the homogeneity necessary to successful revolution. So long as the negroes were enslaved and there was a clearly defined line between them and the whites of Spanish origin, but Cuban birth, one class or the other could be depended upon to assist the mother country to help suppress attempts to achieve independence. Since the negro has been made a freeman and the coolie has taken his place as the inferior class the barrier between the native whites and the blacks has been in a large degree obliterated.

In 1822 the first organized effort to throw off the Spanish yoke was made. The Society of Soles was formed, having at its head D. Francisco Lemus. The claim was made that the island was about to be sold to England, and the Soles wanted to prevent it. This insurrection was easily quelled, and was the occasion for vesting the Captain General with absolute power in 1825.

In 1829 the populace rose at the instigation of Mexican settlers and made an abortive attempt to secure home rule. This was called the Black Eagle Conspiracy.

In 1834 General Facon assumed command



SPANISH VOLUNTEERS SHOOTING DOWN UNARMED CUBAN THEATER GOERS.

of Cuba. He was one of the Spanish officers who survived defeat in the war of independence of the colonies of Spain in South America. During his term of office as Captain General he was as severe with the native Cubans as he was lenient with the old Spaniards, who alone were appointed to offices of profit or honor under the Government. Such a policy worked out a breach between Cubans and Spaniards wide enough to prevent their combining against misrule. Taxation grew heavier, from year to year, and Cuban persecution increased, now by summary expulsion of suspected parties, now through trial of other parties by court-martial; while, on the other hand, the slave trade continued to flourish between Africa and Cuba to the great advantage of the Spaniards, who controlled it, and who, in the face of their enormous profits, did not complain of the growing taxation. The most remarkable instance of Cuban court-martialing occurred in 1844, when, in consequence of the report of a plot among the African slaves of the sugar plantations about Matanzas for a rising against the white people, several officers of the permanent Military Commission at Havana for the trial of political offenses were detailed to form a court-martial under the presidency of Brigadier General Salas, at Matanzas, in order to trace out the reported plot and punish the culprits. Many persons were arrested and closely examined. By the usual mode of examination, no clew to the alleged plot was found, and the prosecution resorted to torture. The unwilling witness was flogged while stretched face downward on a ladder. This process of eliciting evidence, first applied to African slaves, was soon extended to free colored Creoles, and then into the circle of white people. The subjoined table shows the number of prisoners tried and how they were disposed of.

RESULT OF TRIAL.	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Whites.	Aggregate.
Shot (including one slave, female)	30	38	1	73
Condemned to hard labor (10 years)..	202	126	....	328
Condemned to hard labor (1 to 8 years)	303	345	4	652
Condemned to hard labor (1 to 6 mos.)	38	272	2	485
Banished	....	433	2	435
Consigned to service in charitable institutions (including 10 females)	....	27	....	27
Sentenced to lighter penalties	8	1	5	14
Discharged	103	965	62	1230
Total	783	2197	96	3076

Out of the aggregate number of prisoners on trial, 1,[illegible] were found guilty and punished, besides a large number of similar prisoners untried who perished in the plantations during the proceedings.

These iniquities were followed by a revolutionary movement in Central Cuba under Gen. Narciso Lopez, who, in consequence of detection, fled to New York, where many Cuban exiles joined him in 1848 to forward his plans for annexation of Cuba by the United States. His attempt to sail in 1849, at the head of a few hundred men, was baffled by the United States Government. He renewed the attempt in the subsequent year and mustering his forces outside the United States, sailed in command of more than 600 men. He landed at Cardenas on May 19, stormed, captured and held that place, together with its Governor and garrison, but evacuated it at dusk and re-embarked. The expeditionary steamer, Creole, while steaming out of the harbor, got aground and only floated after a large quantity of war materials had been thrown overboard almost in sight of a Spanish man-of-war that chased her to Key West, where the expedition was disbanded.

In the summer of 1851 partial risings of the people in Central Cuba caused Lopez to hasten from New Orleans to their aid, at the head of about 450 men. The expedition landed in August, at a point called Playitas, some thirty miles to the west of Havana. Gen. Lopez detailed 130 picked men under Col. Crittenden of Kentucky, to bring up the baggage and marched at the head of the main body of his forces inland. Lopez and his lieutenant were engaged by heavy odds. Crittenden's command was reduced to 50 men without arms and ammunition. They were taken prisoners to Havana and shot.

Meanwhile Gen. Lopez continued to fight within a large circle of troops, shutting out all help from the surrounding country, until a severe tropical storm swept away his scanty supply of arms, ammunition and provisions. Then his force wandered through the woods without food till they fell prisoners. Lopez was taken to Havana and executed Sept. 1, 1851. His surviving followers were pardoned.

About two years after the death of Lopez his coadjutors both in Cuba and in the United States renewed their efforts for the liberation of the island in concert with Gen. Quitman of Mississippi.

Large sums of money were raised and sent to the United States for arms and ammunition, as well as vessels to convey them. The men enlisted at numerous points in western Cuba and were to rise simultaneously in arms on the arrival of Gen. Quitman at the head of a strong force with requisite war materials. Early in 1855 the leaders of that movement were betrayed and thrown into prison.

Gen. Quitman then abandoned the attempt. Two of the most prominent leaders in Cuba were executed at Havana under court martial proceedings and the others, about eighty, were retained in prison to be disposed of at the pleasure of the Government.

From 1846 till the Civil war in this country there was a strong desire on the part of a large contingent of Americans to annex Cuba. Several attempts were made to buy the island, but Spain refused to sell.

There was comparative peace and the island enjoyed great prosperity from 1856 till 1868. Leading Cubans had endeavored to have the political condition of the people ameliorated, but in vain. In 1867 a Commission sent to Spain for that purpose returned with no message of hope. The people of Central and Eastern Cuba determined to rebel. A plan for a simultaneous rising was concerted. But before organization was completed Charles M. de Cespedes, a lawyer of Bayamo, rose at the head of 128 men at Yara and declared that Cuba was independent. That was on Oct. 10, 1868. Yara is the Cuban Bunker Hill. The people flocked to Cespedes' standard and in a few weeks there were 15,000 men in the field. They were poorly armed, but resolute fighters. The Declaration of Independence provided for the abolition of slavery. It was proclaimed April 10, 1869, and Cespedes was elected President, and Francis V. Aguilera of Bayamo Vice-President. A cabinet was appointed and there was government enough to swear by though its seat was subject to sudden and frequent removals.

The Cubans had all the best of the fighting till 1871. Then the superior arms of the Spanish told. Of the 50,000 insurgents, only about one-fifth were properly armed. Most of those in the district of Camaguey, despairing of getting war materials, signified their willingness to surrender provided their lives were spared. Spain agreed not to massacre them and soon Gen. Agramonte, the Cuban commander-in-chief, was left with thirty-five men. He still declined to surrender.

When asked on what he proposed to prosecute the campaign, he replied: "On dignity."

He raised a fine body of cavalry which restored Camaguey to the insurrection and did valiant service under Agramonte and his successors. Agramonte was slain in battle in 1873, dying like Wolf in the moment of victory.

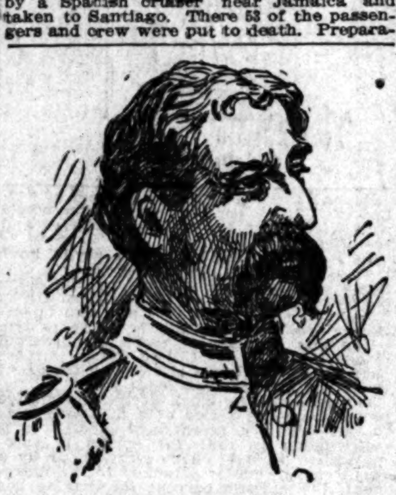
Spanish residents of Havana took a prominent part in the cruelties of this war. They organized a home guard and ran things with a high hand in the capital. Their first feat of arms was to shoot down a number of inoffensive persons who were coming out of a theater where the actors were native Cubans.

These home guards respected neither the insurgents nor the mother country. They deposed Captain-General Dulce and sent him back to Spain smarting under the indignities he had been compelled to submit to. The Spanish government pocketed this affront and the volunteers then deposed Lopez-Pinto, Governor of Matanzas.

In November, 1871, the volunteers shot eight medical students because somebody had defaced the tomb of a volunteer. The boys were acquitted once, but forty-three of them were tried again and eight executed. The others were consigned to hard labor.

Even the Spanish Parliament passed a resolution deprecating this massacre.

The Virginius affair took place in the late fall of 1873. She was a regularly documented American vessel, laden with arms and ammunitions for the Cubans. She was captured by a Spanish cruiser near Jamaica and taken to Santiago. There 53 of the passengers and crew were put to death. Preparations were under way to slaughter the 130 prisoners surviving when the British sloop Niobe, commanded by Capt. Lorraine, arrived. Capt. Lorraine demanded that the bloody work be stopped, and he was obeyed. This affair nearly caused war between Spain and the United States, but it was averted by diplomatic negotiations. The Spaniards surrendered the Virginius and those of her passengers and crew who had not been murdered.



GEN. RYAN.
Commander of the Virginius expedition in 1873.

The war continued until 1878. The Cubans divided into sections, and they finally agreed to quit fighting after nine years and four months of almost incessant warfare.

During this war the Spanish losses aggregated 8,000 officers and 200,000 privates killed in battle and died in the hospitals from climatic ailments. The number of Cubans killed is estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000.

It was in 1873 that the Trocha became a feature of Cuban warfare. It was a line established by the Spaniards dividing Eastern from Western Cuba. The Spanish idea was to confine the insurgents to the east and eventually starve them out.

Cornelius Maloney, an attache of the Health Department of St. Louis, tells an interesting story of a filibustering expedition under Gen. Ryan in 1869 which might have settled the question of Cuban independence but for the bad luck that seemed to follow the leader, and ultimately cost him his life, with others, in the Virginius.

"The expedition started in two divisions," said Mr. Moloney. "One from Hoboken and one from Staten Island. They were to meet in Long Island Sound and pick up the 1,800 men who were on barges towed by the tug Tornado. They were captured, one at Sandy Hook and the other in the sound, by revenue cutters. A storm had come up, but Gen. Ryan directed the captain of the tug to proceed to Garner's Island. It is a small island northeast of Long Island, 80 miles from New London, and just opposite Sag Harbor. It used to be a rendezvous of Capt. Kidd. Col. Garner owned the island and lived on it. He had 3,000 head of sheep and a big herd of cattle when we got ashore. We were without provisions. The party of which I was a member was among the first to get ashore. We had an ax and a big boiler. Our first meal was of fish hawks. After we got a camp built we confiscated some of the sheep, and things were easier for us. We also found terrapin in large numbers, but they did not last long.

"As soon as the Cuban Junta located us they sent a relief expedition. An English prizefighter named Bussey carried the news of our condition. He crossed to the main land in a skiff. When the relief tug came with a large load of potatoes, bacon, tobacco and whisky, she was chased by a revenue cutter and captured, but not until the supplies and Gen. Ryan's trunk were landed. We remained on the island thirty-two days and ate all the live stock Col. Garner had. The Junta afterwards paid him for it. Finally the United States Government sent the cutter Miantonomah to capture us. All the men, except those who were wanted for other offenses than that attempt at filibustering, surrendered. Gen. Ryan, being under bond for a similar offense, remained with those who didn't care to be interviewed by the Federal authorities. We were taken to Fort Lafayette, where we endured some hardships because a green West Pointer missed a man and put us in a gun casement to punish us. The missing man was a New York Tribune reporter who had been released. Some of us were made ill by the foul air in the gun casement. It was worse than the black hole of Calcutta. After 34 days' imprisonment we were all released. The Junta gave each officer in our expedition $50 and each private $15 to defray the expense of getting home. The men who were not captured made their way to Long Island and got relief.

"Liberality is a distinctive feature of the Cuban patriots. They give all they have for their country and without hope of reward.

"There were some notable characters in our expedition. Gen. Ryan, the commander, was over 6 feet high and remarkably handsome. He was born in Western New York and was a Union scout during the civil war. His mother, Mrs. Dunn, died in Chicago about six months ago. His brother is now living there. Gen. Ryan was shot in 1873 with Capt. Fry and others by the Spaniards. He was in command of the Virginius expedition.

Capt. Harrison of our expedition was a Virginian and had a company of ex-Confederates. They had little to do with the others. Harrison has since that time been in Congress, a representative from Richmond."

The close of the war, in 1878, was followed by some reforms in Cuba, among them the gradual emancipation of the slaves. But the hatred of the Cubans of the Spaniards did not die. That it will ever die those who know the Spanish and the Cuban natures have no hope.

The Post-Dispatch next Sunday will review the precipitating causes and principal events of the war now raging on the island.

Money in Letters.

An old Post-office Inspector says: "Money never should be inclosed in letters for transmission through the mails. In the first place, it is unnecessary to do so because money orders are so cheap; and, in the second place, money in a letter offers a constant temptation to those who handle mail. It is practically impossible to place money in a letter so that the postal clerk into whose hands the letter falls will not instantly detect it. Paper money has a peculiar odor, unlike anything else on earth, and the clerk who is dishonest uses his sense of smell in spotting valuable letters rather than the sense of touch."

ROSY CHEEKS AND SPARKLING EYES THESE SCHOOL GIRLS POSSESS.

They Do Not Wear Corsets and They Take Long Constitutionals Daily, High Leaps and Dumb Bell Exercise.

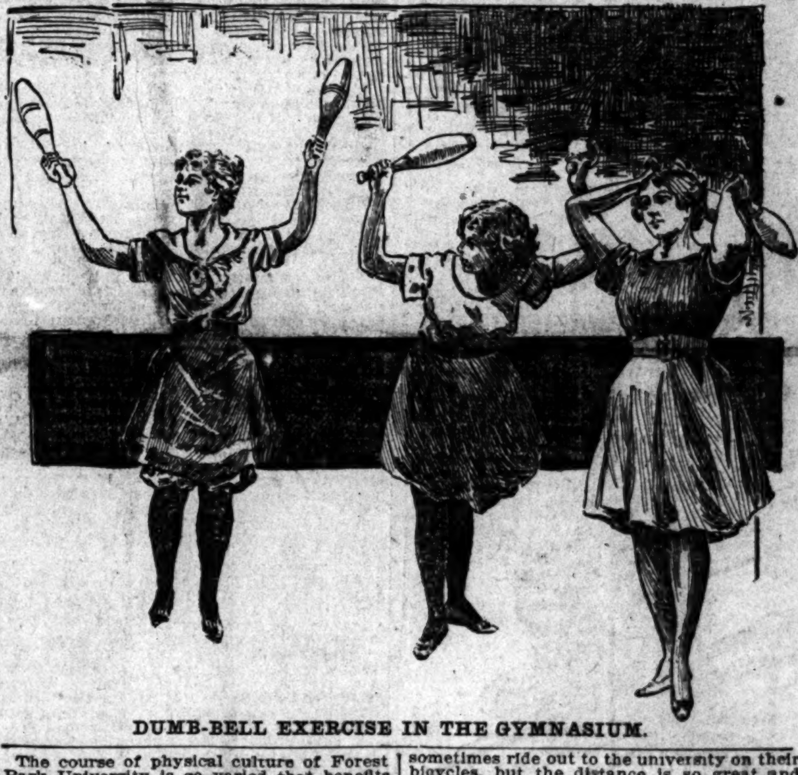
Four scores of bright, healthy girls form a lovely picture every day at Forest Park University, with the varying colors of nature as a background.

Rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, and all the buoyancy of youth are evidences of perfect health, regular hours, plenty of sleep and an abundance of exercise.

The corset is prohibited inside of the institution, and to this fact the Principal, Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, attributes, in part, the prevailing good health of the students.

"We feel," said Mrs. Sneed Cairns, "that it is as much our duty to see that the young ladies have strong bodies, as well as strong minds, and as much attention is paid to physical culture as to any part of the curriculum. Our instructor in that line, Miss Eager, is a Wellesley graduate, and thoroughly understands the work and appreciates the importance of it.

"Year by year we have added a little more to the amount of exercise demanded of the girls, and the result has been very beneficial. During the thirty-six years of the University's existence not one of our girls has died, and the visit of a physician is exceedingly rare. We have eighty-seven students here, and the average amount of sickness is not more than would fall to the lot of a family of five persons. A judicious amount of exercise, taken regularly, coupled with good food and plenty of sleep, will accomplish wonders for the human body."



DUMB-BELL EXERCISE IN THE GYMNASIUM.

The course of physical culture of Forest Park University is so varied that benefits come as a natural result of the exercise taken. Walking, running, jumping, swinging dumb-bells and various other modes of development have served to make the girls strong, graceful and healthy.

At 6:15 o'clock every morning when the big bell sounds through the halls four score and seven maidens spring from their couches, perform their ablutions and prepare for breakfast. At 8 o'clock they leave the building in a body or in small parties and take a brisk walk of fifteen minutes through the park. They must not loiter or stroll, but walk with the quick, energetic stride of a man going to draw his salary on Saturday night. They return with glowing faces and quickened blood, and before long are settled at their studies for the day.

The appearance of the girls is very fetching, and they form a pleasing picture as they hasten along over the hard roads in the park. There is no uniform style of dress at the institution, but the general style is the same. The most common apparel worn consists of a loose-fitting blouse of the sailor style, with a broad collar trimmed with white or gold braid, and a plain round skirt seven inches from the floor. The blouses vary in color, but most of them are either navy blue or dark cardinal red.

When the girls trip forth in the morning in these bright costumes and hurry down the walk and start for a swift jaunt over Clayton road there are few passers by who do not turn to view a sight so pleasing.

When the morning happens to be rainy the walk is dispensed with, of course, but a little thing like a twelve-inch snow or three-inch mud does not deter the merry maidens at Forest Park University. As a matter of fact, they seem to enjoy the snow, and as no girl is allowed to go out without rubbers, the chances of contracting cold are slight. They plow through snow and mud like a company of soldiers, and if the air is cold and clear, so much the better. It gives their faces a better color than they can find at a drug store, hand-painted by nature and guaranteed not to rub off, and preserves their health, which hot air and the exacting duties of the study hour might otherwise impair.

On rainy mornings the girls assemble in the large room used as a gymnasium and exercise there for the allotted quarter of an hour. They play "catch" and "tag" and other games, which require a considerable amount of running, and some of them practice high jumping. Two girls hold a pole horizontally, while the others, with a running start, jump over it, at varying heights. Some of them are so expert that they could clear a six-yard fence in the country with ease.

The costumes they wear give them the utmost freedom of movement. Corsets are prohibited and the blouses they wear are very loose. The skirt reaches only a few inches below the knee, and there is absolutely nothing to interfere with the natural movement of the body.

At 10:30 o'clock every morning and at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon the regular amount of indoor exercise is taken, and as much attention is paid to it as to any other part of the college work. The system used is known as the Swedish movements and is said to be as far superior to calisthenics as electricity is superior to kerosene. The system is calculated to bring every muscle into play, and is very complicated. It was originated in Sweden, and was first popularized by exhibitions given at different expositions and fairs where educational exhibits were made. It received an impetus in this country during the World's Fair and is now in use in several colleges.

The main idea at Forest Park University is to give strength. Ease and grace are desirable, but neither can exist without health. The tendency, therefore, is to muscular development, with the belief that ease and grace will follow, with a sufficient amount of attention to details. The old system of calisthenics was designed to relieve the tired muscles and develop an easier motion of the body and thereby promote gracefulness, but it was not calculated to augment physical force. Therefore it was turned down and the Swedish system of exercise was adopted in its stead.

Although there is no regular gymnasium in connection with the university, there is a large exercise hall, and this is put to good use daily. The girls are supplied with three-quarter pound dumb-bells, and they are found to be quite heavy enough for all practical purposes. The young ladies are fond of practicing with them, and some of them have developed a surprising amount of muscle. Sometimes a large number of them will be exercising at once, and the click of the dumb-bells can be heard several hundred feet away.

At 3 o'clock every afternoon the young ladies are taken out for another brisk walk through the park, lasting thirty minutes. They can walk longer if they desire, but that much is obligatory. Some of them have developed a great liking for the exercise, and frequently walk as far as Clifton Heights. Others have become thoroughly acquainted with the most remote corners of the park, and all of them have obtained a good idea of its topography from walking through it so often.

The bicycle is a favorite at the institution, and in the basement they have what Mrs. Cairns calls a bicycle stable, where the wheels are stored. There are several day students who reside in the city and who sometimes ride out to the university on their bicycles, but the distance is so great and the suburbs so unprotected that parents and members of the faculty alike object to the practice.

Lawn tennis has gone into a state of decline during the last two years, and is seldom played, although it is considered one of the best out-door games. Golf has been considered, but it was decided not to introduce it, for the reason that so much territory is required to play on, and the faculty did not like the idea of the girls going so far away without protection.

Many of the girls are expert skaters and oarswomen, and they seldom miss an opportunity for indulgence in either sport. In the summer they make frequent trips to the lakes in the park, and the first cold weather finds them on the lookout for ice.

Running is a form of exercise that has been very popular at the university. The climax seems to have been reached last year. Some of the girls reached a point of excellence where they could cover a quarter of a mile in a remarkably short time. Running races were frequently held in the park, with a prize to the winner, but news of the matter spread and such great crowds would collect that the girls would be exceedingly annoyed. Finally they gave up racing on that account, but a number of them are still good runners and take frequent exercise to keep in condition.

So speedy were some of them that they entered for the contest when the Pastime Club offering a prize for a ladies' running race last summer, and they were greatly disappointed when the club management decided to withdraw the offer.

Altogether, the girls are given an abundance of exercise—are, in fact, compelled to take it—and a finer looking, healthier lot of young women it would be difficult to find. They walk erect, sit erect, and thereby present an appearance of dignity without hauteur and without suggestion of shoulder braces. Their clothing is loose and looks decidedly comfortable. None of them wear corsets, but some wear elastic braces. Others do not, but go through the whole day with no other support than the natural strength of the body.

They are in love with the costume and there is not a sallow face among all the number. Every book is closed at 9 o'clock at night, and thirty minutes later, when curfew tolls the knell of parting day, every blessed one of those dear girls piles off to bed, happier, healthier and rosier than hundreds of their sisters who labor less and dress more fashionably.

"It has been my observation," said Mrs. Cairns to a Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter, "that the more exercise one takes the better he likes it and the healthier he will become. When the girls first come here to school they dislike the idea of taking exercise, almost invariably. But we compel them to take it. Some of them are thin and pale when they come, but before Christmas we find that they have a better color, weigh more and are in better health. Many of the girls gain twenty pounds during the course of the school year and the general average, I suppose, is more than ten pounds. Everybody is required to walk erect and as much attention is paid to gracefulness as possible. For this reason the practice of requiring the girls to walk long distances is a good one. Not every graceful dancer is a graceful walker. We don't countenance dancing, but we intend to develop in every girl, if possible, an easy and graceful carriage and to prevent her becoming muscular at the expense of beauty.

"We endeavor to strike the happy medium between the Delsarte and the purely muscular part of physical culture, and send our girls back to their homes healthier, stronger and more attractive in every way than they were when they first came here."

"HOT STUFF" IN THE BARREL HOUSE.

AN INSTITUTION GREATLY AFFECTED BY THE IMPECUNIOUS WHO HAVE A THIRST.

This is all about "hot stuff"—not speaking in the vernacular, but literally. If you do not think it is hot, just step into a "barrel-house" some day and try it.

The barrel-house is an institution in St. Louis. And why not? There a drink of whisky or wine can be had for 5 cents which would cost 10 or 15 cents in regular saloons, according to their degrees of "toniness." That is, not the same whisky or wine can be procured at the barrel-house, but something much hotter, and it is hot stuff that its habitues are looking for—the hotter the better.

These institutions are not to be confounded with the low class dives that exist in the slums where villainous compounds and still more villainous associates abound. The "barrel-house" influences are more insidious and they have different surroundings. Many of them have a neat and attractive appearance, and all the surroundings are in keeping.

In some of them there is no beer sold, but all other intoxicating beverages (also cigars) are sold at the low price of 5 cents per glass, including whisky, rum, gin, wines of all kinds and cordials, and as a result at all hours of the day there is a continual stream of patrons from early dawn to midnight.

Some of the signs in these places bear the following inscriptions calculated to tempt the passer-by to invest his—probably—last cent on earth:

A BIG SCHOONER OF WHISKY, 5 CENTS.

A BIG DRINK OF WHISKY AND A CIGAR, 5 CENTS.

FINE 4-YEAR-OLD WHISKY, 5 CENTS A DRINK.

HOT SCOTCH OR IRISH WHISKY, 5 CENTS A DRINK.

OLD OSCAR PEPPER, GUGGENHEIMER RYE, 5 CENTS A DRINK.

In these resorts congregate all classes of people, embracing various callings in life as well as age and sex, from the child of 4 years carrying at that tender age a bottle for the use of its elders, who are doubtless endeavoring to recover from the effects of the previous night's debauch from the proceeds of a visit to the neighboring pawnshops; dissipated women accompanied by children, often in their arms, are seen there, sometimes with drunken companions, sometimes with husbands, fathers and other relatives, all on the same quest.

Many of these dealers do their own rectifying and each has his own process for flavoring, as assuredly the product of no two of them taste alike. The cause of this is very patent, as, when you have once acquired a taste for a particular flavor, all the others sold taste poor or trashy in comparison, and an old habitue will walk blocks out of his way to imbibe his favorite brand. To the writer a sup of the decoction was more than sufficient to cool his ardor and curiosity, as the sensation in swallowing the stuff reminded one of swallowing red hot tacks and the feeling was accentuated on reaching the stomach. On the regular patrons it seemed to have an opposite effect, and the expression on their countenances after swallowing was one of ecstatic joy.

In conversation with the proprietor of one of these places, he stated that his receipts from this source alone averaged from $120 to $160 per day, and as his place is not by any means the largest, and hundreds of similar resorts abound in the city, the extent of the patronage by the masses will be seen to be enormous. This means from 600 to 800 drinks a day.

By "setting up the drinks" on different occasions to some of the patrons of some of the better class of barrel-houses, the reporter struck up an acquaintance with them, and in response to questions they told how they became "regulars." Their stories were almost invariably the same, that they were all attracted by the prevailing low prices, enabling them to get two drinks for the price paid in a regular saloon for one, and after continuing these visits for some time and meeting others similarly inclined, a bond of friendship or acquaintance was formed and inducements in the way of conversation and friendly potations then offered, and hence each day they came to look upon their failure to patronize their particular resort in the light of a sacrifice.

Some of the proprietors of these barrel houses discountenance loafing around their places to the extent that in case a too long period elapses between drinks they gently insinuate to the tardy patron the manifold benefits that would accrue to his health by taking a walk in the fresh air, or reminding him of the old saw as to the conversation between the Governor of North Carolina and South Carolina. If the hint is not acted upon forthwith the subject of it is requested to "go chase himself."

This heroic treatment is only resorted to by the old established resorts that can afford to be conservative and treat all their patrons alike, but others adopt a contrary method and provide quarters for the accommodation of their customers by fitting up a room, generally in the rear of the place, and furnishing it with a stove and a few benches. Here the patrons luxuriate day and night, sleeping by times when not engaged in exchanging hard luck stories or discussing the contents of a can or bottle of "skee," as whisky is called in their vernacular.

Some of these places house every night from fifty to eighty wanderers, who sleep on the floors, and usually one of the gang is delegated by the proprietor to act as watchman for the night to see that sundry individuals are not divorced from their wearing apparel or other valuables, as there is no honor among the habitues of this kind of barrel houses, and only the vigilant survive.

Each place has its own coterie of cronies and they all affiliate and work together for the common good. Among them are always several who will be engaged in working betimes, and the proceeds of their labor keep the bottle and the can full for the crowd until the money is all gone, when they will take a rest for a period until it comes their turn to hustle again.

The people of African descent are good customers of these dens and from their appearance seem to thrive on their potations. Franklin avenue leads in the number of these resorts. There are no less than eighteen such places on it. It is followed closely by Third, Sixth, Seventh and Morgan street and North and South Broadway, and a scattering all over.

One of these places has got such a reputation as to be almost national in its scope, and to the initiated "905" is synonymous with Planters' or Southern Hotel among traders, and, as it is "tipped" all over the country by its roaming patrons as one of the good things, a new arrival in St. Louis, troubled with a thirst, is soon directing his footsteps to that "Mecca."

Some of the mottoes and other inscriptions on the interior walls of these resorts are unique and decidedly original, and others are the result of forethought, no doubt born of experience, to-wit:

"No Political or Religious Discussion Allowed."

"Notice—Our Credit Department Is on the Roof. Take the Elevator."

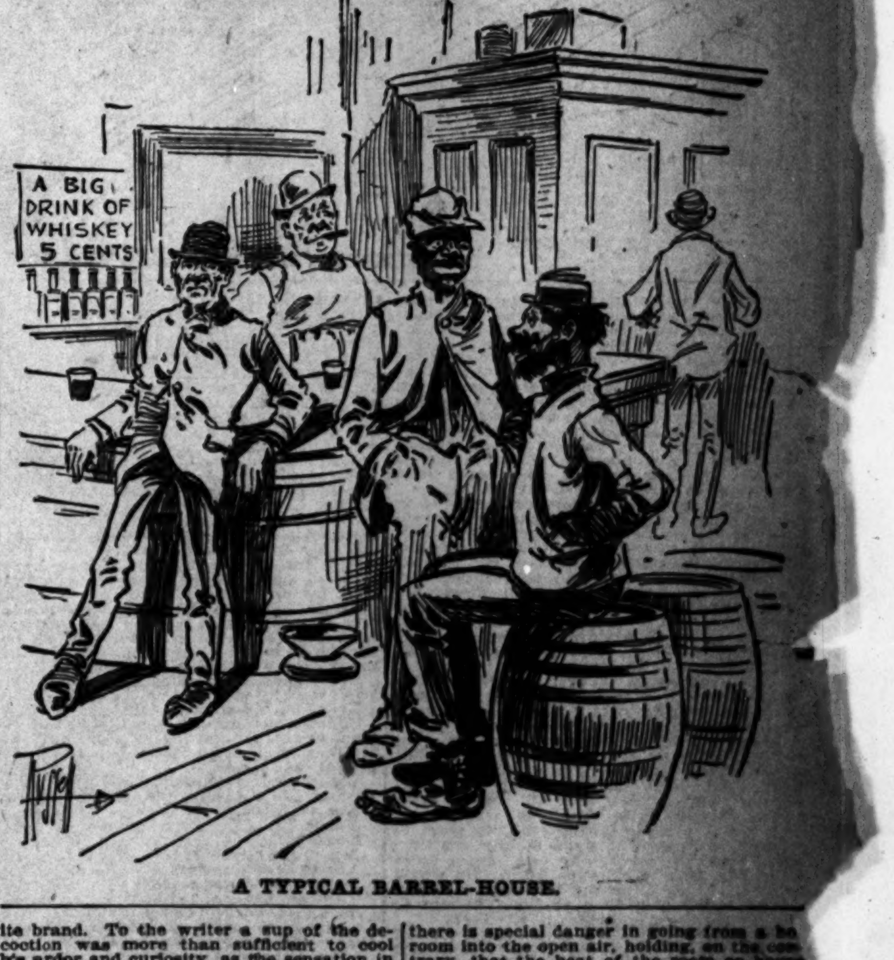
"Do We Credit? Nit!"

"Your Credit May Be O. K. We Sell for Cash."

"Red Hots, 5c a Drink."

"Gentlemen, My Whisky Is Superior to Any in the City for the Money."

"Try Our Cigarette Cycle or Our 'Clara Rhein,' 5c a Drink."


A BIG DRINK OF WHISKEY 5 CENTS
Russell

A TYPICAL BARREL-HOUSE.

ON CATCHING HEAT.

It Is Really Easier to Catch [illegible] Cold Is.

Some doctors hold that there is more danger from going from the cold outside and into a hot room than from the hot air into the cold. It is further declared that it would be more correct in most cases to speak of "catching heat" than of "catching cold."

Dr. William H. Pearse, writing in the Scalpel for September, says that he ventures to differ from the popular belief that there is special danger in going from a hot room into the open air, holding, on the contrary, that the heat of the room or house is a great preservative from chill or "catching cold" on going out into the open air.

In Russia, in Central Europe, Canada and the Northern United States houses are made very warm with a dry heat in the winter, yet men, women and children go out into a temperature below zero. The stimulation and heightened condition of the circulation and nerves, and ultimate molecules of protoplasm, give a great power of resistance to the outer intense cold, preventing "chill" in the first exposure until exercise with its infinite motions, as it were, takes up and maintains the conditions of resistance.

Dr. Pearse says that he has walked at midnight from a highly-heated [illegible] across Boston common, in his dress [illegible] only, on a calm, starry night, the temperature about zero. He suffered no inconvenience and felt sure that the [illegible] of the heat of the house gave him power of resistance to the cold.

The "Medical Record" declares that Dr. Pearse is undoubtedly correct in his observation that one can come from a hot room into the cold outer air and run but little chance of catching cold. The danger is rather in entering a hot room from without, especially an unventilated hot room.

Mysterious Disappearances.

In the dominions of the British [illegible], some 100 individuals vanish [illegible] year without leaving any track.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE AT LOGO.

The City of Refuge for Bluffers—A Trying Time for the Vigilance Committee—How the Parson Came to the Rescue.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The day Logo was born there came with the rush and roar of the boom tide a Baptist missionary preacher ready to open a gospel tent.

A marked feature in the opening of nearly all the boom towns of Oklahoma was the presence of the missionaries of the Roman and Evangelical Protestant churches, contesting with gamblers, dance-house men and others of that ilk, for land on which to erect buildings. At Guthrie the "Dodge City gang," which was aiming to establish quarters in various parts of the town, attempted to drive out of a choice corner a preacher of the Methodist persuasion who had got there first. The preacher was a fighting parson, but there is no doubt that he would have been either moved or removed but for the fact that a number of men, who were not much on piety as their usual gait, came to the help of the Lord against the mighty. On a count of guns the Dodge City gang concluded it would be policy to withdraw. If they had reached a different conclusion the history of Guthrie would be bloodier than it is.

The Logo parson was called Brother John, and the strangest part of it was that no one knew him by any other name. Even the appearance of the name of John Wentworth at the bottom of his church notices appearing regularly every week in the Logo Boomer could not rid the community of its fixed habit. Brother John he had been known from the beginning, and Brother John he was and is to remain until the end, which, I hope, is yet far off.

Brother John was a man of good works. He was at constant war with the world, the flesh and the devil. He knew that the only way for him to reach the hearts of the men with whom he had to deal was to preach Christ and Him Crucified. For it is as true now as it was during all the long and dark night of the Middle Ages that the men of the most desperate valor—the most warlike instinct—the most bloody-minded men, if you will, are those whose eyes turn most longingly to Calvary; who adore most that sublime self-sacrifice, abnegation and humility of which they know themselves to be incapable; who aspire most to that meekness so foreign to their natures. The weak man sneers at the cross; the strong man never.

So when Bro. John preached the cross in Logo he struck the popular chord. The people heard him gladly. Sometimes at night, when he heard the shots in the streets, followed by the rush of feet and the excited exclamations, which told that some new tragedy had been added to the history of the town, he would rise from his bed and remain in prayer for hours, and often, until, with the early dawn, some one would tap at his humble door to ask him to come around and officiate at the funeral.

As Christmas drew near, a new inspiration and a new resolution came to Bro. John. He had been talking in the abstract. He would be concrete. He had been telling these men of the Christ-life and urging them to live as near to it as possible. But he had not been practical in his methods. He had set before them an example impossible of full and complete attainment, but he had neglected to provide means enabling them to attain to it, even in part, in any practical and comprehensive way. He would urge them to make a supreme effort. He would admonish them, as the birthday of Christ drew near, to make a sublime attempt to overcome the weaknesses of the flesh.

Brother John had a pretty good idea of what the old-fashioned Christmas season in Logo would be like. He knew these men, or their kind, of old. He knew that what is called the holidays in other parts of the world would be the busiest season of the year for the doctor and undertaker at Logo. And his heart yearned to make a new dispensation and a new departure.

Christmas fell on a Sunday that year. So in the issue of the Logo Boomer the next but one preceding the day, Brother John inserted this notice:

"At the First Baptist Church the pastor will preach from the text: 'I am the way, the truth, and the life,' being practical advice as to how the birthday of Christ should be spent. The pastor has a plan to propose for [illegible] Logo a boom. Come one, come [illegible] JOHN WENTWORTH."

"Topknot [illegible], the greatest boom editor [illegible] west has ever seen, or ever [illegible] gave this notice a prominent [illegible] of column and next to reading [illegible]. That was the place he always assigned [illegible] anything from any quarter, proposing a [illegible]. But immediately following it was [illegible] the Red Light:

"Three new dance [illegible] from the Oriental of Perry. Special [illegible]ment for Christmas Day and all [illegible] week. Hot drinks of all kinds. Every[illegible] hot. The '76 bars everything [illegible] the Oriental everything goes."

The heart of Brother John [illegible] within him. How could he bring [illegible] of Christ into any community so [illegible] as this? If Christ was to be [illegible] was not the Devil equally [illegible] this proclamation of the Red Light? [illegible] the stuff men are made of, and the more convinced he became that it was the Devil himself who was challenging him to a struggle for the field, the more determined he grew to win the fight. "His saints in all this wicked world shall conquer ere they die," was the refrain that rang through his mind as he metaphorically buckled on his armor and went out to do battle in the name of the Lord of Hosts.

He would have a week's start. That was a great thing. The sermon he had prepared for the Sunday before Christmas would be at least four or five days ahead of the new dance girls and the hot drinks and all the other hot stuff promised by the Red Light. The seed he would sow would not fall upon stony ground. He would have the first deal in this game of cards with the Prince of Darkness, and Brother John flattered himself that he had not entirely lost the skill and dexterity in dealing which had characterized his play in the Gunnison country before he saw the error of his ways. He was not disappointed in the size of his audience. It was the largest ever assembled in the small frame building he had erected on the corner lot he had held at the muzzle of a Winchester for twenty-four hours after the opening. The building was not only filled to overflowing, but, it being a mild day, all the windows were filled with eager and expectant listeners.

The morning stages had brought visitors in from all the boom towns along the trail. They were there from Lido, Marlow and Reno, from Hennessey and Pond Creek; from every town which, in that early day of Oklahoman history, regarded Logo as a rival in the race to determine the location of the future metropolis.

"Come here to take notes on the boom sermon," whispered Thompson Travis to Otis Eldridge, pointing to Col. Miles of Lido and "Pony" Sanders of Reno, who had come early and taken front seats. "'Pears ter me 'taint jist the right sort o' play to advertise your boom pointers ten days ahead."

The reader of this narrative is already advised of what the "boom pointer" in the sermon was. Bro. John, in his game with the devil, had played a card out of his sleeve, in advertising a boom sermon. He played for a crowd and he had won the first point in the game. And the crowd inspired him. He threw himself into his work with an eloquence, a force and a vigor, an earnestness, an appealing enthusiasm, which moved his audience at his will. He dwelt upon his hopes and fears for the Christmas tide. He told of how he dreaded most the flaming out of the men of wrath; how he feared strife, contention, murder and all uncharitableness and how he had held the image of Christ before them, hoping that they would worship it not only in the spirit, but in the flesh.

"Oh, for a week of Christ-life in Logo," he cried, spreading his arms above his flock. "Oh, for only a day of that life. We might stumble, we might fall, but if we rose again and pressed onward we would be doing His holy will. He who seeks shall surely find, though he may be long in the search. How many here want to be like Christ?"

Every hand in the audience went up.

"How many will try to be like Him?"

Every hand went up again.

"Then every man here will sign this contract to run for the rest of this year" said Brother John, as he took a paper out of his pocket and read:

We, the undersigned, this 18th day of December, 1893, agree for the rest of this year—

Not to drink,
Not to fight,
Not to kill,
Not to rile anybody,
Not to bear firearms.
To be patient and meek,
To bear insult and injury,
To turn the other cheek if struck.

"I move to strike out the first clause in that contract," said Duplee Dodge.

"If that goes I fear all the rest will follow it," said Brother John, sorrowfully.

"Not necessary," said Duplee. "We've got rid of all the skunks around here, and the men of Logo are good for their word, drunk or sober."

So the pledge against drinking was stricken out. All the others stood, with the distinct understanding that every man living in Logo must sign the compact. When the paper had been circulated through the audience, and was returned to Brother John, he read the names of all the signers and it was found that not a man in the town had been missed.

"Where does the boom come in on this thing?" asked Thompson Travis somewhat uneasily.

"The boom will come," said the preacher, triumphantly surveying his list, "when we prove to the world that we are capable of doing this thing."

But while the preacher had been busy and, so far, successful, his arch enemy, the Devil, had not been idle. It was he who put it into the minds of the boomers from Lido, Reno and Marlow to appear at the meeting. And it was certainly his evil influence which suggested to them that the success of the scheme meant the success of Logo in the metropolitan race. The next suggestion, naturally, was the [illegible] of disseminating the information [illegible] down the trail that Logo was [illegible]; that she had, to the last [illegible] from fighting for two weeks; [illegible] fighting men had agreed to take [illegible] the other cheek when struck.

"We 'uns must stay together," said Col. Miles, at a whispered caucus of the visiting boomers, held in the stage office. "But what the hell can we do to break it up? I know none o' my fellers will come here to raise a row when they hear this whole town's under pledge not to fight."

"Git up your rapscallions," said "Pony" Sanders, meaning, in the language of that country, the men who browbeat the inoffensive and defenseless, who take advantage of every opportunity to bluff, and who are ambitious to cut a notch on their gun handles whenever the thing can be done without the least danger to themselves.

The Devil first appeared to Logo in a cloud of dust, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the Tuesday following these events, which rose from the old Fort Supply trail going toward Lido. In the gray dust cloud there was an occasional red gleam and a loud report mingled with a yell which struck upon many an ear in Logo with a most familiar sound. Soon the horse and rider came into clearer view and then Thompson Travis pointed his finger down the trail and said:

"Thar comes Lum Padgett back agin."

"Damn me if taint," growled Otis Eldridge. "What'll we do to him?"

"What kin we do? We're under oath, and that varmint knows it."

Logo shook with indignation at the return of Lum Padgett. Three months before he had been run out of town for quarrelsomeness, cowardice, bluffing, cheating and general cussedness, and warned not to come back. Since then he had been driven out of a dozen towns, but had finally settled down in Lido on parole—that is, with the understanding that, in case of any misunderstanding he might get into, he was to be presumed guilty until proven innocent.

"Lum" fired a half dozen shots as he reached the Red Light, where he threw his cayuse back on the haunches and took a look at the crowd, which by this time had assembled.

"Why, you coyotes," he yelled, rising in his stirrups. "Did sich rapscallions as you uns think you could skeer Lum Padgett? Why, don't you know me? I'm the cyclone of the plains, the blizzard of the North, the most cantankerousest, most contrariest, most independentest cuss you ever seen. I kin whup my weight in wild cats, fist fight or gun play, I don't keer which.

"Is they a man heer?" he asked, as he resumed his saddle, "as wants to take me up? I reckon not. You all know me, and you know I'm a man as won't be fooled with. The best men among you has licked my boots in fear and tremblin'. Otis Eldridge is one of 'em; Thompson Travis is another; Syl Carney is another, and Dupe Dodge got down on his knees once and begged to me not to kill 'im. They collogued together again me at last an' drove me out o' here, but I've bin layin' off to come back, an' here I am. Whoopee!"

And he fired another salute of six rounds. A council was immediately held by the four men who had been named by Padgett. They met in the upstairs room of the "Old 76," the general headquarters of the Vigilance Committee. Every man was white to the lips.

"I guess we're in fer it," groaned Thompson Travis, "but we'll have to pull our freight. We can't stay in this country if we take it."

Just then Frank Pieper pushed his head up through the trapdoor and shouted:

"The Arkansaw trav'ler's comin' back."

The council rushed to the windows opening to the street and there saw that the crowd had left the Red Light and moved down the block to a point in front of Old '76, where a long-haired and lantern-jawed individual, astride of a spavined steed, was evidently haranguing them.

"I've come back to stay as long as I feel like it," floated up to the windows as the council opened. "I wuz druv out o' heer by a hundred men on one, an' they ain't none o' them men now as 'll dare to face me in battle. I don't want to brag on myself, but where I'm the best known, in Arkansas, they trimble at my name. I've come back here for revenge, and I hereby give ten days' notice to Otis Eldridge, Frank Pieper, Ben Bruce, Syl Carney, Duplee Dodge and Thompson Travis to go armed, for at the end o' that time I'll begin to shoot. They're a lot o' ornery, cowardly sneaks, an' I'll get even with 'em, if I have to camp on their trail till the judgment day."

"The Arkansaw Traveler" had dismounted and was about to go into the "Old 76" for refreshments when another volley was heard on the outskirts of town and a moment later another horseman emerged from another cloud of dust, with a salvo of yells and artillery.

"Hairtrigger Brady," said Syl Carney, "I saved his life in Deadwood once when the crowd was going to hang him for shootin' a woman in a dance house. He's the orniest, dirtiest cur this side o' hell."

"Gentlemen," said the stranger, as he stood up in his stirrups, "I'm glad to see this welcome to a perfect stranger in your midst. I wasn't expectin' it, and it kinder overpowers me like. I've heern o' Logo ever sence this country opened, an' I've come to see fer myself what you're got here. They's only one trouble 'bout me. I'm too easy riled, an' that's how I've come to be called 'Hairtrigger' Brady wherever I'm known. I've got too many notches on my stick, an' no man knows it better'n I do, but I can't help it when I'm riled. So, gentlemen, don't rile me an' we'll get along all right together."

"D' you know the pledge this town's tuk?" asked Martin Davis.

"Oh, heavens," said Hairtrigger Brady, throwing up his hands. "You don't mean to tell me Logo's gone dry and quit drinkin'?"

"No," said Martin, "but every man in town's sworn off fightin' an' rilin' one another."

"[illegible] the place I bin lookin' fer fer years an' years," said "Hairtrigger," as he dismounted. "God must 'a showed me the way here, gentlemen. It's a place o' rest, sweet rest, fer a man of ungovernable temper, who can't sleep o' nights fer thinkin' o' the widows an' orphans an' broken-hearted mothers and sisters an' sweethearts he's made in his anger."

About sundown of that day it was announced that the Holy Terror had come into town on the Reno coach. Thompson Travis, Blufe Reno, Allen Downs, Ben Bruce and Syl Carney were in the '76 when Otis Eldridge threw open the door and announced:

"Here comes the Holy Terror back agin."

The populace of Logo was by this time thoroughly alive to the situation and acted as a Committee of Escort for each distinguished arrival who might be expected, under the new order of things, to visit humiliation and disgrace upon the well-known and recognized fighting men of the community. So as the Holy Terror turned into Main street the crowd came with him and it actually cheered as he mounted a dry goods box in front of the Red Light.

"Gentlemen," said the Holy Terror, "it fills my heart with pride and joy to git sich a reception as this when I come back to Logo. I told them coyotes that tied me to the mule that night that I'd come back an' drink by myself an' none of 'em would dare say a word. I drinks by myself when I feels like it, and if any man here don't like it he knows what he kin do. You know me! I'm the Holy Terror. I ain't called the Holy Terror for nothin'. I've buried my dead in every State and Territory west of the Mississippi River, and to-night the owl croaks above the grave of the last man that riled me.

"Now," he continued after pausing a moment to note the effect of this deliverance on his audience. "I want this crowd to go with me to the '76 saloon. I will go inside an' call for a drink by myself. That crowd of coyotes 'll be there, an' if they've got the grit to back up what they said, they'll kill me for comin' back here an' violatin' what they call the social code o' this town. I may have to die, but if I do, gentlemen, I'll die game and filled with bullet holes. If not, an' they take my dare, I'll whistle an' the crowd'll take drinks on me."

And that is how and why Otis Eldridge threw open the door of "Old '76," where the "coyotes" were assembled, with the announcement: "Here comes the Holy Terror back agin."

A moment later the Holy Terror came through the door, outside of which the crowd stood in silent expectancy. He glared defiantly, noting particularly, as could be seen by the movement of his eyes, the fact that none of the group bore side arms. Then he struck a tragic air.

"Cowards," he hissed. "Even thus am I revenged. When you used the brute force of numbers to drive me from this town I said nothing, but I resolved to return some day, at all hazards, and to do as I please. It may be a law in this town that no man shall drink by himself, but no law was ever made that can run me, an' that's why I'm called the Holy Terror."

Walking up to the bar he called for glass and bottle, and when these were set out, proceeded to fill the glass to the brim. It was the most direct and insulting challenge the Committee had yet received and Thompson Travis, who was himself easily riled, was for a renunciation of all Christian life on the spot. He pointed toward the Holy Terror and urged that he be again deported.

"What yer promised to do if I come back," said the Terror, "was to kill me. I dare ye to do it. I'll fight any one o' you or all o' you together."

He drained his glass and whistled and instantly the crowd poured in. To be thus humiliated before the public eye was adding injury to insult and the committee went upstairs, while the Holy Terror entertained the crowd. After this things went from bad to worse. The "rapscallions" continued to pour in. All the Falstaffs of the plains were inquiring the way to Logo. "Three-ball Charlie," "Dead Shot Dick," "The Alligator" and "The Fox," and a virtual reign of terror were all on hand before Christmas Day came.

That day brought the climax. "Hairtrigger" Brady had slapped Thompson Travis on one cheek, and demanded that he turn the other. It was just after the Christmas sermon, preached by Brother John, in which he had thanked God for a week which had tried so sorely, without weakening, the patience, the honor and faith of the men of Logo.

"The victory would be less," he said, "if it had been less dearly bought. Only through overcoming temptation can we be made free from sin. Brethren, again I adjure you, turn the other cheek."

"Turn the tother one this way," said Hairtrigger Brady in front of the Red Light, after he had left the marks of his fingers on the right cheek of Thompson Travis. "Practice what yer preacher preaches."

"I will," said Thompson, as he turned his left cheek to the bully and drew a bowie knife from the pocket of his Sunday coat. "Now strike it."

"That's agin yer pledge," said Hairtrigger, white as a sheet, as he pointed to the weapon.

"'Tain't fire arms," was all the answer Travis made to the protest. "But why don't you hit tother cheek?"

"Yer might kill me," said Hairtrigger, "and that'd shore be a breakin' o' your pledge. I won't tempt no man to go back on his vows."

"Much obleeged," growled Thompson as he moved away.

That incident aroused Hairtrigger Brady to the necessity of doing something desperate. His desperation took the shape of shooting a Sunday sojourner in the town, a St. Louis drummer, stopping at the Southwestern Hotel.

The Vigilance Committee ordered the City Marshall to ring the fire bell for a public meeting. Thompson Travis was ordered to bring Brother John before the meeting, and when the preacher appeared one member of the Vigilance Committee after another demanded the abrogation of the compact.

"Even the City Marshal," said Otis Eldridge, "is goin' around without a gun an' takin' insults from varmints. We wants a stop put to it."

"The town is swarmin' with rapscallions," said Duplee Dodge. "An' every man in this town is under bond not to hurt 'em."

"That's a mistake," said Brother John. "There's one man here didn't sign the pledge."

"Who is he?" asked a dozen voices.

"I'm the man," said the preacher. "None of you thought it necessary and I had this very contingency in view when I kept my name off the list. I've brought along the guns I used to carry at Tombstone and in the Gunnison, and now I'm going to drive the rapscallions out of town."

"We'll go with you," volunteered Syl Carney, Ben Bruce, Thompson Travis and a dozen others.

"No, no. You're all under pledge and I'm not. All of you stay where you are and see the procession go by."

Ten minutes later there came the noise of a series of shots to the crowd in waiting.

"He's found 'em," said Syl Carney.

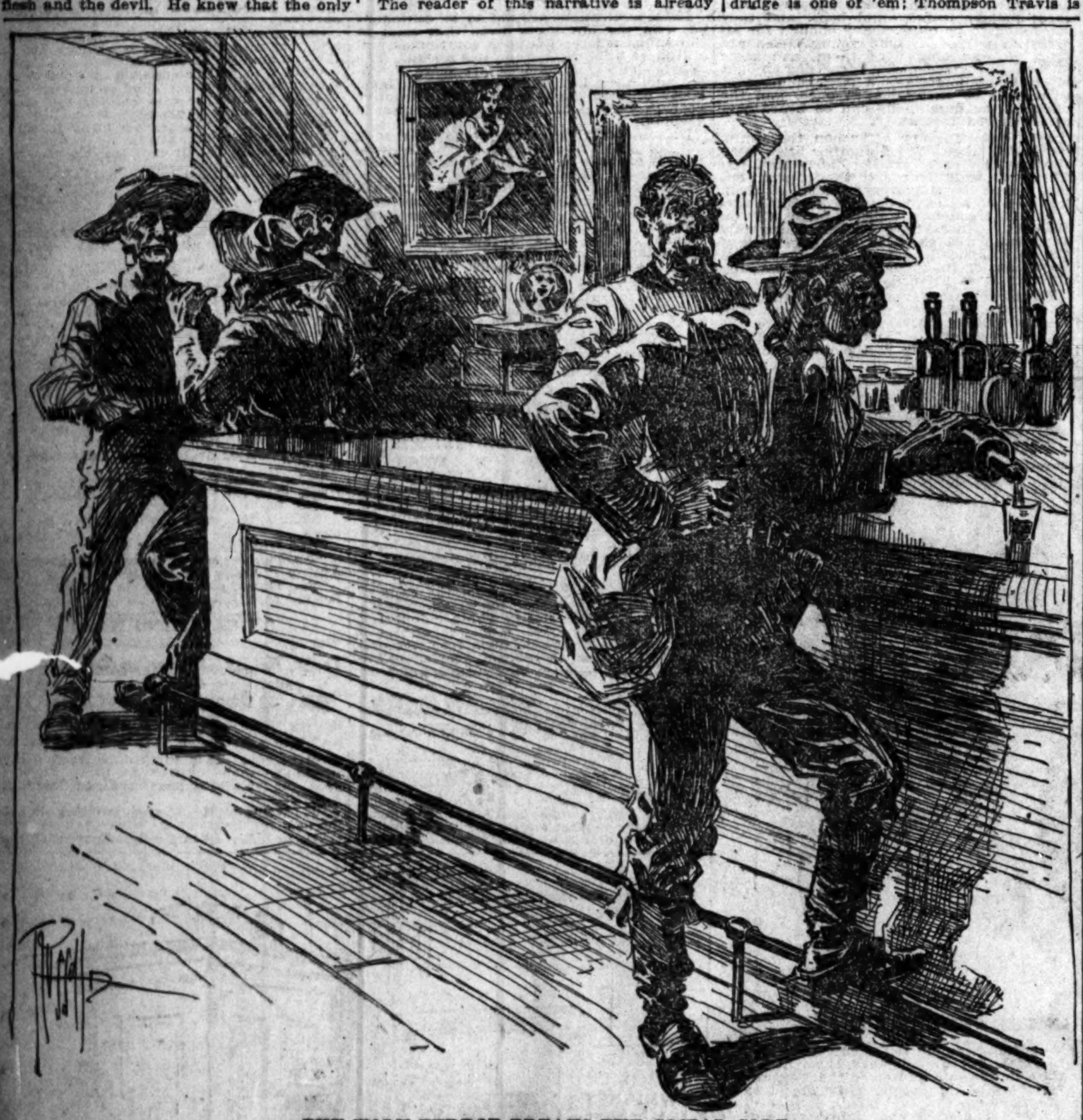
"He's rounding 'em up for the trail," said Ben Bruce.

In another five minutes the Holy Terror came into view, belaboring a mule, which was doing its very best under the pressure. Close behind was "Hairtrigger" Brady, and after him came the Arkansaw Traveler, "Deadshot Dick," the Fox, the "Alligator" and, bringing up the rear, "Lum" Padgett, the cyclone of the plains and the blizzard of the North. Close behind this panting and terror-stricken cavalcade came the parson, mounted on Mose Thompson's mule, and firing fresh volleys at every jump. He stopped in front of the meeting-house and raised his hand for silence.

"Meeting to-night at early candle-light," he said.

"It was a powerful meetin," Jed Withrow said, in describing it. Brother John poured out his soul. He told how the strong man lives in the fear of the Lord and by God's mercy. He described how "the coward bad men" had fled at the first shot. And then he prayed, and the close of the invocation was, "On earth peace; good will toward men."

"Amen," said a score of voices, and then the meeting broke up, with three cheers for the parson.



THE HOLY TERROR BREAKS THE SOCIAL CODE.

How to Find Out Her Age.

Girls of marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are, but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring: Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then multiply it by 2, then add 5, then multiply it by 50, then add it to her age, then substract 365; then add 115; then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will tell you her age, and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822; she is 22 years old, and was born in the eighth month (August).

Origin of the Side Saddle.

The origin of the side saddle in England is attributed to Joan Stuteville of the Manor of Hessle, five miles from Hull. The ancient Manor of Hessle was formerly in the possession of the Stutevilles. Lady Stuteville carried the estate to Hugh de Wake, and the device on her seal exhibited a lady in that posture, holding the bridle in her right hand.

HOW STANDARD TIME IS COMPUTED.

SYSTEM BY WHICH THOUSANDS OF CLOCKS ARE SET IN A SECOND.

At 10 o'clock every morning more than 500 clocks in St. Louis and several hundreds of others throughout the contiguous territory are set automatically by electricity.

Thirty-one towns in seven States and every big railroad system in the country Southwest of St. Louis are thus placed in immediate contact with one another, and by means of what are known as "repeaters" more than 23,000 miles of railroads are supplied with correct time at the same instant.

The master clock stationed at the Western Union Telegraph office in St. Louis covers a territory which extends from a point in Indiana on the east to Wichita, Kan., on the west, and as far South as Shreveport, La., and Laredo, Tex.

The circuits in St. Louis control two towns in Kansas, one in Indiana, one in Illinois, one in Louisiana and twenty-six in the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

AN OLD ENGLISH SUN DIAL

Beyond those confines, by the aid of "repeaters," they control almost the whole country between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast.

This state of affairs, which would have been considered a fairy dream only a few years ago, is made possible by the Time Service Department of the Western Union Telegraph Co., which was put into operation in the West less than seven years ago.

The total number of these synchronized clocks in use in the United States is more than 20,000. St. Louis has more than 500 of them and Chicago has about 1,700.

The self-winding clock derives its motive power from the action of a fine spring, as in the ordinary mechanical clock. It is self-winding in that the spring is automatically wound once every hour by a small electric motor attached to the movement, the electric current for driving the motor being obtained from two small cells of a battery placed in the case.

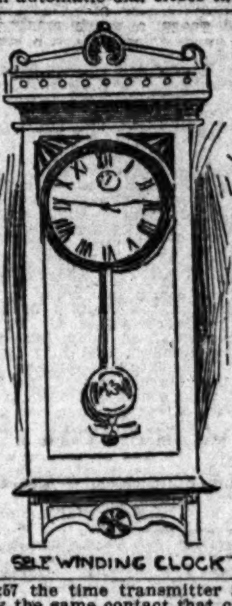
By means of this system of regular, uniform winding, these clocks are the most accurate of time-keepers. They are connected in a circuit with a standard or master clock, which, at predetermined intervals, sends a signal that temporarily controls the hands of all clocks on the circuit, thus securing absolutely uniform time throughout the entire system.

This is done with certainty and precision, and is the only manner in which uniform time can be secured.

To insure the correctness of this time the master clock is connected with the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., and is regulated every day at noon—11 o'clock a. m., St. Louis time—by a signal sent out from that point.

The master clock at the Western Union office is an intricate affair, and mechanically is almost perfect. It has a twenty-four hour dial, only about four inches in diameter, and a second dial about the same size.

Every morning at one second after 9:56 o'clock an automatic dial closes the circuit, and at 9:57 the time transmitter is set in motion by the same contact that closes the circuit.



SELF WINDING CLOCK

At ten seconds after 9:57 a. m. the transmitter, by means of a certain device, spells the word "time" fifteen times in fifty seconds.

At the next instant another transmitter starts up and ticks off two beats to the second until 9:59, when the single beats cut in and beat for fifty-nine seconds. At the last instant the beat for 10 o'clock is given, and all is over.

These beats, it must be remembered, are heard throughout the entire circuit controlled by the master clock at St. Louis, and every clock on the circuit is set at the same time.

That is to say, when the signal is given and the first tick sounds over the wire it is heard simultaneously in St. Louis, Wichita and all other places along the line.

The sub-master clock, say at Galveston, Tex., sets the other clocks in that town every hour, but at 10 o'clock each morning, when the master clock in St. Louis starts up its automatic motion, it not only sets the submaster clocks at all points, but the regular time-pieces, as well.

These clocks are of very fine quality, as nearly perfect as possible, and are carefully compensated for changes of temperature. Nevertheless, their rates are affected by changes of temperature, and by the density of the atmosphere. The changes of the latter have a more marked effect on the clocks than the former.

A careful record is kept of the rates of the clocks and the corresponding temperature and densities of the atmosphere. These records form a basis for estimating the changes of the rates of the clocks when, on account of cloudy weather, it is impossible to estimate their errors by star observations.

The method by which the true time is distributed is one of the most interesting features of the Naval Observatory. In this work a third clock, known as the transmitter, is used. It is in all respects similar to the others, except that it has a small toothed wheel on the seconds hand pinion, which opens an electric circuit as each tooth passes a small spring which keeps it closed. The teeth corresponding to the twenty-ninth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth seconds are omitted, so that as the clocks make these beats the circuit remains closed and no signals go out.

By moving a switch the current may be made to pass through a second spring, which is pushed aside only at the end of each minute. The armature of an electro-magnet, which is in the circuit, is released each time the circuit is opened, and by the action of a spring, when so released, it closes two other circuits.

One of these circuits is used for the Washington time ball. The other goes to the instrument cases, where it actuates an eight-point telegraphic repeater. The points of this repeater in turn close the main line circuits of the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Washington fire alarm circuit and the observatory clock line.

The latter line is used to set to correct time the several hundred clocks which have been placed in the government offices and buildings, including the White House and the Capitol.

Since the general adoption of standard time the time of noon by the 75th meridian time has been sent out from the observatory. A few minutes before noon the transmitter is compared with the standard clock on a chronograph and the amount of error is determined. It is then set exactly right by gently touching the pendulum with the finger, making the clock gain or lose, as is necessary, by accelerating or retarding the motion.

At 11:55:45 a. m., everything being in readiness, the transmitter is switched in and signals are transmitted to all parts of the country, being heard in every telegraph office through which they pass.

The small toothed wheel, which omits the 29th, 55th and other seconds each minute, is in operation until 11:59:50 a. m., which is the last signal by it. Then, to give opportunity for switching in the time ball and clock circuits, the clock switch is moved to the other point, and no more signals are sent out until the instant of noon, when a signal lasting for about a full second is sounded.

This long signal is necessary to insure the working of the electro-magnets which drop the time balls and correct the clocks.

While the signals are leaving the observatory both the transmitter and the recording clocks are recording their beats upon a chronograph, a record which is preserved so that at any future time the error of the signal may be measured.

Thus, every day at noon the clocks in the Government offices are set to accurate time, time balls are dropped at Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Savannah and New Orleans; the numerous offices of the Western Union are furnished correct time, and many thousands of miles of railroads are given the signal over their lines.

The whole operation is done automatically, except the closing of the circuits, which is performed by the officer in charge of the service.

This system is capable of indefinite extension, for it is only necessary to multiply the well-known devices for repeating telegraphic messages to accomplish it. Clocks in San Francisco may be set from Washington, and the error due to the time lost in transmission of the signal will be less than one-fifth of a second.

The Naval Observatory was the pioneer in the distribution of time. The primary object of these careful determinations of the true time was to give the Government a standard time for use in testing and rating the many chronometers it requires for its war vessels.

Finally the country at large came to recognize the necessity of having a standard of time, as well as a standard of weights and measures, and it was only natural that the public should look for it to the great Government institution at Washington.

Mr. C. McNeill, manager of the Time Service Department of the Western Union at St. Louis, is full of information concerning synchronized clocks and everything pertaining to them.

"One of the latest devices attached to these clocks, as well as one of the most valuable," said Mr. McNiel to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "are the vibrating bells which ring at stated intervals for a period of ten seconds. Several manufacturing establishments in St. Louis have adopted this system, and it is found to work admirably.

"Time in a place where 400 men are employed, is of the utmost importance. A difference of 3 minutes in the time of commencing work in the morning would mean a difference of 1,200 minutes on the whole—twenty hours, or the equivalent of two days' work for one man.

"The adoption of the vibrating bells, which work automatically, right on the hour, make such great losses unnecessary. The bells also ring exactly at noon and at the quitting hour, and there is no danger of the men being held overtime. Thus all irregularities are prevented, and both employer and employe are pleased.

"Very few people understand what our time service is, but the better it is understood the better it is liked and the more simple it appears."

PICTURED AS HE DIED.

The Only Photograph Ever Taken of a Man at the Instant of Death.

An extraordinary photograph is that taken a few days ago of the execution of a Seminole Indian in the Indian Territory. This is a picture which shows a man at the instant of his death.

Death in this instance was almost as quick as the camera, for the man was shot in the heart, and died, as it is said, "instantly." The method of execution was peculiar.

The prisoner, who had been condemned for murder, was taken out to the foot of a tree and seated upon a small rock. A large, white heart had been cut from some calico, and this had been carefully stitched upon his coat just over the heart.

This made an unmistakable mark for the executioners to fire at. There is no other photograph of this kind in existence, for pictures of death scenes are rare.

The quickest form of execution now in use is, say its advocates, electrocution. New York is the only civilized State which kills its murderers with an electric shock. The law under which this system was adopted here is stringent and makes it impossible to take photographs of a man in his dying moments.

It is doubtful, however, if electrocution kills its victim so quickly as a bullet fired into the heart, as was done with this Seminole Indian. The instant of death would not be so accurately known.

About a year ago a photograph was taken of a negro being burned at the stake in Texas. This was not an official execution, but a terrible form of lynch law, and the unhappy victim of the mob's violence was tortured many minutes before his death.

In France the condemned criminal is executed with the guillotine. Placing his head upon a block, in which a space has been carefully hollowed out to receive it, the murderer exposes his bare neck under the glittering knife.

The knife is suspended at the top of a slot and the edge set at an angle. The knife of the guillotine is as sharp as a razor.

It descends with incredible speed and force, and slices off the head of its victim as neatly as if it were a head of cabbage. The guillotine has been the official instrument of death in France since the Revolution. No photograph has yet been taken of an execution by the guillotine.

In Germany the condemned criminal is beheaded with an axe. This custom has come down from the Middle Ages, and is supposed to have many advantages, although it is not very humane nor certain.

AN ICE LEDGE.

The Wonderful Natural Formation Found in Virginia.

The people of Scott County, Va., are thinking of making a popular attraction out of a wonderful ledge of ice, which has been found there. Why it does not melt under the warm Virginia climate is a mystery.

This natural ice-house is situated on the north side of Stone Mountain, and about six miles from the mouth of a small stream known as Stony Creek. The marvel is said to have been known to at least one of the early settlers, a Mr. Danridge, who, it is alleged, discovered it while deer hunting away back in 1830.

Owing to the fact that the land on which it was situated could not be bought, Mr. Danridge positively refused to tell of the whereabouts of the ice ledge. He only visited the place when it was absolutely necessary to obtain a supply of ice to be used in case of sickness.

The old man died many years ago, and from that time the location of "Danridge's Ice Mine" was unknown, the old gentleman having never even taken his own family into the secret.

Recently, however, a party of herb diggers visited the unfrequented region contingent to Stone Mountain and re-discovered the lost ice mine. During two or three months in the middle of summer the ice is only protected from the sun's rays by a thick growth of moss.

The formation of the ice layer is similar to that of a coal vein, being thin in some places and thicker in others, the average thickness being about four feet. Persons of some scientific attainments who have visited the place for the purpose of studying the wonder, say that it has the appearance of having been there since the time of the Ice Age.

Changes of Name in Marriage.

Some very curious changes of names have taken place in foreign marriages. For instance, a [illegible] was once married to a Miss Beans, a Miss Pane married a Mr. Glass; a Mr. Tee united himself to Miss Kettle; Mr. Fish married Miss Hook; and a gentleman named [illegible] had the fortune to marry a Miss [illegible].

HOME STUDY CLASS

Interest Increasing Steadily—A Trial Lesson in Electricity Is Here Given.

The trial lesson on electricity will no doubt interest the many who take an interest in that study. Study it, prepare answers to the questions, and send to the Post-Dispatch for corrections. From week to week other free trial lessons will be published, covering various branches, such as letter writing, botany, French, political economy, grammar, penmanship, shorthand, etc. It is confidently expected that the home study class will number several hundred members. Those who join will receive practical lessons by mail in any desired branch, and will receive, without charge, several cards of introduction, making the student acquainted with classmates pursuing the same study, and with whom he may correspond for the purpose of discussing topics of mutual interest.

STATEMENT OF TERMS.

The Post-Dispatch Educational Department offers a course of lessons by mail in any desired [illegible] no matter where the student may [illegible]. Tuition for a three-months' term, [illegible] rate, [illegible]. Those wishing the be[illegible] the special rate should enroll immedi[illegible] and the lessons may then begin at on[illegible] or later on.

Each student selects one or more studies, the special rate of $3 for each branch being allowed. The scope of instruction included in this offer is indicated by the following:

1. Latin.
2. Greek.
3. German.
4. French.
5. Spanish.
6. Grammar.
7. Arithmetic.
8. Algebra.
9. Civil Government.
10. Electricity.
11. Commercial Law.
12. Bookkeeping.
13. Shorthand.
14. Penmanship.
15. Orthography.
16. Geometry.
17. Drawing.
18. Botany.
19. Dresscutting.
20. Literature.
21. Letter Writing.
22. Political Economy.
23. Physiology.
24. Geology.
25. History.
26. Psychology.
27. Physics.
28. Draughting.
29. Geography.
30. Typewriting.

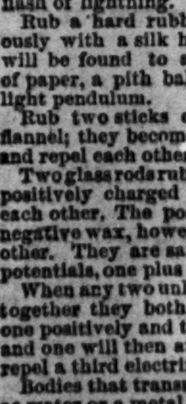
LIST OF STUDIES.

A trial lesson is offered free in any one of the first twenty-two branches here listed. If you wish a trial lesson, write at once, naming the branches in which you are interested, inclosing a 2-cent stamp for each branch named. Write your address plainly. Address your letter to the Educational Department, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRICITY.

Free Trial Lesson Given by Mail to All Our Readers.

COPYRIGHTED BY ELDON MORAN.



In the popular mind Electricity is classed as a modern invention. In reality it is not an invention at all, but part of nature herself, and has always existed. The ancients knew something of it, but how to produce and control it, and apply it to useful purposes, it has been left to the inventive mind of the moderns to discover. It is only in recent times that man has subjected this powerful but elusive force of nature.

Electricity is a modern conquest. This agent of more than Titan strength to-day transports us at high speed over land and water, by it machinery is kept in motion and messages conveyed in a twinkling. Electricity illuminates our cities, cooks our meals, and heals the sick. To produce this indefinable something, to handle and supply it to consumers in the forms of power, light and heat, gives profitable employment to a multitude of skilled workmen. In so many ways is electricity useful and economical, and the demand for it increasing so rapidly, that the electrical calling offers an opening, and promises a liberal reward for the services and ingenuity of operators who are duly qualified.

Inventive genius finds ample scope and a lucrative occupation in this ever-enlarging field. Great fortunes are being accumulated by the inventors of electrical appliances, and competent judges consider that all that has been done in this line is hardly more than a beginning.

It is safe to say that young men to-day appreciate the value and importance of electrical knowledge, whether viewed from the commercial or scientific standpoint. In this brief space we can only offer a few suggestions and submit a number of test questions.

Just what electricity is in reality no one can tell. Sunshine, gravitation, and vegetable growth, however, are mysteries just as deep. We can study and understand the attributes and phenomena of electricity. A few of the more elementary facts and principles are briefly stated:

Electricity is either positive or negative. If two neighboring clouds are charged, one positively and the other negatively, they will be connected by a flash of lightning.

Rub a hard rubber pen-holder vigorously with a silk handkerchief, and it will be found to attract small pieces of paper, a pith ball, soap bubble, or a light pendulum.

Rub two sticks of sealing wax with flannel; they become negatively charged and repel each other.

Two glass rods rubbed with silk become positively charged and will also repel each other. The positive glass and the negative wax, however, will attract each other. They are said to be at different potentials, one plus and the other minus.

When any two unlike bodies are rubbed together they both become electrified, one positively and the other negatively, and one will then attract and the other repel a third electrified body.

Bodies that transmit electricity freely, as water or a metal wire, are called conductors. Other bodies, such as glass, silk, or hard rubber, which do not transmit electricity, are called non-conductors.

If you brush your friend's clothing while he stands on a piece of clean dry glass, vigorously applying an ordinary clothes brush, he will be electrified. If you then place your finger near his own, an electric spark will be produced.

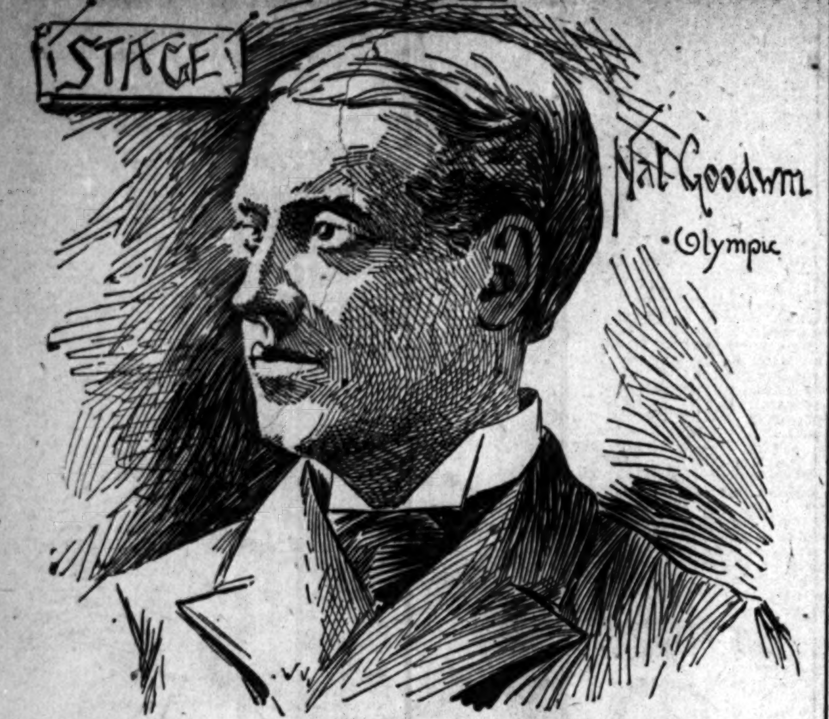
Draw a rubber comb briskly a number of times through your dry hair, and with the spark from it you can light the gas.

Rub the fur of the house cat the wrong way in the dark, and you will see electric sparks in abundance.

QUESTIONS.

1. When was the electric light first seen?
2. Name one or more ways in which electricity is employed for different purposes, as follows: In the arts; for example, electrotyping.
3. Chemically, as resolving water into its component gases.
4. In war, as in firing torpedoes.
5. In mining, as in exploding dynamite charges.
6. In therapeutics, as the electric belt.
7. In benefiting health, as the production of ozone by lightning.
8. As a motive power.

Prepare answers to these questions as well as you are able, and forward your answers for correction.



It is to be hoped that Mr. John Hare will come back to St. Louis, and that the members of his present company will come with him. The performances at the Century during the week that ended last night were superior in point of artistic finish to anything in the line of comedy presented for the consideration of St. Louis playgoers in several years. Indeed it is doubtful if any series of productions here has ever equaled it. Mr. Hare has the taste, the industry, the brains and the talent that constitute genius. His company is trained to the point of perfection and the ensemble work is so good that individual merit is almost obscured by the harmony of the whole. Come again, Mr. Hare! Those who know you will greet you and their friends will be with them.

—o—

To-morrow night at the Olympic will be the occasion of the reappearance in this city, after his Australian tour, of Nat. C. Goodwin and his comedy company, headed by the beautiful actress, Maxine Elliot. The engagement is limited for six nights and two matinees, the latter to take place on New Year's (Friday) and Saturday. For the first five nights and at the matinee Mr. Goodwin will appear in a new comedy, "An American Citizen," by Madeline Lucette Ryley, who also wrote "Christopher, Jr.," for John Drew and Maude Adams. The play turns on the eccentric will of an Englishman whose nearest surviving relatives are a daughter and a nephew. This nephew is the son of the testator's sister, who had incurred the wrath of her brother by marrying an American. His daughter vexes him through sympathizing with her aunt. He discards her and bequeaths his fortune to his nephew in America, but with the condition that he renounce his nationality and change his name from Beresford Cruger to Beresford Carew. Should he refuse the fortune is to revert to an archaeological society. Another important clause is that Cruger marry an English girl. When the news reaches him in New York he is in a critical financial condition. He is the member of a firm that is on the verge of ruin. The pressure on the firm has been brought about by one of the partners, who is supposed to have been drowned at sea. Cruger agrees to the will in order to save innocent people from disastrous losses should the firm be declared bankrupt. It is necessary that the marriage condition in the will be fulfilled at once. The English girl whose aid he invoked is none other than his disinherited cousin, who is in New York. There is a frank understanding that after the marriage ceremony they shall separate. She tells him that her love has been given to a man who has been killed in the Alps. It turns out that the vanished partner and the Alpine lover are one and the same, and he is, of course, not dead. The girl's love in time returns to Cruger, and the play ends brightly and happily. There is a hint of Chauncey Short in Cruger. Saturday night "The Rivals" will be presented, with Mr. Goodwin as Bob Acres.

—o—

"The Lady Slavey" will be seen at the Century to-night and the lovers of the cheerful Canary & Lederer style of show are glad in their hearts.

The story is a somewhat modernized "Cinderella." A broken-down gentleman, tottering on the edge of financial ruin, is the father of five beautiful daughters, one of whom conceives the idea of assuming the role of slavey (the title given a maid of all work), in order that appearances at least may be kept up to a respectable degree. An American millionaire has leased the adjoining estate and the sole aim of this quartette of beautiful maidens is to capture him, and from day to day all sorts of creditors are staved off on the promise that the engagement of this wealthy young man will shortly be made public. Sheriffs and their officers take possession of the house, but are cajoled into performing the duties of coachman and footman by this little "slavey." A music hall singer, Flo Honeydew, appears on the scene, escorted by her two great admirers, Lord Lavender and Ikey Dinkinbinkel, and greatly complicates the efforts of the young people, but like all stories it comes out all right in the end and the sweet little house drudge secures, without any effort on her part, the distinguished prize.

It is presented by a large and strong company. The principals are the same as at the New York Casino. These include Dan Daly, whose wondrous legs, sonorous voice and solemn visage are well known quantities; Marie Dressler, the breezy comedienne, who has always been a popular favorite here; Annie Buckley, Chas. Danby, Richard Carle, Chas. Kirke, Nicholas Burnham, Marie George, Jessie Carlisle, Clara Franton, Lida Lear, Dorothy Neville and the little dancer, La Petite Adelaide. The company numbers seventy people. The costuming and scenic environment are said to be rich and tasteful and the four bicycle girls in fin de siecle costumes will be right in their element in this city of wheels. A popular matinee will be given Wednesday, an extra holiday matinee Friday and the regular Saturday matinee.

—o—

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theater this evening and throughout the week by John R. Rogers' company of comedians. Herbert Sparling, an English actor of considerable repute as a light comedian, is at the head of the company.

The story hinges on a statute of English law, which forbids the marriage of a ward of the lord chancellor's court without having first obtained the consent of that dignitary. Angela Brightwell, one of these precious charges of the Lord Chancellor, loves a young cavalry officer, Captain Courtenay, while she is still a minor and a resident at the boarding school of Miss Romney. The lovers determine to get married and trust to luck to soften the rigorous displeasure of the Lord Chancellor.

They are making merry at the wedding breakfast when the Lord Chancellor, represented by Attorney Hibbertson and Detective Sergeant Tanner, the latter with a warrant in his pocket for the Captain's arrest, interrupt the festivities. Captain Courtenay arrays himself in a set of ladies' garments which he had formerly used under less serious circumstances, and, aided by his beardless chin, is passed off upon the attorney and detective as "Miss Brown of Portsmouth," a niece of Mrs. O'Gallagher.

The second act shows the boarding school of Miss Romney, where Angelia has been returned, after avowing her marriage to the Captain. The latter introduces himself to the school under the guise of "Miss Brown," and arranges with Angelia to elope that night to France. The lovers are almost foiled by Detective Tanner. Angelia and "Miss Brown" arrange to have the detective handcuffed, with his own handcuffs, too, and make their escape.

The third act clears up everything. The lovers are united; Miss Romney and her pupils learn that they have entertained a cavalry officer under the guise of "Miss Brown," and the Lord Chancellor extends his forgiveness to the audacious couple.

—o—

Fannie Ward, a St. Louis actress, who is making a success in London, had a story in the Christmas Pelican.

—o—

There are two scenes in "The Sidewalks of New York," the comedy drama to be presented at Havlin's this week, commencing with a matinee to-day, which have received the unstinted praise of the press. One is the lifelike picture in the second act of Herald Square after dark, showing the beautiful New York Herald building illuminated as it appears nightly. The scene is pronounced by the Herald the most perfect picture of a New York street ever placed upon the stage. All the varied human types that can be seen in that part of the famous "Tenderloin" district—of which it is truly said, "the world never goes to bed"—are here delineated. Hardly less effective is the representation of an old distillery and shot tower by the East River in the next act. Here a woman is thrown into the river. The hero dives headforemost from the tower to her rescue. This exciting climax is effected by the high diver, Kearney P. Speedy, exchanging places with the real hero for the moment. There is a rich vein of humor as well as picturesque and sensational elements in "The Sidewalks of New York." There will be an extra matinee at Havlin's Friday, New Year's Day.

—o—

Manager Ollie Hagan was the recipient of a fine thermometer and barometer, mounted in a handsomely carved oak case, thirty inches in length, from the members of his orchestra Christmas Day.

—o—

Manager George McManus claims that he can prove that a grandson of John R. Rodgers, manager of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," is a motorman on a Scullin car. Manager Rodgers denies the statement, and asserts that the ticket to the first circus he ever saw was sold to him by Manager McManus at Big Foot Postoffice, O., in 1839, at which time he was a small boy and Mr. McManus a middle-aged man.

—o—

"The Geisha" will be seen at the Century next week with Dorothy Morton in the cast.

—o—

Col. Hopkins proposes to present an excellent comedy bill at the Grand Operahouse this week, beginning at the matinee this afternoon. The stock company will appear in "Rooms for Rent," and those who have seen the company in other comedies during the season are assured that this lively farce will be well rendered. The vaudeville offerings will include two European acts that have created something of a sensation elsewhere. Ara, Zebra and Vora, who head the bill, are pyramidists and equilibrists, who are said to give a performance that is startlingly novel and effective. Lavanter's dog orchestra will be seen for the first time here. Ward and Curran are to return, presenting their grotesque comedy sketch. Mr. Curran will be heard in new songs. Among others to appear are Hamilton and Hart, operatic sketch artists; Russell and Russell, acrobatic comedians; Thomas F. Kelly, descriptive baritone, and Harriet Jacques of St. Louis, who is to make her debut in vaudeville. A number of new views are promised for the biograph.

—o—

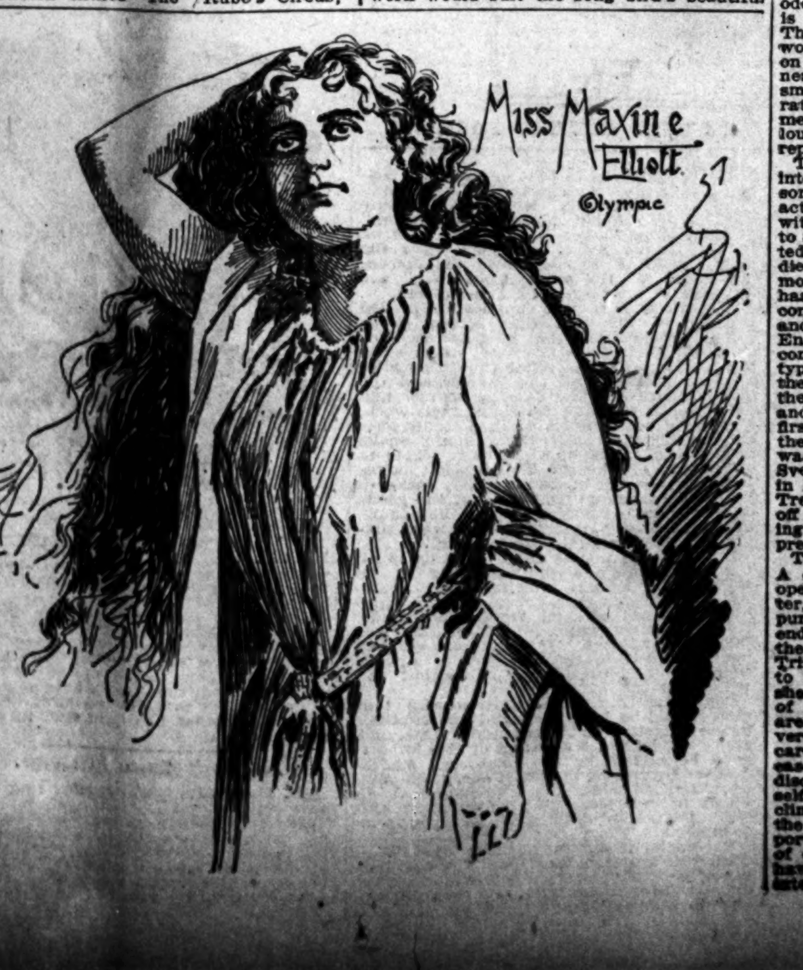
Among the plays new to St. Louis which will shortly be introduced at the Fourteenth Street Theater is Russ Whytal's drama, "For Fair Virginia."

—o—

James J. Corbett will appear at Havlin's soon.

—o—

Johnstone Bennett makes her farewell appearances at the Hagan this afternoon and evening, and to-morrow at 12:30 the bill for New Year's week will be introduced. Ezra Kendall, who was last seen in St. Louis as the star of "A Pair of Kids," is the principal attraction. Kendall is probably the best portrayer of the down-East farmer on the stage to-day. The Chicago lady orchestra is an expensive and novel feature. It is composed entirely of young women, and all of them are not only said to be trained and finished musicians, but very pretty. Other attractions are: Lillie Western, who plays two distinct tunes on two banjos at the same time; Barney Fagen, the song writer, who will be seen in a singing and dancing act with Miss Henrietta Byron, during which he will sing some of his latest compositions; Post and Clinton, comedy sketch team; Frank Murphy and Frankie Hall, in singing and dancing; Geo. Gale, who sings in three voices at one time; the Ryders, in their acrobatic comedy sketch entitled "The Rube's Circus;" Pearl McIntyre, a soubrette; Moreland, Thompson and Roberts, entertainers; Prof. Ed Doherty and his trained dogs; Millie Turner, slack-wire performer; McIntyre and Rice, in an eccentric comedy act, and Kaine and Kilimer, comedians.



—o—

Reilly and Woods' big specialty company will give a New Year's week attraction at the Standard, beginning with a matinee today. The company this season is said to be the best its managers have ever offered to public patronage. Reilly and Wood have selected as a special feature the latest Parisian sensation, "Le Model," which depicts a scene in an artist's studio, in which Mlle. Dika, who appears as the unknown model, wears the most gorgeous gowns ever seen in a variety play. The act made a hit when first introduced in New York, and will probably create a sensation here, as it has done wherever presented. Another special feature is the Olifans, who style themselves Tom, Dick and Harry, three persons in one. This act was imported from London and Paris Music Halls especially for this company, and never before presented in St. Louis. Paulo and Diko, French singers, will give a singing and dancing specialty. Robetta and Doreto will give their funny laundry sketch, showing the effects of opium, and introducing some acrobatic work. The old favorites who still remain with the company are the three sisters Lane, pretty girls, with good singing voices, and clever acrobats and dancers; the American sketch team, Petrie and Elise in "Fun at the Old Toll Gate;" Smith and Cook in a bright comedy turn; Carrie Scott, seen in a new specialty, in which she introduces the latest songs; Pat Reilly, with new songs and stories, and his lightning crayon sketches. The entertainment will conclude with a farcical afterpiece entitled "Muldoon's Gymnasium," by Kelly, McBride and Walton, assisted by Pat Reilly and the company, in which McBride and Walton, the clever Philadelphia lightweights, will spar three lively rounds. There will be a matinee every afternoon.

—o—

Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" is advertised for next week at the Fourteenth Street Theater.

—o—

Manager Hagan has booked the Cherry Sisters to appear at his theater in a few weeks. Their act is so bad that it is considered genuinely funny in New York, where they have been appearing behind a net for the last eight or ten weeks at the Olympia.

—o—

Miss Georgia Cayvan is to appear at the Olympic next week.

—o—

New Year's Day is looked upon by every one connected with Canary & Lederer's New York Casino as the funniest of the year. On that day all the articles left in the theatre are distributed among the members of the company playing there. Last New Year's "The Lady Slavey" was being given in the house. Managers Klaw, Erlanger and George Lederer attended to distribution of the prizes. Each article was carefully wrapped in paper and numbered and placed in a bass drum with a portion of the head cut out. Beside it stood Gustave Kerker, the musical director of the house who drew the packages. Presently Mr. Erlanger stepped up to Kerker, whispered to him, and, turning to the chattering crowd of stars and chorus, said: "Now ladies and gentlemen: You first, Miss Dressler." The nimble, though weighty entertainer, moved to the drum. Mr. Kerker put his hand through the damaged sheepskin and soon displayed No. 33. The package was presented to Miss Dressler.

The recipient opened it. "Oh, girls!" she cried, as she dashed back into the lines. "A pair of"— but the screaming chorus of "Ohs" and "Mys" and "Gracious!" "Silver buckles!" and "Look! an emerald on each!" prevented the rest of her remarks from being heard.

"Now, Mr. Daly," was Mr. Erlanger's next call. The long, lank comedian went dolefully to the drum. His prize was a pair of woman's skates. Marie George got a large package. It contained two pairs of children's stockings, a small bottle of cologne, a box of hairpins, a rubber rattle, about a yard of bright ribbon, a quarter of a pound of chocolate drops, a package of cigarettes, a pound of coffee, a tissue paper dress pattern and a policy slip.

Adelaide drew an overshoe, a pocket cash register, and a child's plain gold ring.

Richard Carle's ticket called for a bundle that contained a pair of infant's wool-lined white kid shoes, a much smoked wooden pipe, two yards of white lace, a brass collar button and a bottle of beer.

Charles Danby and Jessie Carlisle exchanged bundles. The former found himself richer by a woman's shirt waist and a couple of yards of white, flat elastic. The latter won a pair of men's shoes and a corduroy waistcoat.

Charles Kirke's prize was a brass ring with a huge glass set.

One of the bicycle girls received a beautiful pair of opera-glasses, another a pair of red satin slippers. One of them in the chorus drew a handsome silver-headed cane. Among others were distributed a silver snuff-box, a box of gloves, a bustle, a bag of apples, a man's white shirt, a half dozen neckties, a false beard, a wig, a woman's powder box and a puff, a wonderfully gushing love letter signed "Alice" a purse containing 3 cents, a knife, a false bang, a switch of hair and a copy of the ordinances of Hackensack, N. J.

All these things had been found in the boxes between the seats at the Casino during the year 1895.

THE METROPOLITAN STAGE.

Mme. Melba Creates a Sensation in "La Traviata."

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Metropolitan Opera House was the scene on Monday night of a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. Mme. Melba was the recipient of a veritable ovation. Verdi's beautiful opera, "La Traviata" was sung, and so far as Violetta is concerned, sung as never before. After listening to the opera last Monday, and being won from the spirit of criticism to absolute enthusiasm, I was anxious to see what the professional critics had to say in the papers of Tuesday morning. There was not a dissenting voice in the verdict that vocally and dramatically, no more satisfying, indeed no greater Violetta has ever been seen here, at least in many years. This was Mme. Melba's first appearance in the role, and excepting a slight inclination to overact, a natural consequence of nervousness, her effort was well nigh perfect. No one doubted that the sweet music of Verdi's delightful work would suit the song bird's beautiful voice; but then no one expected to see such a demonstration of real dramatic power, both in its conception and realization. Perhaps Gerster and Patti, with their incomparable vocal endowments, sang better, but they lacked in other directions. Those who have heard all the great singers in the role say that the Violetta of Mme. Melba is the best on the lyric stage to-day.

—o—

Future statisticians of the opera in New York will doubtless find considerable ground for discussion in the number of performances that Verdi's "Aida" has received in the metropolis this season—more, probably, than were ever given before. It had at the Academy of Music, in November, the unprecedented number of three successive performances, a distinction which few operas have ever enjoyed here. If the details that led to this number of renditions are not explained, it may be thought that a great revival of "Verdi's music happened this year, when, as a matter of fact, the "Aida" performances have been largely the result of sore throats and other extraneous reasons. But it is now announced that "Aida" will be again heard at the Metropolitan, as Mme. Melba wishes to essay the role. She has realized more than ever since her triumph of Monday night, that the prima donnas who appear in the new parts are those that receive the greatest amount of attention, and are most likely to become popular.

—o—

In one of the up-town cafes last night three young men sat drinking and talking in a loud tone. The theaters were just out, and the room was crowded. Suddenly one of the three—a fresh-looking youth in evening dress—mentioned a young actress. There was really nothing offensive in what he said of her; it was merely the way he said it, and the air of assurance with which he mentioned her name. But the words were scarcely out of his mouth when he received a stinging box on the ear. All three young men sprang to their feet and faced a stalwart-looking man, who was smoking a large cigar.

"Sit down there. Keep your shirts on," exclaimed the tall man with a pronounced Western accent. "I done that. That's for remembrance. There's more where that came from if you do it again. I don't know the lady you was speaking of, but I saw her act to-night, and, by gad, sir, she made me cry. Any woman who can act as she did, young man, is a good woman. I'd vouch for her honor as I would for my own sister's. Don't you ever mention her name in a barroom again, young man, or you'll get soaked for fair."

—o—

No antic in "The Girl From Paris" is more peculiar than Mr. Herbert's kiss on Miss Lipman's foot. Mr. Herbert enacts an eccentric Frenchman and Miss Lipman a coquettish French woman. They are extravagantly expressive of their love for each other, but it is all farcical, meant to be comic only, and so their fond dalliance and spasmodic hugs make the spectators laugh without blushing. The man grabs and the woman cuddles with so much vivacity and variety of funny pantomime that their encounters are about the cleverest of the absurdities of the show. At length those two exaggerated Parisians have a dance. It is a lively exercise. Mr. Herbert is very tall, with legs that begin where the middle of his back ought to be, and he capers violently. Miss Lipman is small, pretty and graceful, and she condenses more shrugs, grimaces and whimsical poses into a minute than most women, even though Paris born, can into an hour. The dance represents the ardor of the wooer and the roguery of the wooed. At the finish she stoops, with her back to him, and he, placing his hand on her shoulder, springs over her. This sudden outbreak of leap-frog is odd enough to surprise the people, but there is something still more singular to come. The man drops to his knees, seizes the woman's extended foot and impresses a kiss on it. The foot is small, slender and very neatly shod. The kiss is a touch-and-go-smack. It is all done in an instant. It is rather startling, however, and for a moment the audience is silent. Then there is loud applause and the dance has to be repeated several times.

The revival of "Trilby" is one of the most interesting matters of Beerbohm Tree's season. Here is an extraordinary proof of the actor's art and magnetic personality, for without such matters to lend temporary life to it, the Du Maurier-Potter story would be tedious in repetition. But although our audiences no longer evince any curiosity in the model herself, the Knickerbocker Theater has held many folks this week who wish to compare the new Svengali with the old one and study the methods by which the Englishman improved on the original conception of his American prototype. In this rivalry Mr. Tree had the benefit of carefully considering the business, gestures, emphasis, points and make up of Wilton Lackaye. On the first night of the Garden Theater production the English actor sat in a box and there was not a critic in the house who watched Svengali more earnestly than he. Therefore in his London production the piece of Mr. Tree could begin where Mr. Lackaye left off and apply his own art to the strengthening of spots in which our actor failed to impress the audience.

The alterations of the play are artistic. A strong scene has been written in the opening act between Gecko and his master, in which Svengali fully explains his purposes with Trilby—a dramatic touch ending in an episode almost tragic. In the last act the studio scene is repeated, Trilby sick, nigh death, expressing a wish to return to the old apartment, in which she met and loved Little Billee—a neat bit of sentiment. It is her birthday. Gifts are sent her in remembrance of the anniversary. One of them is a large picture carefully covered. The frame is set on an easel. Trilby slowly pulls aside the drapery, disclosing the face of Svengali—Tree himself ingeniously lighted. That is a smart climax, keeping the principal character in the story until it is finished. These important changes, joined to numberless bits of clever business by the different actors, have much improved the play—increased its interest to the extent of enabling the spectators to forget the subordination of the love theme.

—o—

Bob Hanlon, senior member of the acrobatic troupe at Hammerstein's Olympia, has documentary evidence which goes to prove that the popular superstition against the number 13 is not unfounded. On the 13th of July, 1891, while Forepaugh's circus was in Clinton, Io., William Hanlon was killed by a fall from his trapeze, owing to the breaking of a crane. The acrobats were No. 13 on the programme. William's body was brought to this city, and the funeral was held at the house of his widow, 13 East Thirteenth street. In making arrangements for the interment Bob Hanlon found that the only available cemetery lots were numbered 13 and 14. He chose No. 13. Although levelheaded in business matters, Bob, who heads the troupe, asserts that under no circumstances will he permit his act to be No. 13 on the programme.

—o—

Christmas week is a last week for some plays that have endured prosperously for us. For five months "Rosemary" has held the Empire, with John Drew and Maud Adams in their final season together, and each will have a new play when next seen here.

—o—

The last week of "Jack and the Beanstalk" has come at the Casino. The piece is being given with unabated spirit by the Klaw & Erlanger Company and to-morrow night's audience will get souvenirs, which are described as hand-painted and sterling silver articles from Europe. The ensuing bill at the Casino will be "An American Beauty," the comic opera by Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, in which Lillian Russell will reappear.

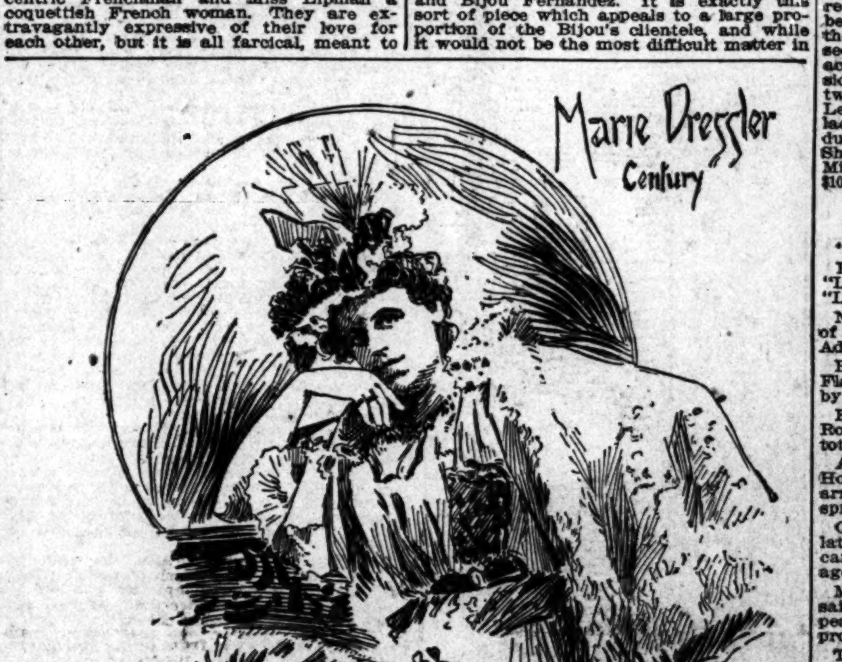
The last week but one of a New York turn has been reached by "Brian Boru" at the Broadway, where its Irish romance is agreeably tinctured with Irish humor. Jefferson d'Angelis Whitney is to assume the principal comic role, and disport with Amelia Somerville, the giant baby of the piece.

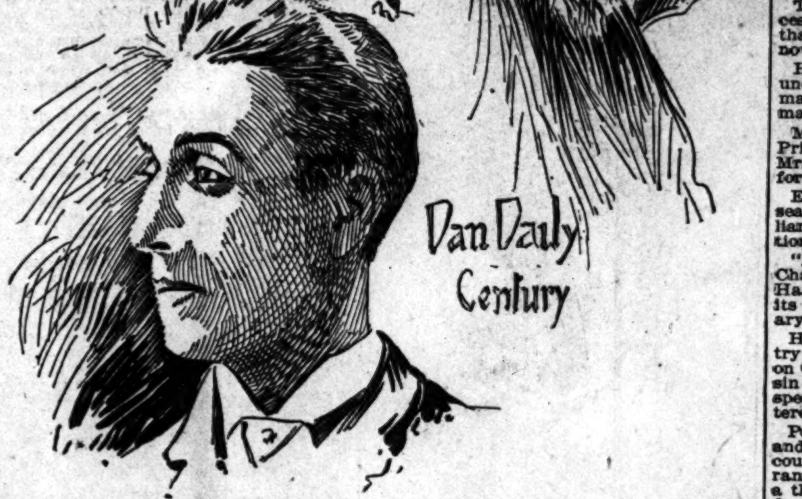
William H. Crane will need no other play than "A Fool of Fortune" during his short engagement at the Fifth Avenue. He has made a change at the end of the second act. Instead of sinking hopelessly into a chair upon learning of his ruin by a faithless speculator he defies that marplot and declares that he will down the rascal. After two weeks more of Mr. Crane this theater will have the Hollands in "A Superfluous Husband," and a condensed form of "Col. Carter of Carterville."

—o—

"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" a farce by Messers. De Lange and Arthur, is now playing at the Bijou. In the cast are such popular players as W. H. Thompson, Wright Huntington, Mabel Amber, Agnes Stone and Bijou Fernandez. It is exactly this sort of piece which appeals to a large proportion of the Bijou's clientele, and while it would not be the most difficult matter in the world to pick holes in it, that it wins the favor of its audiences is a fact there is no gainsaying. Thanks to the facility of some of the players every drop of fun was squeezed out of each of the scenes which contained any, and those that were bare of that commodity did not seem nearly so tedious because they were hurried through in an acceptable manner. A Bijou audience never tires of the married Lothario who enjoys a little lark on his own account, and in "The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" there are Lotharios to burn, although none of them deserve roasting.

"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" will fill the time until the advent of May Irwin very acceptably.





—o—

The present depression in the theatrical business has been productive of at least one good result. The vaudeville stage has been materially improved by the number of first-class legitimate actors, who have sought its sheltering wing. The ex-stars who enter the variety ranks are paid large salaries, and to make up for the expense incurred the managers have been obliged to cut off the cheaper class of "specialty artists." At the same time the legitimate stage also benefits by the hard times, inasmuch that the number of "barnstorming" companies has been reduced, leaving only the better class attractions to the public.

—o—

Ever since the death of Prof. Hermann, the magician, persons in and out of the theatrical profession have been speculating as to the amount of the fortune he left to his widow, Mme. Adelaide Herrmann. It was known that the receipts of his tours for several years had been enormous, reaching in some instances as high as $80,000 in a single season. This fact led many to believe that, despite his extravagant way of living, he must have accumulated at least a quarter of a million dollars.

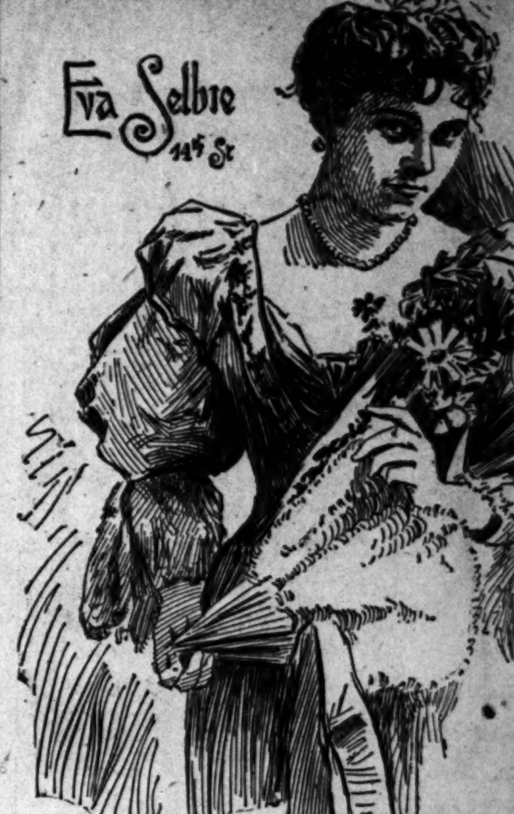
It will be a surprise, though, to almost everybody to learn that when Mme. Herrmann, with her counsel, Mr. A. H. Hummel, appeared before Surrogate Weller last week and applied for letters of administration on her late husband's estate, she declared that the property left by the magician was not more than $2,000—in fact, that his debts would far exceed the amount of the assets of his estate.

"Prof. Hermann lived up to every penny he earned during his lifetime," said Mr. Hummel. "He profited to the extent of $60,000 or $70,000 every season, but he was extravagant and saved nothing. The steam yacht Fra Diavolo, with its complement of engineer, firemen, sailing master, cooks, etc., etc., absorbed a small fortune. He had a raft of carriages, over a dozen horses and town house and country house, rented, but full of servants.

"Mrs. Hermann has been left without anything. His life insurance is hypothecated for moneys advanced to Hermann. His magical apparatus is intact, and will be used by his nephew, who is on his way to America from Paris to take up Hermann's route."

—o—

Shakespeare has disappeared from opera this year, as there is no member of the present company that can undertake Falstaff, Otello or Iago. But the Swan of Avon, if all goes well, will soon span Broadway, Mr. Daly's classic revival will presently be competed with by the production, if not the performance, of Margaret Mather at Wallack's. Many playgoers may be ready to welcome the return to her former scenes of this actress. Since her retirement from the stage Miss Mather has had enough experience to make her a woman with a past. No performer, whether she boiled herself in milk, like Anna Held, or attacked Bernhardt like Yvette Guilbert, or publicly refused diamonds, like Merri Osborne, has been so well advertised as Margaret Mather, and after horsewhipping, divorcing and securing $100,000 from a youthful brewer, our actress comes back to the stage with considerable theatric renown. She has given us two admirable performances, Juliet and Leah, and in her coming season at Wallack's we may be certain of a handsome production and a spirited portrayal of the Shakespearean heroine. In this engagement Miss Mather is her own Fairbank. She has $100,000.



Coulisse Chat.

"Wang" has been played over 1,500 times.

Robert Hilliard has resumed his tour in "Lost—Twenty-four Hours," and the "Littlest Girl."

Nancy McIntosh has been cast for the part of Hero in Augustin Daly's revival of "Much Ado About Nothing."

Belle Archer, widow in "A Milk White Flag," has been re-engaged for next season by Hoyt and McKee.

Elbridge T. Gerry has sent $100 to the Rose Coghlan Trust Committee, making the total amount of the fund $6,600.

Augustus Thomas is rewriting "The Hoosier Doctor." Duncan B. Harrison has arranged for a New York production in the spring.

Charles Cushman, only brother of the late Charlotte Cushman, the great American actress, died in London recently, aged 78.

Mrs. Henry E. Abbey (Florence Gerard) sailed for Europe under engagement to appear in one of George Edwardes's London productions.

Tim Murphy is so pleased with the success of his new comedy, "Old Innocence," that he has bought all the rights to it and is now the sole owner.

Henry Miller will star in "Heartsease" under the management of Charles Frohman. The play has been rewritten and made a costume play.

Mr. and Mrs. Creston Clarke (Adelaide Prince) have returned from Europe, where Mr. Clarke completed a new romantic drama for production this season.

E. S. Willard will probably appear this season as Robespierre in a new play by William Young, and as Tom Pinch in an adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewitz."

"A Stranger in New York" is the title of Charles H. Hoyt's new comedy, in which Harry Conor will be starred. It will have its first representation at Buffalo on February 15.

Henry Jardine, who has been in this country for several seasons, sailed for England on the Majestic. Mr. Jardine, who is a cousin of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, will spend several months in London in the interest of American playwrights.

Pauline Hall owns one of the handsomest and most valuable collection of fans in the country. One of them is a magnificent arrangement of rare laces and feathers. It is a thing of beauty rather than of usefulness, for it is too large to be handled with ease. She has had numerous offers to sell it, and has refused $500 for it.

The cast of "A Contented Woman," in which Caroline Miskell-Hoyt will resume her starring tour at the National Theater, Washington, next week, includes Frank Line, William Currie, George Ober, Max Freeman, Gus Hennessy, Will H. Bray, Edward Garvey, Amy Ames, Rose Snyder, Madeleine Bouton, Margaret McDonald, Sallie Randall, Miss Sallie Miskell, Eleanor Eaton and May Stuart.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the aged author of "Ben Bolt," was assaulted at his Newark home last Wednesday by an intoxicated snow shoveler of the name of Kelly. There was a difference of opinion between the author's daughter and Kelly concerning recompense for removing snow, and Dr. English interfered with disastrous results. Kelly was held for trial.

Edwin W. Hoff, for many years tenor of the Bostonians Opera Company and more recently director of the operatic department of Nelson Wheatcroft's Empire Theater Dramatic School, has been engaged to sing the tenor role with the Lillian Russell Opera Company in the New York production of "An American Beauty," at the Casino, beginning Dec. 28.

Edwin Milton Royle, author of the successful comedy drama, "Friends," has written a new play called "Capt. Impudence." It is a romance of the Mexican war. Mr. Royle is now in New York negotiating for one of the leading metropolitan theaters, where "Capt. Impudence" will be given an extended run, with a strong cast and an elaborate production.

Bancroft, the magician, tells an interesting story of the marvelous skill of the Yogis, whom he visited during his trip to India last summer. On one occasion a Yogi dematerialized, without preparation of any kind, a stone lying at Bancroft's feet, and a moment later reproduced it in the hands of another Yogi several yards distant. Bancroft was not entirely satisfied, and requested that the trick be performed in his own room, to which the Yogi readily consented. Bancroft then sealed up all the windows and doors in his room and produced a stone that he had carefully examined and privately marked. A Yogi with nothing but a breechclout for his adornment, sat upon a board placed between two chairs, and directly behind him one of Bancroft's trusted servants took up his position. The Yogi contemplated the stone in silence for a moment, when it gradually "melted away," as Bancroft expressed it, and later it was reproduced in the hands of another Yogi at the other end of the room. It was the identical stone Bancroft had marked. He examined it and was convinced of the fact.

THE OLD CIDER BARREL.

How clear to my vision's an old cider barrel,
As fond recollection presents it to view;
The place where it rested, down in the dark cellar,
Is as fresh in my mind as it ever was, too!
The old whitewashed wall and the bins that stood by it,
The apples, potatoes and things that were penned
Up there, in the cool and the damp cellar,
Where the old cider barrel stood up on one end—
The old cider barrel, the hard cider barrel,
The iron-hooped barrel that stood up on end.

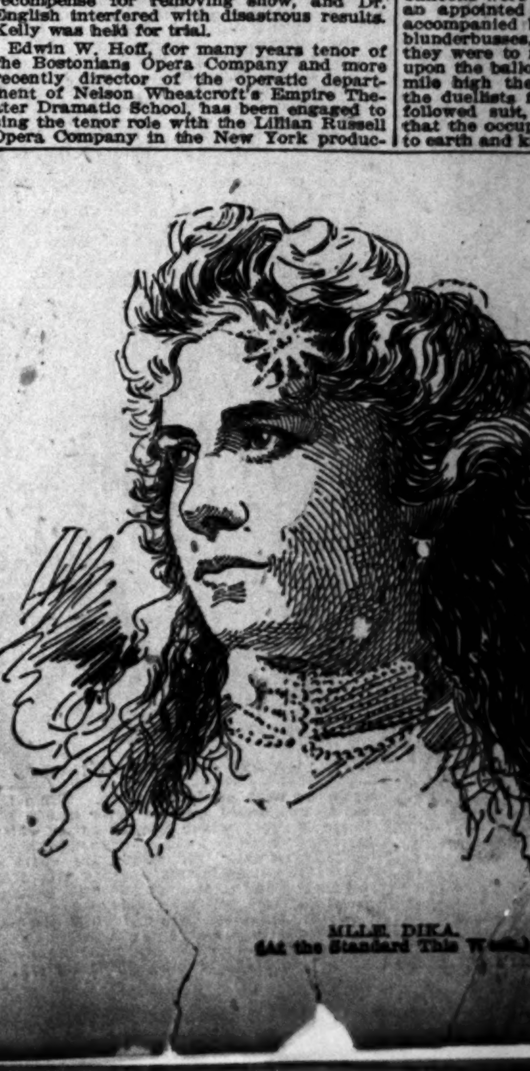
Once, armed with a gimlet I went to that barrel—
Dear father and mother had gone for the day;
I bored a small hole, and I put a straw through it,
And for half of an hour kept sucking away.
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
Till things in my vision seemed softly to blend,
And I couldn't have told whether I or the barrel
Was lying or still standing upon one end—
The old cider barrel, the hard cider barrel,
The iron-hooped barrel that stood up on end.

Somehow I got out of the old whitewashed cellar,
And whooped and hurrahed and made merry awhile;
They say that my shouting aroused all the neighbors
Who lived in a circle of less than a mile.
At last my fond parents came home from their visit,
And then to my case did dear father attend!
Oh, golly! I feel that old strap at this minute!
And I swore off on barrels that stood up on end—
The old cider barrel, the hard cider barrel—
I've sworn off on barrels that stood up on end.

—Cleveland Leader.

The Strangest Duel on Record.

Probably the most remarkable duel on record took place in France in 1808. As usual, it was all about a lady—a certain Mlle. Tirevet, who was unable to decide between two lovers. She finally decided to accept the one who could dispose of the other in a duel. The lovers agreed to fight in the air. Two balloons were made exactly alike, and upon an appointed day each one soared aloft, accompanied by a second and armed with blunderbusses, the arrangement being that they were to fire, not upon each other, but upon the balloons. When they were half a mile high the signal was given. One of the duellists fired and missed. The other followed suit, with such disastrous effect that the occupants of the car were dashed to earth and killed instantly.



MLLE. DIKA.
(At the Standard This Week.)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

PROPER LENGTH FOR GIRLS' FROCKS.

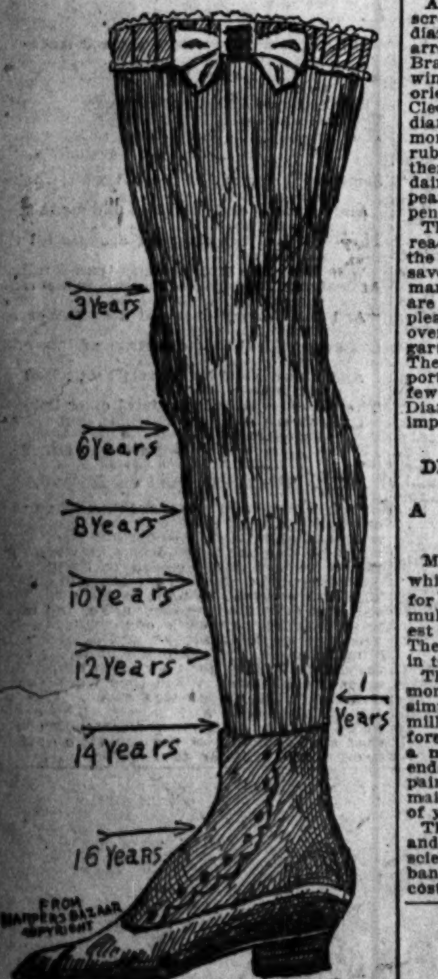
A PERPLEXING QUESTION FOR MOTHERS SETTLED BY AN ACCEPTED AUTHORITY.

Harper's Bazar, that eminently staid and highly proper old publication, has rigorously fixed the length of girls' frocks. By thus settling the question that has long bothered mothers, the Bazar has done a commendable thing. This authority expounds five definite lengths, and the ages at which a girl may successfully aspire to changes in the length of her skirts.

It is like five ages: First, there comes the dimpled darling, the one-year-old; the two-year-old, just lisping and prone to tumble as it toddles about. The skirts of the frocks of the midget of the household come an inch or two above the top of the tiny shoes, just short enough to avoid any risk of the tot's stumbling and falling over its skirts.

In the second age, twelve months' growth [illegible] converted the tumbling baby into a [illegible], whose steps are jaunty and her frocks come barely to the knee. For two more birthdays the little one revels in skirts as brief as butterflies' wings. Then comes her sixth birthday, and if mamma sends her little girl to the most exclusive dressmaker these skirts drop, but only just below the knee. Drop they must, however, and the pretty little curving knees must be forever hidden.

For the next eight years the mother and the girl herself may consult their own pleasure. If the little daughter shoots up



A SCALE FOR GIRLS' SKIRTS.

rapidly and the little limbs are pipestems, the skirts may be lengthened more rapidly. If, on the contrary, the little schoolgirl is a pudgy, plump, jolly little one, the skirts may still hang over the calf of the leg.

This is the time when great confusion results. The dressmaker begins to make a practice of making hems very deep at the bottom of the skirts and puts in numerous tucks. These are all devices calculated to be resources for mamma, as the girl starts about this time to do a little rapid growing. This is the time when the school-girl's dress has a row of insertion or a band of velvet set in above the hem to increase its length. [illegible] considerations may weigh in deciding [illegible] length of skirts in these years. [illegible] happens to be of a frivolous dis[illegible] looks on her daughter's rapidly [illegible] height as a reflection on her own [illegible] she will be very apt to find some [illegible] for keeping the skirts from dropping [illegible] too suddenly or too far.

But 14 comes and the [illegible] brown or fine black stockings vanish [illegible] knees. They must be hidden from [illegible] on. "Just to the tops of her shoes [illegible] order for the edge of the dress skirt now." And then comes the age of ages, when [illegible] girl is dreaming of becoming a [illegible] she is a very athletic girl or even [illegible], she hates to put on that first [illegible] dress. At least it is long compared to those she has been wearing.

Here comes in the big sister's potent influence. If she has been "out" several seasons and doesn't want a pretty young sister to be taken around in society and mar her own matrimonial chances, the coming of the 16th birthday and fifth age is likely to be postponed as long as decency and sisterly jealousy can put it off.

In the country girls arrive at the fifth stage of dress length much sooner than where fashion decides the number of inches it shall measure. Mothers in the country are apt to measure their daughters' skirts on a scale dictated entirely by their own ideas of modesty, assisted by memories of the length of their own girlish skirts.

Now madamoiselle has arrived at the dignity of ankle length gowns, and the fifth age is come.

PEARLS ARE NOW THE FAD.

Fashion Demands They Be Worn, Be They Few or Many.

Pearls are the fad of the hour. Every debutante of any social account has one or two strings, costing $1,000 or $2,000, but the society matrons indulge in great ropes of them, to which they are continually adding. Mrs. Potter Palmer, who spent last season in Newport, is said to own pearls which a princess might envy. Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt's pearls are also markedly beautiful. Corsage ornaments are graceful novelties. Two separate bow knots, for instance, studded with pearls and diamonds, are linked together with ropes of pearls.

Jewels this season are worn most lavishly. At any large Newport function it seems to be only a question who shall manage to put on the most diamonds and the biggest. Corsage fronts are so covered that the material does not matter. Add to this the fact that nearly every married woman wears a tiara, and the effect is just a little dazzling. These tiaras are built so that they can be taken apart and worn as pins and other ornaments. The most brilliant tiara possible has a succession of spiky rays set up on a band which twinkle and flash with every step.

Another beautiful tiara has a graceful scroll surmounted by tall, delicate sprays of diamonds of varying sizes, symmetrically arranged on almost invisible platinum wires. Bracelets are to claim more attention this winter than for some seasons. They are of oriental splendor, and are to be worn with Cleopatra-like enjoyment of display. Large diamonds, joined by chains of small diamonds and alternating with others set with rubies, are regal fancies. For the debutante there is a design less bold and rather more dainty, slender chains being secured with pear-shaped pearl clasps, fringed with pearl pendants.

The most bizarre ornament is the ring reaching from knuckle to knuckle, called the "banquet ring." It looks ridiculous and savors of barbarism. If a woman has so many stones she is not satisfied until all are in evidence, let her find some more pleasing way of using them than to spread over her hands. Increase the size of the garter buckle and diminish that of the ring. The more beautiful the hand the more important it is to wear on the fingers only a few choice stones, set as simply as possible. Diamond incrusted scroll work is to hold an important place in the winter jewelry.

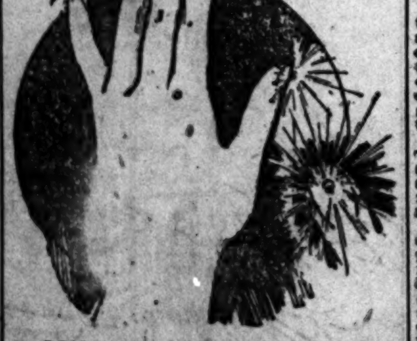
DIAMONDS ON FINGER NAILS.

A Glittering Fad Which Only Rich Women Can Afford.

Millionaire women have a new eccentricity which they are quite sure they can reserve for their own exclusive use. The imitating multitudes will be debarred from the sincerest form of flattery by their lack of ducats. They will, therefore, be compelled to remain in the background to covet and admire.

This new millionaire fad is to wear diamonds on the finger nails. This is so very simply accomplished that one wonders why millionaires have never thought of it before. When one considers how very easy a matter it is to attach diamonds to the ends of one's fingers it becomes a matter of painful regret that finger nails have remained unornamented so many thousands of years.

The new fashion, which has all the glory and prestige of an invention along more scientific lines, decrees that the women with bank accounts long enough to permit of this costly trifling shall have a tiny gold cap made for each of their fingers. From the cap is suspended on the outer side a big diamond drop, which sparkles most satisfactorily, there being one large sparkle for each finger nail. Of course, the sparkles are not so conspicuous as they would be if a large number of rings were not worn at the same time, but society is as yet hardly ready for the great sacrifice which the laying off of rings would entail. Some day, perhaps, the finger nail adornments may be allowed to shine in undiminished glory.



DIAMONDS ON FINGER NAILS.

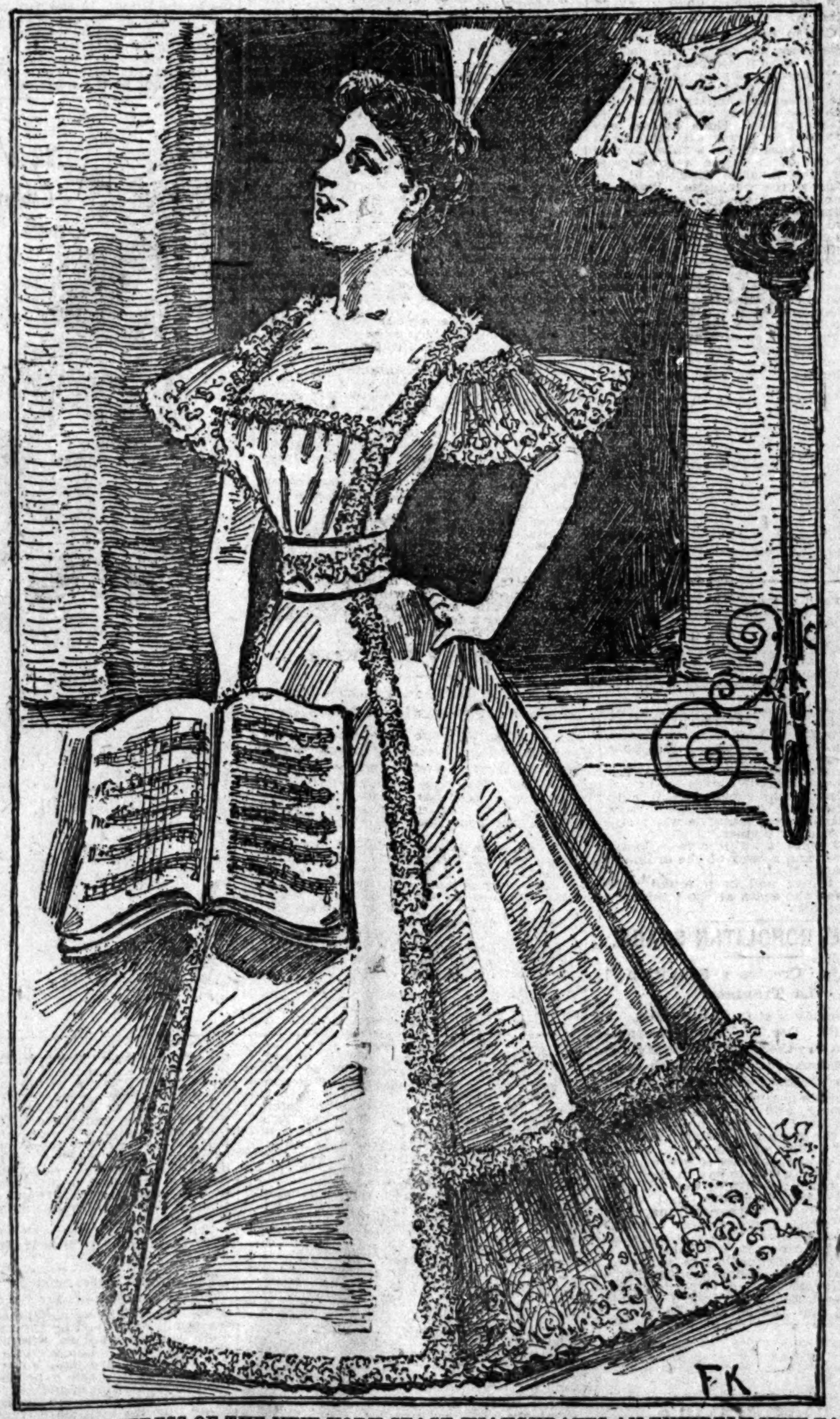
ELSIE DE WOLFE'S CORAL GOWN.

A NEW STYLE OF TRIMMING SUGGESTIVE OF MERMAIDS AND SEA NYMPHS.

Coral has supplanted the turquoise and is now the proper ornament for the daintiest and costliest evening gowns. While it is probably the most fragile decoration that could be applied, it is also one of the most effective, and in New York at least it promises to become the ruling fad of the holiday season. Coral necklaces and coral bracelets and coral girdles are not sufficient. The gown must be literally laden with this dainty trimming.

An example of the new style of trimming which was worn recently by Miss Elsie de Wolfe illustrates in the best possible fashion the extent to which the new fancy is carried. The costume was artistically designed as well, and was suggestive of mermaids and sea nymphs and all manner of submarine beauty and witchery. It was of very pale nile-green satin, with which the delicate pink tints of the coral blended perfectly. Simplicity characterized the costume from top to bottom. The skirt followed a new fashion in being trimmed and had a front panel of the satin bordered at sides and bottom by bands of coral. The decolletage was also of coral and unrelieved, the band of delicately translucent pink foliage forming an exquisite setting for the white neck and shoulders of the wearer.

MISS DE WOLFE'S CORAL-TRIMMED GOWN.



THE BEST DRESSED ACTRESS OF THE NEW YORK STAGE INAUGURATES AN ENTIRELY NEW FASHION.

A dainty shimmering effect was given by the sleeves and the bottom flounce of the skirt, which were of pale-green chiffon, embroidered in silver. The sleeves were particularly becoming to Miss de Wolfe's slender figure, being very full and fluffy. They drooped down over the arm, leaving the shoulder bare, except for the band of coral trimming.

A coral necklace was very naturally worn with this gown, and the high coiffure was supported and ornamented by coral ornaments of various shapes and styles. The new fashion is one which can safely be recommended to all brunettes.

Another gown, which was marvelously adapted to the display of coral, was the production of a New York modiste, who is renowned for her exquisite taste. It is of black velvet and was designed for a dinner gown, being cut decollete and having a demi-train. The decolletage was composed entirely of coral, and a girdle was fashioned precisely to match. The velvet sleeves were rather full and were slashed at intervals, giving a delightfully old-fashioned air to the gown. The front of the bodice was composed of the coral satin likewise, and the entire border of the skirt, including the train, was a pretty mingling of the pink satin and the delicate coral trimming.

Fourteen-Year-Old "New" Girl.

If Teresa Smith, aged 14, of Baltimore had lived twenty years ago she would have been [illegible] a tomboy and treated as such. Teresa [illegible] away from home and adopted knickerbockers, which she wore over her own skirts. She joined a gang of wild boys and boarded a freight train bound for Philadelphia. The party wandered around Philadelphia all day and got so hungry they boarded another train, crept into a box car and managed to get to Baltimore once more. Once in that city Teresa repented of her knickerbockers and had just taken them off, intending to return home, when the police captured her. Now Teresa is in the House of the Good Shepherd and declares she has had enough of trousers and intends to reform.

THE SEASON'S PETTICOATS.

The Importance of Having Them Cut to Fit the Dress.

Petticoats are a most essential feature in every costume, and it is quite as necessary that they should fit and hang well as that the gown itself should be well cut. Again and again a costume is seen which in itself is very smart, yet looks somehow exceedingly dowdy and quite lacking in style, says Harper's Bazar. Just what the trouble is it would be at first difficult to say. Apparently it is well cut and well hung and the materials used are of the best, and yet it will not have the same appearance of being in style as will some costume that has cost a third of the money. The real reason for this is that the petticoats worn beneath it are not well cut. Women who are really in other ways neat never seem to realize how much thought and care should be bestowed upon this particular article of dress.

The new styles in petticoats are bewilderingly pretty; better still, they are eminently sensible in material and cut. Silk is the favorite material, and, as there never was a time when silk could be bought so cheap, it is quite possible, even for the woman who has to consult economy, to have several. Fashion requires that the linings of the cloth suits this year shall be of contrasting silk, and one of the newest fads is to have a petticoat to wear under the gown of the same color as the gown itself, but just a shade or two lighter. All these are fuller than they were, but the fullness is gathered into a smaller space at the back, quite like the skirt of the gowns, and the fit over the stomach and the hips is carefully attended to. A deep Spanish flounce is still the fashion, but the skirt itself extends under the flounce now. One or more ruffles to trim the flounce, and just as many inside ruches, or little flounces, as can be put on are added. Lace insertion is very much used—black laces on the flounces of petticoats to wear with street gowns, white lace on those to be worn with light gowns in the house. In all the petticoats there is some attempt at wiring, either with a feather-bone run through just above and just below the flounce, or the dress extenders, which are really capital, put into the back breadths, so that the petticoat hangs out full and wide. The objection often raised that silk petticoats are too cold for winter wear is quite done away with by lining them with thin flannel as far as the knee. This does not add to the weight, and yet gives sufficient warmth.

THE AFTERNOON NAP.

Nothing but Death or Fire Should Be Allowed to Disturb It.

The divinity that doth hedge a king is as nothing to the sacredness that attends the afternoon nap of the society woman. Unwary souls in the prosecution of various business callings who have had the misfortune to break in upon the slumbers of such are made to keenly feel the enormity of their offense, but what is said to them is as nothing to the lecture that is bestowed upon the servant maid who knew no better than to believe that the business world cannot wait until society's nap is over. Most women who indulge in the habit—and a very wise and commendable one it is, to be sure—give their maids explicit instructions that they are not to be called between certain hours for any purpose whatsoever.

"The first thing I tell a new maid," said one woman to another, "is that there are just two things for which my afternoon nap may be disturbed with impunity. If one of the family dies or if the house catches fire. Nothing short of those two catastrophes is deemed sufficient excuse to break in upon the sleep which is so necessary for my health."

DR. TALMAGE ON MATRIMONY.

EVERY PERSON, HE SAYS, HAS AN AFFINITY SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD—THE IDEAL WIFE.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has not at all been afraid to express his views on marriage and all that pertains to that relation. Although the report of a contemplated third marriage has ben denied, Dr. Talmage's advice on "the choice of a wife" gains particular weight from his own matrimonial knowledge.

A number of Dr. Talmage's sermons on matrimonial subjects have been put between covers by Dr. Louis Klopsch of the Christian Herald, for circulation at this time under the title of "The Wedding Ring."

The first subject discussed is the choice of a wife. Dr. Talmage says:

"Excuseless is any man in our time who makes life-long alliance with one who, because of her disposition, or heredity, or habits, or intellectual vanity, or moral twistification, may be said to be of the Philistines. The world," he declares, "never owned such opulence of womanly character, or such splendor of womanly manners, or multitudinous instances of wifely, motherly, daughterly or sisterly devotion as it owns to-day. Woman is not only man's equal, but in affectional and religious nature, which is the best part of us, she is 75 per cent his superior."

Dr. Talmage further scores man and deifies woman by adding that at the rate woman is advancing in superiority "the majority of men will have difficulty in finding in the opposite sex enough ignorance to make appropriate consort." He declares that "amid all the unparalleled magnificence of womanhood the man is inexcusable who marries a fool."

The first suggestion that Dr. Talmage urges upon a man who would choose a wife is divine direction in that operation. "Witness," says he, "a thousand hells on earth kindled by unworthy wives, termagants that scold like a March northeaster." "Opium-using women—about 400,000 of them in the United States—who will have the drug though it should cause the eternal damnation of the whole household," are included in the terrestrial hell-builders.

"Especially is devout supplication needed because of the fact that society is so full of artificialities that men are deceived as to whom they are marrying, and no one but the Lord knows. After the dressmaker and the milliner and the jeweler and the hair-adjuster and the dancing master and the cosmetic art have completed their work, how is an unsophisticated man to decipher the physiological hieroglyphics and make accurate judgment of who it is to whom he offers hand and heart? This is what makes so many recreant husbands. They make an honorable marriage contract, but the goods delivered are so different from the sample by which they bargained! They were simply swindled and they backed out."

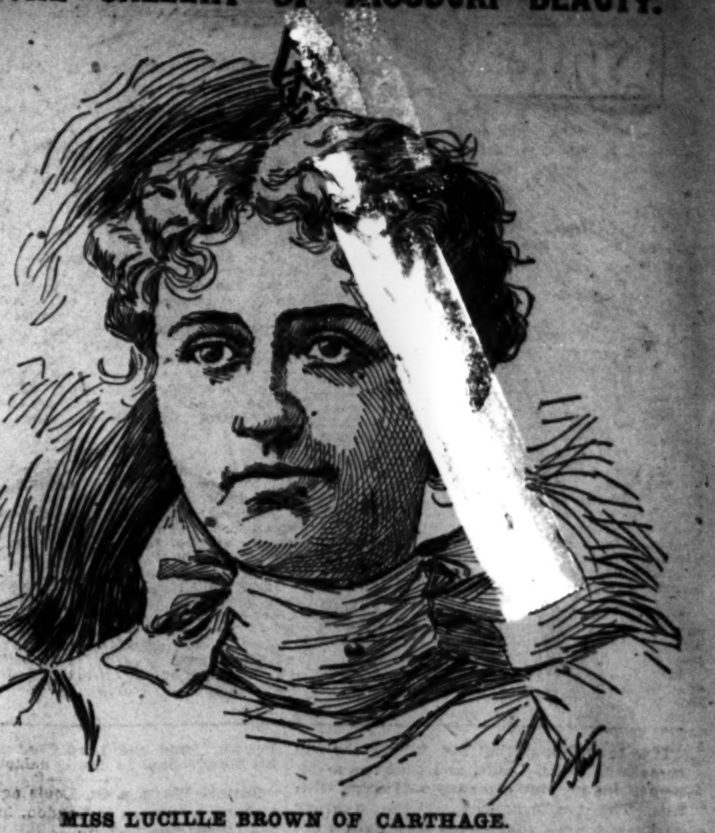
Dr. Talmage insists that "there is in all the world some one who was made for you as certainly as Eve was made for Adam. All sorts of mistakes occur, because Eve was made out of a rib from Adam's side. Nobody knows which of his 24 ribs was taken as a nucleus. If you depend entirely upon yourself in the selection of a wife, there are 23 possibilities to one that you will select the wrong rib."

Consequently Dr. Talmage argues that man should be both prayerful and cautious before entering on the connubial state, and, above all, let not a question of this importance be settled by the celebrated matchmakers flourishing in almost every community. "Depend upon your own judgment, divinely illuminated. But prayer about this will amount to nothing unless you pray soon enough."

The doctor is serious when he says: "Wait until you are fascinated, and the equilibrium of your soul is disturbed by a magnetic and exquisite opalescence, and then you will answer your own prayers, and you will mistake your own infatuation for the voice of God."

The woman of a man's choice must not be a scoffer at religious things. A man shouldn't make a mistake and make a choice by the eye instead of divine wisdom. "As far as I can analyze it," concludes the doctor, "sincerity and earnestness are the foundation of all worthy wifehood. Get that, and you get all. Fail to get that, and you get nothing but what you will wish you had never got."

PICTURE GALLERY OF MISSOURI BEAUTY.



MISS LUCILLE BROWN OF CARTHAGE.

Miss Brown is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. O. Brown. She is one of the prettiest young ladies of the town, and prominent in society. She is quite a vocalist, too, and is now in St. Louis taking a special course in vocal instruction.

THE POMPADOUR REVIVED.

Countess Castellane Favors This Modification of Style of Hair Dressing.

Again the pompadour coiffure is the rage in Paris. Some venturesome spirit started the fashion, it was promptly taken up by the foremost Parisians, and to Americans the fact that the Countess Castellane immediately adopted it will be an excellent guarantee for its prompt success in New York. The revival of this stately coiffure shows beyond a doubt that the effort to revive fringes and frizzes has been a complete failure.

Women who have been actively engaged in imitating the Gibson girl for the past few years cannot so abruptly relinquish the satisfaction of displaying their pretty white foreheads. And if they must give up the part which has become the property of the shop girl, it does not follow that they need overshadow their eyes by the old-time curly bang. The pompadour has been offered as a compromise and accepted.

This does not mean, however, that the correctly coiffured maiden's curling tongs have accompanied her friz in its rapid descent from the height of fashion. Straight hair is no more a thing of beauty and of style than it ever was, and the hair which goes to form the pompadour must be gently but firmly waved. In fact, the desired effect, which is carefully indicated by the illustrations, can be obtained only by an elaborate process.

As the first step all the hair, both back and front, must be treated with some effectual curling instrument till it is soft and wavy in its entire length. Then the front locks, which should be about half the length of the back hair, should be separated, and the two semi-circular "rats" carefully inserted under them. Bring the hair gently back over these, join it with the back hair, which is most fashionably arranged in the shape of a "bun," and the pompadour is achieved.

One distinctive feature of the present day pompadour is that it must be supplemented by two tiny little curls directly over the temples. The importance of these is by no means proportional to their size, and the New York women who are hastening to adopt this very newest fancy must not forget the two very essential little love locks.

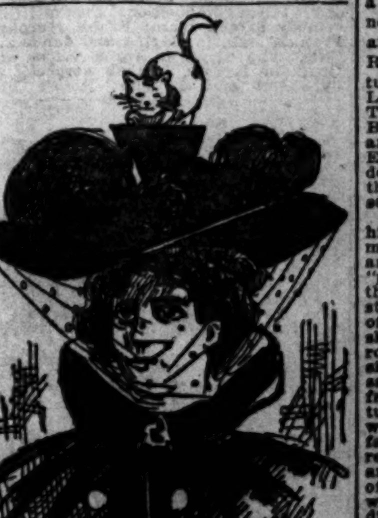
CATS AS HAT ORNAMENTS.

The Very Queerest Fad of All Just Imported From Paris.

Most remarkable of all the millinery innovations which sprang up after the visit of their Russian Majesties to Paris was a fantastic affair known as the "chapeau du chat blanc," or the black hat surmounted by a white cat.

One of these astonishing hats was recently selected from a Paris assortment and brought to New York, where it created a considerable stir at the first wearing. Had it not been an exceedingly charming young woman who wore it, the hat might have seemed ludicrously grotesque, but as it was it proved positively becoming. It was of black satin, of a really wonderful shape. A tall, cylindrical crown was surrounded by a broad, drooping rim, which bent downward at the front and back and was lifted prettily at the side. Masses of black feathers were placed about the crown, not a touch of color relieving the inky blackness.

All this, however, might have been seen on any hat, and at any time. The conspicuously distinguishing feature was placed on the very top of the crown. A small white kitten, posed in a most life-like fashion, clung to the smooth top of the satin crown and peered wickedly out of green glass eyes. It was of snowy white, from the tips of its saucy ears to the end of its plump little tail, and the contrast between cat and chapeau was quite the most extraordinary thing that has been seen in millinery for some time.



CATS ON PICTURE HATS.

Luther's Taste in Rings.

Mrs. Martin Luther's wedding ring was a most curious and elaborate affair. Some Cincinnati ladies who recently saw it in their travels state that the wonderful little ring contains representations of all the articles used at the crucifixion. The ladder, the cross, the rope, nails, the hammer, spear and even the thorns are shown on its surface.

BOARD WAIST IS THE LATEST,

IT IS STIFF AND UNGRACEFUL, BUT IT IS THE MODE AND THAT SETTLES IT.

Boarded or planchette waists are perhaps the most striking novelty seen in the ball gowns of the present month. They are the very latest in the series of revivals of old-time styles which the busy fashion leaders have been bent on introducing during the past season. Small sleeves, hoopskirts, draped skirts and trains have all had their day, and the planchette is the newest on the programme. The maidens who wear them will look as if transported back into the fashion period of 1845, so removed is the straight waist from anything that has prevailed in later years.

The difference, however, between the present board bodice and that of 1845 is that those of to-day are much exaggerated and three or four times as stiff. The desired effect is a stiff straight line from bust to waist. This, of course, demands an entire change in the figure and abandoning of curves. The change is accomplished by inserting V-shaped pads between the gown and stays. The result is hardly graceful, but it is new, and as the idea is not only vouched for but originated by Mme. Paquin of Paris, it is sure to have a decided vogue.

The planchette that satisfies the requirements of the most exacting modistes is triangular in shape and is composed of two narrower triangles laced together up the front. The lacing, by the way, is the most novel touch that can be imparted. The planchette is inserted in the middle and front sides of the corsage, and the material of which the bodice is composed is drawn so tightly over them as to not leave a wrinkle. Thus the straight line from the bust to the waist is maintained as though it were a natural feature of the human figure. All this being nicely and firmly adjusted, the next step is the decoration of the new bodice. The main requirement of the planchette is that it must be richly adorned from top to bottom. Its foundation is, in the first place, satin or silk or occasionally velvet. Upon this foundation is wrought a design of real or imitation jewels. Seed pearls are a favorite ornamentation, and may be used with good effect upon a bodice of almost any color. Silver is a pretty trimming to apply in addition to the pearls, and may often be used to outline the finer tracery of the design.

For a black bodice, either of velvet or satin, gold of some sort is the most effective trimming to apply, and as many gems as can be added much heighten the rich and Oriental effect.

It is only a matter of good taste to keep the rest of the gown in harmony with the bodice as far as possible, and to this end the wide, flaring skirt and the old-fashioned baby sleeves are appropriate features of such a costume. A final point not to be forgotten is that the bust should be outlined with soft folds of tulle or chiffon.

Women who chance to be the possessors of a "busk," which is a long, triangular-shaped piece of whalebone, fashioned and ornamented by a sailor lover at sea, are introducing these almost forgotten treasures into the construction of their new waists. Though it is some time since the "busk" figured prominently, the board waist is its legitimate successor.

STAGE SETS THE FASHIONS.

Englishwomen Copy Gowns of the Popular Actresses.

In London, as in America, the stage has a great effect upon women's fashions. Just now London is overdone with "romantic" and "costume plays." "Under the Red Robe," at the Haymarket, displays costumes a la Meissonier. 'Cymbeline," at the Lyceum, shows robes according to Alma Tadema; the Court Theater, with "The Belle of Cairo" as its piece de resistance and May Yohe as its heroine, rejoices in Egyptian garments designed by Percy Anderson, while "The Prisoner of Zenda," at the St. James Theater, shows the latest styles from Ruritania.

With all this wealth of romantic garb behind the footlights, the dressmakers have made up their minds not to be without due artistic effect before them, and so it is that "picture gowns" for the evening are "all the go" among well-dressed women. For instance, what could be lovelier than a gown of faint shot-green and lilac silk, with a skirt finished with a deep flounce of black rosettes of shot miroir velvet matching the silk in color. The bodice is of velvet the same hue, and seems to have been copied from a seventeenth century Venetian picture. The sleeves are in small, soft puffs, with slashings of creamy-hued chiffon and falls of deep, mellow-toned lace. There are revers turned back and embroidered in gold and turquoise jeweling, from a stomacher of soft chiffon caught down tightly at the waist with a large three-cornered Parisian diamond buckle. For velvet dinner dresses there is nothing more generally becoming than the princess style, which is made to look most picturesque by having the front of the skirt opened, showing a breadth of fine brocade or a beautiful embroidery. Nothing looks more distinguished as a trimming for velvet than fur, and when to fur is added lace and the sparkle of jewels the effect is as stately as the heart of woman could desire, while such a dress is usually extremely becoming.

WHY I LOVE HER.

Her eyes are blue as the sky serene,
  Her face is an oval that artists prize;
Her soul is as pure as a saint's, I ween,
  And withal she is witty and sweet and wise.

Her form an artist would call ideal,
  Her hands are dainty and soft and white;
Her complexion is peaches and cream—and it's real;
  Her hair is—well, no—it's—her hair's just right.

Her voice is as pure as a babbling stream,
  Her father is wealthy, has barrels of pelf;
But it's not for these charms that of her I dream;
  I love her because I can't help myself.

SOCIETY.

After the family reunions on Christmas day the holiday season is generally made gay for the young people and particularly for the boys and girls home from college. Dances and teas and luncheons and dinners—many of them informal, but all the pleasanter for that—will crowd each other all this week.

Prominent among the festivities will be the concert of the Princeton University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, which will take place Thursday evening, Dec. 31, at Entertainment Hall. That it will be a swell society affair is an assured fact, since it will be given under the patronage of the following ladies: Mesdames John David Davis, John Laurence Mauran, Wayman Crow McCreery, William Evans Guy, Horatio Nelson Davis, Andy J. Knapp, William Christy Bryan, George H. Shields, Rolla Wells, William C. Glasgow, John H. McCluney, John O'Fallon Delany, Pierre Chouteau, Thomas E. Tutt, Francis D. Hirschberg, Jules F. Valle, John J. O'Fallon, George P. B. Jackson, James Lawrence Blair, Edmund F Wickham, Amos N. Thayer, K. Duncan Meiller, Charles Claflin Allen, Horatio Nelson Spencer, Theodore Shelton, Henry W. Bond, Henry F. Langenberg, Henry S. Priest, Henry P. Wyman, Louis Chauvenet, Smith P. Galt, Meade C. Williams, Edward C. Dameron, Louis D. Dozier, Samuel M. Kennard, Fielding W. Oliver.

Miss Martha Todd gave a dance on Monday evening in compliment to her guest, Miss Bideler, from Cleveland, O., which proved to be a very delightful affair.

Mrs. Dexter Tiffany gave a ball at Mahler's Monday evening in compliment to the Harvard Glee Club.

Maj. Lawrence Butler gave a Christmas dance in honor of his daughter, Miss Anna Butler, who was introduced at the marriage of her sister a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Knapp will give a dinner in honor of their son, a member of the Princeton Glee Club.

Dr. and Mrs. Horatio N. Spencer will give a dinner party in compliment to their sons and their guests, college mates, whom they have brought with them from Princeton.

Mrs. Byron Nugent entertained at her home in Westmoreland place on Saturday evening the dancing club of which her young people are members.

Miss Rosalind Mahler entertained the Tennyson Club, of which she is a member, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Everett W. Patterson gave a reception Christmas Day, to which a large party of friends were invited.

Mrs. Julius Walsh gave a dance Saturday evening in compliment to her sons, who have returned from College at Georgetown, D. C.

Miss Nellie Johnson gave a tea Saturday afternoon in compliment to Miss Ruth Homer and Miss Carrie Taylor, who are home from Smith College for the holidays. She was assisted by Mrs. Harry Elliott, Jr., Miss Alice Adams, Miss Maude Gunnison and Miss Mabel Morgan.

Mrs. George S. McGrew and her daughter, Miss Myrtle McGrew, after spending the summer in travel through Germany, Austria and Switzerland, have been in Paris for the past two months and will remain until the season opens at Nice.

Other St. Louisans in Paris are: Miss Bell, Mr. Eugene Cuendet and Mr. Jordan Lambert, son of Jordan Lambert.

Mrs. George A. Hayward and her daughter, Miss Erwin Hayward, arrived Wednesday in New York. Miss Florence Hayward, who accompanied them abroad, did not return with them, but will remain in London, where she is engaged in literary work, and may not return to America for a year or two. Mrs. Hayward and Miss Erwin, after spending a few days in New York City, will come back to St. Louis.

Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville, Ky., after a short visit to her St. Louis kindred, on the occasion of the marriage of her cousin, Miss Webb, has been making a visit to friends in Nashville, Tenn., where she is visiting Miss Louise Madden, and has attracted much attention because of her beauty, grace and charming manner. She has been the recipient of many social courtesies, dances, dinners, luncheons and teas marking every day of her stay there with a white stone. Later in the season Miss Castleman will return to St. Louis for a visit.

An item of interest to many St. Louisans is contained in the notice that a Kentucky branch of the Colonial Dames will be organized this month in Louisville. It seems that only the thirteen original States are entitled to representation in the Colonial Dames, but owing to Kentucky's former union with Virginia she will be entitled to a branch. The membership will be very exclusive, only those whose pedigrees date back to the thirteen colonies being eligible. It is probable that Mrs. Simon Boliver Buckner will be made State Regent of the Kentucky branch. There are a great many Kentucky people prominent in St. Louis society circles who will be pleased to know that their native State has been counted among the original thirteen, and that they may connect themselves with the Colonial Dames through that branch.

The engagement of Dr. D. H. Kellar of this city to Miss Anna Lee Beach of Louisville, Ky., was recently announced in society circles of the Falls City. Miss Beach is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Samuel L. Beach of East Gray street. Dr. Kellar was formerly a resident of Lexington, Ky., son of Mr. Eastin Kellar of that city. He has relatives in Louisville, Ky., and while visiting in his native State met his fate, his fiance, and the wedding is announced to take place in the spring.

Mrs. Purington, wife of General Purington, U. S. A., formerly stationed at Jefferson Barracks, but now residing in the East, arrived recently in the city to visit friends, and at the post Thursday afternoons and evenings the officers and their wives receive their friends from the city, as has been their established custom for many years. The electric cars have brought the post within easy reach of the city, and during the fall numerous parties would go down in the afternoon to see the drill. On Saturday afternoons the Misses Cress of the Arsenal entertained regularly their Tennis Club.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harney and family will not go this season to Pass Christian, where they usually spend their winters, but will remain at their country place near Normandy, "Harneywold." Their daughter, Miss Adele Harney, will spend a good deal of her time with her cousin, Miss Florence Kimball, until after January, when she expects to go to New Orleans to visit her sister, Mrs. Henri T. Beauregard. Mrs. Kimball has recently returned from Galveston, Tex., where she spent several months with her daughter, Mrs. Mason, and is residing at No. 321 Sarah street, near Pine, where she and her daughter, and Miss Harney, receive their friends on Fridays.

Mrs. Edward C. Dameron, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. Milton Tootle, in St. Joe, has returned to her country place at Clarksville, Mo. Mrs. Milton Tootle has been making a visit to Chicago. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Tootle have selected a lot in Westmoreland place and will come to St. Louis to reside.

Mrs. Shep Smith, who has charge of her parents' (Mr. and Mrs. Charless Cabanne) house during their absence, has been entertaining her aunt, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Lieut. Mitchell, who came over from Louisville, Ky., where she has been visiting relatives for the past month. She returned to her husband's post at Fort Sheridan in time for Christmas.

On Monday, Dec. 28, there will be a reunion of the alumnae and pupils of the Ursuline Academy, in South Twelfth street. A euchre party has been arranged that day by the committee, who will raise money to defray the expenses incurred by the sisters, in repairing damages incurred by the cyclone last May. They feel sure that all of the old pupils will be glad of the opportunity to come to the relief of their alma mater. Day scholars and pupils of the Ursuline Academy from Arcadia are included in this invitation to co-operate; and invitations have been sent to all whose addresses could be procured. To those not reached that way they hope this general invitation will be deemed sufficient notice. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: Mrs. C. Seids, nee Uhrig; Mrs. A. Goessling, nee Feldman; Miss K. Eberle, Mrs. Marquard Forster, nee Schlosstein; Mrs. Josie Erker, nee Schotten; Mrs. Joseph Traumuller, nee Lademann; Mrs. Geo. Weinsberg, nee Feldmann; and Miss Annie Hiller.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Thompson, No. 2635 Russell avenue, for a delightful musicale which they will give Monday evening, Dec. 28, at 8:30 p. m. A very elaborate programme has been arranged.

Part I.—Piano solo, Serenata, Miss Lora Rie Thompson. Vocal solo, Capture of Bacchus, Prof. Herbert W. Owen. Piano solo—(a), Fantasie in C moll; (b), Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 1; (c), Etude in B moll, 2 (a), Praeludium und Air, aus Holberg's Zeit., Op. 40; (b), Schmetterling, Op. 43; Miss Elizabeth Rebekah Speer. Vocal solo, Miss Louise Seat. Piano solo—(a), Fantasie; (b), Etude; (c), Butterflies; Prof. Herbert W. Owen. Part II.—Recitation, Mr. G. Lester Gruner. Piano solo—(a), Die Jagd, Op. 5; (b), La Gondola, Op. 13, No. 2; (c), Etude mignonne, Op. 16, No. 1; Miss Elizabeth Rebekah Speer. Vocal solo, Plains of Peace; Mr. Otto Fallert. Piano solo, Russian Suite; (a), Mazurka; (b), Caprice; (c), Etude; (d), Valse; (e), Finale; Prof. Herbert W. Owen.

Mrs. Bennett, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Yokum of Lindell boulevard, has returned to her home in San Antonio, where she will be joined soon by Mrs. Yokum, who will remain with her mother in her Southern home until April for the benefit of her health. Mr. Yokum, who is still confined to the house from an injury caused by a fall from his bicycle, will have his mother and sister with him from Texas to take charge of the house and children during his wife's absence.

Visitors.

Miss May Dickenson, who has been visiting St. Louis relatives, has returned to her home in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lindsay arrived last week from New York City to spend the holidays with her father, Dr. E. H. Gregory.

Miss Mabel Post of Mt. Vernon, Ill., is spending the holiday season with friends.

Miss Anita Bell, a pretty Southern girl, has been visiting friends in Westmoreland place—Misses Sa'Lees Kennard and Miss Ella Cochrane.

Miss Elizabeth Hayes of Richmond, Va., who has been visiting Mrs. Saunders Foster, will go South immediately after the holidays to spend the remainder of the season with friends.

Mrs. Birch of Helena, Ark., formerly Miss Nellie Patterson, is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Hyatt.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Sparks, after a visit to St. Louis friends, have returned to their home in Carlyle, Ill.

Mrs. M. K. Carr and Miss Sophie Carr of Wheeling, W. Va., have been guests for the past two weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Euston.

Mr. and Mrs. Theophile Papin are entertaining during the Christmas holidays her relatives, Mrs. Hardin and Miss Emily Hardin, of Carrollton, Ill.

Mrs. G. C. Barclay of Carlyle, Ill., after visiting Mrs. Robert Hoffmann, has returned home.

Miss Minnie Motley of Ft. Worth, Tex., is spending the holidays in this city. She will visit Bowling Green, Mo., to see her relatives, and then return home. She is visiting Mrs. John Cain, 2855 St. Vincent avenue.

Mrs. M. E. Burton of Chicago is spending the holidays in the city.

Returns.

Miss Dora Prewitt, who has been spending the fall season in New York City, visiting friend, Mrs. Raymond, has returned.

Miss Marian Fry, after spending a month with friends in St. Paul, returned home in time for the Christmas holiday season.

Miss Elsie Bryson has returned from a visit of three months to relatives in Texas.

Miss Eliza Landis-Field, after spending a week in Chicago, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Will Sloan has returned from a visit of several weeks to relatives in Springfield, Missouri.

Miss Helen Schwab has returned from Smith College to spend the holidays with her parents.

Miss Ethel Allen has returned from a visit to her cousins, the Misses Tapp of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. John Pitman has returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he is attending Vanderbilt College, to spend the holidays with his father, Dr. Pitman.

Miss Thekla M. Bernays, after spending six months with her relatives in Germany, has returned home. She will spend the winter with her brother, Dr. A. C. Bernays, of 3623 Laclede avenue.

Mrs. A. T. Kelly and Miss Kelly have returned from a visit to New York and Washington City.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Brown have returned from a short visit to Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Dunning will return Monday from Chicago, where they spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. A. Atwood Cummings.

Mrs. Mary Humphreys has returned from "High Hill," Montgomery County, where she visited her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Elliott have returned from a short visit to Chicago.

Miss Gertrude Bierman returned last week from Chicago, where she has been visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis have returned from their wedding journey and are at No. 3866 Delmar avenue.

Departures.

Miss Bass of Columbia, Mo., who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Gettys, returned home last week.

Mrs. J. W. Buchanan has returned to her home in Grenada, Miss., after a visit of several weeks to her mother, Mrs. M. E. Ayers.

Mr. and Mrs. James Louderman and Mr. and Mrs. John Louderman left last week for California, where they will spend the winter at their usual resort.

Mrs. Charles Morris has returned to her home in Illinois, after a visit of several weeks to her mother, C. G. Burr, at her home in Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, who have been spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Liggett, have gone to Southern California, where they spend all of their winters.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray French have gone to Citronelle, Ala., where Mrs. French and her children will spend the winter. Mr. French will return to St. Louis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters of 3142 Locust street have gone with their little son to New York to spend the holiday season.

Miss Stella Gleason has gone to Omaha, Neb., to spend several weeks with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Cook went to Chicago to spend Christmas with friends.

Miss Annette Jackson has gone to Milwaukee to make a visit of several weeks to relatives.

Miss Mary Silver has returned to her home in Lexington after a visit of several weeks to St. Louis relatives, and Hannibal friends en route for home.

Miss Kate Wilton has gone back to Sedalia to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Bransford Lewis has gone to Sedalia to spend the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. A. D. Jaynes.

Mrs. Alonzo L. Kimber has gone to Jacksonville after a visit to St. Louis friends.

Gossip.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will tender a reception to Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice-President, upon the occasion of her visit to St. Louis in the near future. Mrs. Stevenson is President of the national order.

Mrs. L. M. Rumsey and her daughter, Miss Evadne Rumsey, have been spending the past month in New York, but returned home in time for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Carrie Foster, from Central Kentucky, made a little visit in St. Louis last week, en route for Sturgeon, Mo., where she will spend the winter with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bowman, since their return to the city, have located themselves at the Planters' for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rinehart will return this week from Dover, Mo., where they spent Christmas with her mother. Miss Lee Meng will return with her.

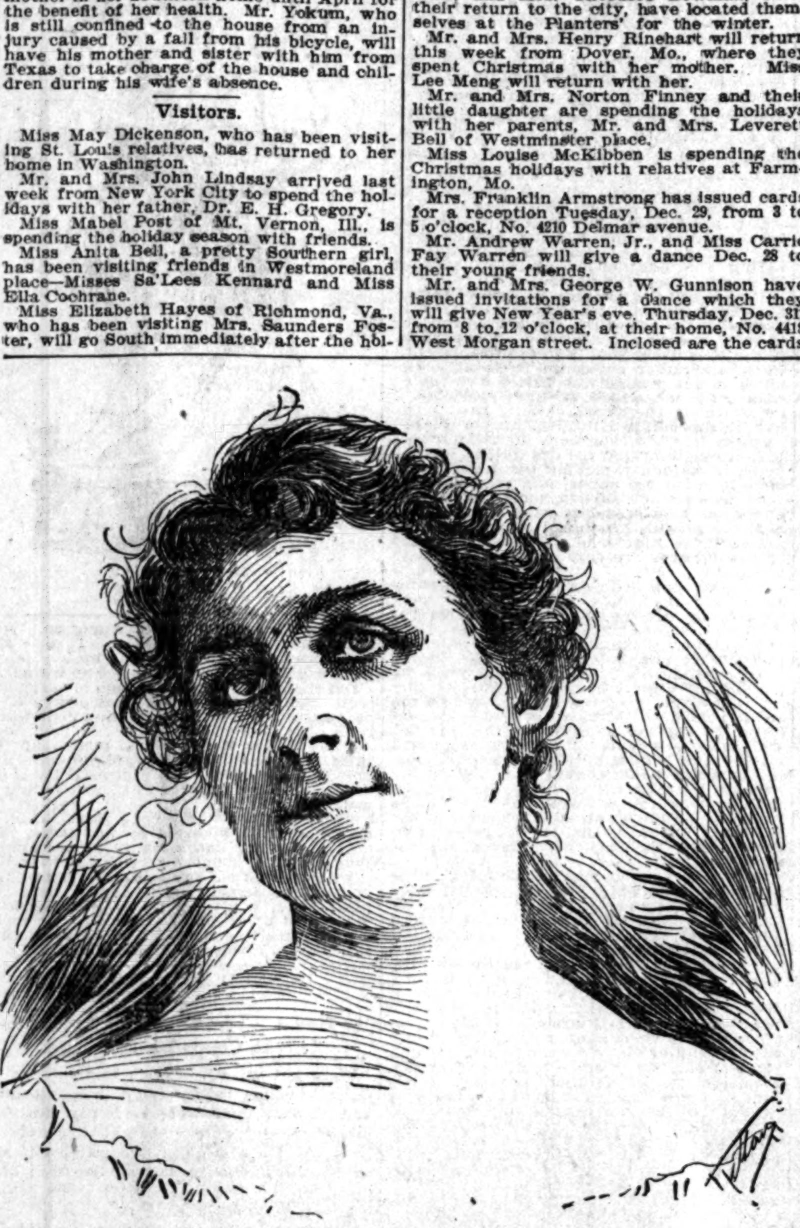
Mr. and Mrs. Norton Finney and their little daughter are spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leverett Bell of Westminster place.

Miss Louise McKibben is spending the Christmas holidays with relatives at Farmington, Mo.

Mrs. Franklin Armstrong has issued cards for a reception Tuesday, Dec. 29, from 3 to 5 o'clock, No. 4210 Delmar avenue.

Mr. Andrew Warren, Jr., and Miss Carrie Fay Warren will give a dance Dec. 28 to their young friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gunnison have issued invitations for a dance which they will give New Year's evening, Thursday, Dec. 31, from 8 to 12 o'clock at their home, No. 4418 West Morgan street. Inclosed are the cards of Miss Gunnison, Miss Ruth Homer, Miss Carrie Taylor, Miss Katharine Jones and Miss Nellie Johnson.



MISS MAMIE BUHRMANN.

Miss Buhrmann is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Buhrmann. She is a beautiful girl, of pure Southern type, a brunette, with large dark eyes and soft brown hair. She will leave soon for New York to complete her course of study.

Mrs. Max Kotany will give a small reception New Year's day, in compliment to her cousin, Miss Lucille Nave, and Miss Lucy Ranney of St. Joe, who will arrive Thursday to visit her. She will be assisted by her sister, Miss Lulu Wear.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ghio will give a ball Dec. 29 at Mahler's, in compliment to their daughter, Miss Olive Ghio, and their son, Mr. John Ghio, who are home from Johns Hopkins College for the holidays.

The Medley Club will give a Leap Year dance Dec. 30 at Mahler's. The young ladies getting up the affair are Misses Edith Lyle, Adele Haynes, Florrie Garrison, Dene Medley, Frances Berry, Amy Lambert and Mrs. James Harnett, chaperon.

The Tennessee Society will give a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Jackson's Day (Jan. 8). This will be a very fine affair.

The ladies of the Woman's Exchange will give two swell euchre parties Jan. 7 and 8 at the West End Hotel for the benefit of the Exchange.

Chart Club drawing-rooms will be held held Monday afternoon by Miss Bruce Alvord, No. 4346 Morgan street; Tuesday morning by Mrs. Charles T. Farrar, No. 4523 Pine street; Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. John Hale, No. 2741 Dayton street; Wednesday by Miss Lois Pollack, No. 4437 Washington avenue; Thursday morning by Mrs. Theodore Shelton, No. 3624 Pine street, and Saturday morning by Mrs. Maria I. Johnston at Southern Hotel.

Mrs. Cyrus Clark will give a tea on New Year's Day at 5 o'clock in compliment to her daughter, Miss Celeste Clark.

Mrs. D. Cole, accompanied by her grandson, Master Clarence Linz, left Thursday morning for Brunswick, Mo., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Adam Rosenstein.

Misses Mabelle and Mildred Stone, who are pupils of Mary Institute, are spending the holidays with their parents, Governor and Mrs. Stone, at Jefferson City.

Mrs. A. A. Lesueur and her daughter, Miss Annie Lesueur, arrived last night from Jefferson City to visit friends.

Judge and Mrs. Sheppard Barclay are spending the holidays with their sister, Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt of Vandeventer place.

Miss Carita Rosenstein of Brunswick, Mo., will remain in the city until after New Year's Day, when she will return home, accompanied by her friend, Miss Jennie McCormack.

Miss Bettie Mountjoy of Lexington, Mo., who has been visiting her brother and sister on King's highway, returned home Saturday.

A rose and a violet luncheon was given on Saturday at the Planters' to Miss Edith Walsh by Mr. Thornton, followed by a box party at the Century matinee. Miss Walsh was chaperoned by her sister, Mrs. George Teasdale, and the party included Misses Gaughan, Litton, Pendleton and Donovan.

Mrs. Charles Lendenschmit has issued invitations for a card party Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at Mahler's Hall. Her sister's (Miss Emma Breidenbach) card is inclosed.

The Euclid Park Euchre Club will be entertained Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Blanche O'Brien of 4011 Finney avenue.

Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Sans of Red Bud, Ill., will spend the holidays with their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. O'Brien of Finney avenue.

Mrs. Henry Fox, nee Clark, and her two lovely little daughters have returned to their home at Oconto, Wis., after spending a delightful month with her mother, Mrs. E. M. Clark.

Miss Ola May Specht of Omaha, Neb., is stopping with her sister, Mrs. F. W. Peters of No. 2217 St. Louis avenue, and will remain over the holidays, visiting her many friends.

The regular monthly meeting of the Queen's Daughters will be held in St. John's Library Hall Friday, Jan. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Members are requested to be present.

Miss Hilda Meisenbach, one of this year's graduates of Mary Institute, and now at Wellesley College, will spend her Christmas vacation visiting with friends and schoolmates at Boston, New York, Brooklyn and at Amesbury, Mass.

Miss Emma B. Leonard is spending the holidays with Mrs. Alice Fox-Crossley at Newton, Ill.

Miss Perdite Garbarino, who spent the past six months at the Colorado resorts, will, after the holidays, make a tour of the West, returning to St. Louis next fall.

Miss Nellie Hauser will receive callers at her new home at 3834 Evans avenue Jan. 1. She will be assisted by Miss Fannie Hartpence of Vandeventer avenue.

Mrs. Dr. Butler of Washington, nee Picot of St. Louis, who has been visiting Mrs. S. V. Moore in Cabanne, returned home on Wednesday. Mrs. Butler has been entertained by her St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Edward A. Mitchell, nee Mittler, daughter of the well-known professor of music, Frank J. Mittler of Baltimore, has come to St. Louis, with her husband, to reside. They have taken a house at 4223 Castleman avenue. Mrs. Mitchell was a favorite in musical circles in Baltimore.

Mrs. George Castleman and Miss Margot Postelwaite have been in the East for a few weeks past, but are now spending a few weeks in St. Louis, prior to going South to spend the remainder of the season near San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Gallantine of Cabanne is entertaining a cousin from New Orleans, who is a prominent member of the New Orleans Chapter of the D. A. R.'s.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kennard have returned from their bridal tour, and are spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. J. Will Boyd.

Miss Reba Cole, who spends most of her time in New York City keeping house with her brother, Dr. Ernest Cole, is spending the holiday season with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Rolla Billingsly is home again after a visit to relatives in the interior of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Udell have been entertaining friends from Iowa. They will go to the Pacific Slope in January, and expect to be absent two or three months

Mrs. Marie Brownell will leave early in the New Year for Hot Springs, where she will spend a month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, who have been spending the past month at Hotel Beers, will go to California in January and will spend three months in the West.

Mrs. Blackmer of Webster Groves will leave early in January to spend a month at Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Benoist, formerly Miss Agnes Foy, returned from their bridal tour through the South in time for Christmas and are domiciled in their home on Lucas avenue, near Grand, formerly the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Blair.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore De Forest have closed their country place at Ingleside and have come in town for the winter. They are located at No. 914 North Grand avenue.

Mrs. Henry Milner and daughter of Hotel Beers are home again from a short trip to Chicago.

Miss Eliza Boyd, niece of Secretary Francis, has gone to Washington City to spend the remainder of the season with her uncle's family. Mrs. Francis will go later in the season to visit her son. She is now residing at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Charles Warner, who has been spending the past six months in Europe, has returned to the city. After a little visit to her relatives in Paris, Mo., she will locate in St. Louis for the winter.

Mrs. F. G. Goddard is expected home from Mexico, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. Murphy.

Mrs. Charles Barnes arrived last week from her home in Jacksonville, Ill., to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin. Her sister, Miss Martin, who has been visiting her in Jacksonville, has also returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Lane have rented their house on McPherson avenue, furnished, for six months, and are now settled in Washington, D. C., for that length of time.

Mr. and Mrs. Weller, who have been residing at 3815 Washington avenue, will spend the remainder of the season with her sister at her home in the West End.

Misses Edith and Alice Martin, who are attending a fashionable school in the East, are home for the holidays with their father, Mr. George Martin, No. 2704 Pine street.

Mrs. Julia Moffett and her young daughter, Miss Nellie Moffett, are at Hotel Beers where they receive their friends Mondays.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brooks have recently moved into their new house on Washington avenue, beyond Taylor, which has just been completed for them.

Masters John and Arthur Broderick are home from their Eastern school for the holidays, which they are spending with their parents at Hotel Beers.

The Misses Rumsey, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Rumsey, will go soon after Christmas to Detroit, where they will spend the remainder of the gay season with their aunt, Mrs. White.

Announcement was made several weeks ago of the engagement of Mr. Cecil Gregg and Miss Jessie Howard. Their marriage will take place in March.

Mrs. Theodore Shelton, who made a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Skinner, in Sedalia, is home again.

Master Edgar Ames Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turner, is spending his Christmas holidays with his grandmother, Mrs. Lucy V. S. Ames. He is a cadet from the Western Military Academy at Alton. Mr. and Mrs. Turner and little daughter are with her mother for the winter.

Misses Hallie and Phoebe Boyle have been spending a fortnight out of town with their friend, Miss Hilda Hewitt.

DON'T SLEEP WITH BABY.

Danger of a Common Practice Shown in Alarming Statistics of Mortality.

"Don't sleep with the baby is an admonition given to the mother of a newly born infant by every careful and painstaking accoucheur. That the warning frequently falls upon a deaf ear is attested by the appalling fact that thousands of nursing children die each year as the result of carelessness.

Suffocation as a cause of infant mortality is quite frequently seen in the death records—more commonly in England than in America. The term is misleading to the average reader. It does not convey the same meaning to him that it does to the careful observer of such matters.

A writer in Truth (London) recently called attention to the subject, not only the "accident" side but also the more serious feature of the question, namely, downright murder.

To support his contention that many infants were actually murdered by overlying, he quoted from the experience of one of the most celebrated London Coroners: "I hold about 400 inquests every year upon children who have been overlain or suffocated in bed, and more than 300 of them are downright murders, though, of course, no one can prove it."

In an "accident" case the mother takes her baby to bed with her. When the little one awakens it is taken to the breast to nurse. After awhile the mother falls asleep; the infant, having satisfied its appetite, falls away from the mothers' arms. The latter sleeps on, and perhaps rolls over upon the child, with the result that the death record is increased by one—a case of "suffocation due to accidental overlying."

Many people have an idea that a child "thrives better for being warmed by the animal heat of the mother." The idea may be a good one, but it is not sufficient reason for exposing any child to a violent death. In many cases the mother is not the only parent who is to blame, but the father is equally at fault—that is when the child is taken in the bed between the parents.

Still another dangerous habit is the one many mothers have of putting a child to bed with its nurse. If a wet-nurse the danger is perhaps even greater than in the case of the mother.

Naturally, mothers will ask, How are we to avoid the risk of suffocating the baby? That is not an easy question to answer. Certain rules, however, may go far towards avoiding the danger. A most important one is: Don't drink beer, ale or any other stimulant before retiring. Another, do not nurse the baby longer than ten minutes. During that time the little one will imbibe sufficient nourishment to last until the next feeding hour. The habit of nursing a child whenever it cries during the night is a pernicious one, not only detrimental to the health of the child, but it increases the danger of overlying.

Of all instructions concerning the prevention of suffocation from overlying the most important is the injunction: "Don't sleep with the baby."

J. F. WHITMYER, M. D.

GENEROUS BARNEY BARNATO.

How He Returned a Penny Given Him, With Compound Interest.

A Cape Town paper to hand tells a pretty little story of Mr. B. I. Barnato, says London Tit-Bits. As a boy Mr. Barnato went to the London Jews' Free School, which has produced so many leading Jews of the day. When he left his teacher, who was much attached to him, gave him a penny and his blessing. The years rolled by, the friendless youth had made his wonderful career in South Africa, and the little "Barney" had become a personage. About the time when half London and Paris were going crazy over the flotation of the Barnato Bank, "Barney" was seized with a fancy to visit his old school master. With great difficulty he managed to hunt up the old man.

"Do you recollect," he said, when they met, "do you recollect giving your little Barney a penny when he left school thirty years ago? Here it is back again, with compound interest," and therewith he handed the schoolmaster a check for £105.

CHRISTMAS IN THE ASHLEY BUILDING.

DELIGHTFUL TIMES IN THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOE EMMET, THE ACTOR.

When little Willie Ryan awoke from his trundle bed on Christmas morning in the old Ashley Building, where young Joe Emmet, the actor, was born, he found that Santa Claus had brought him a tin horn.

The first thing that small William did was to rush out into the long hallway and sound a blast that discounted the toot let forth by Roland on the field of Roncesvalles.

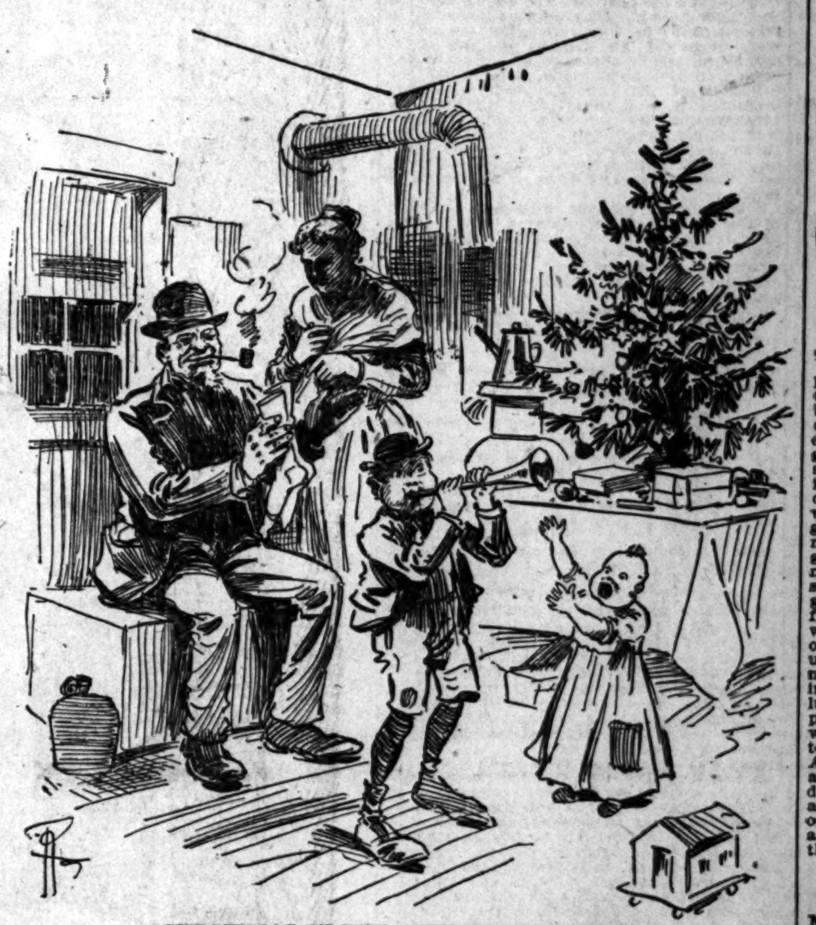
In less than a minute there was a noise of hurrying feet, and before the sound of Diminutive William's blast had died away there was a grand rush such as the old Ashley Building has seldom witnessed.

Children of all ages and in all conditions of cleanliness and apparel flocked to the call of their little leader, and the grim old halls, from the first to the fourth floor, resounded with the din of juvenile mirth.

It was a picture, as a Scottish bard once said, "worth gaun a mile to see." It was a picture such as St. Louisans would never dream could exist in a miserable old tenement like the Ashley Building. It was a picture of hope and happiness in the midst of squalor and poverty. It was a revelation concerning conditions in low life.

All day the frolicking continued, and the children seemed never to tire. All day they romped through the gloomy old halls, over the rough wooden floors and along the lengthy porches in the rear. They had tin horses and tin tops and tin horns and dolls and striped candy. Some of their faces were dirty, but that made no difference. They were all happy, and, what is best, their joy was untutored, and therefore spontaneous.

The old Ashley building is located at the intersection of Third street, Broadway and O'Fallon street. It is four stories high and extends one block from Ashley street, a small thoroughfare just north of Biddle street, to O'Fallon.



CHRISTMAS IN THE ASHLEY BUILDING.

For years it has been noted as the largest tenement house in St. Louis, and for the number of people who make their homes in it. The building has been generally regarded as the home of the unco poor, and this estimate is not far from right, on the whole, but the belief that it is the headquarters of unredeemed poverty is a mistake.

The building contains 210 rooms. They rent for $2 a month and upwards and there is hardly a vacant room in the house. The population of the building is generally estimated at 700.

The old place has been painted lately and dignified with the name of the Broadway Apartment House, but no change that might be made, however, sweeping, could destroy its fame as the Ashley Building.

The ground floor is occupied by commission houses, grocery stores and saloons, but the three upper floors are given up entirely to roomers.

It is to the credit of the old building that the class of people who occupy it are not especially vicious, as the police of the district in which it is located can testify. Their leading crime is that of poverty, and even that, in the eyes of some magnanimous persons, is not considered a felony.

Most of the roomers are foreigners, and nearly all of them are laborers. The majority of them are Bohemians, but there are many Polanders and Germans and a few Irish.

It was in this old building, a good many years ago, that young Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, first saw the light. Many St. Louisans are familiar with the story.

"Fritz" Emmet, the boy's father, was a product of the St. Louis variety stage. During the days when he was making about $5 a week "spieling" for the benefit of the groundlings, he was quite popular with a certain class, and frequently went out serenading when the night's performance was over.

On one of these expeditions he became acquainted with a young lady of good family, and in due course of time they were married.

On the day of the wedding the bride's father presented her with a check for $25,000. The young couple went to board at the Southern Hotel, and, with characteristic prodigality, "Fritz" soon squandered the money, and they were reduced to a state of poverty as severe as that from which he had just emerged.

Then they went to live in the Ashley building, and it was there that young Joe Emmet, who now calls himself "Fritz," after the character his father created, was born.

When a Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter entered the building on Christmas morning little Willie Ryan was still tooting his horn, and was marching through the hall on the second floor, followed by a score or more of children of the same size. In their arms they carried all manner of toys, still gleaming with red paint. In their hearts, apparently, was all the joy that a child can experience.

As the reporter and the friend who accompanied him, through curiosity, walked through the long halls the children scampered away, being shy of strangers, and ran out onto one of the long porches in the rear.

Just then little Willie's mother, a rotund and beaming Irish woman, came puffing up the stairs, carrying a heavy basket. She glanced inquiringly at the strangers, but readily entered into conversation.

"Lord, no," she said, in answer to a question, "I don't know anybody in this building. I have lived here for six years, and I don't know the name of my next door neighbor. They come and go all the time. Hundreds of them have come and gone, but I am still here.

"My name? Ryan. Just plain Ryan. That's a name you can't forget. That's my boy there: Willie. Nicest boy you ever saw. Yes, that's what they all say. But that's right. He's having a good time, and I'm glad of it. I like to see the children enjoy themselves. Well, I must be going. Good-bye."

And then Mrs. Ryan ambled away with her heavy basket, and the youngsters peeped around the corner and blew their horns while the visitors ascended the stairs.

While they were on the lookout for somebody who could speak English they ran across an old man, who was as willin' as Mr. Barkis, but who could do nothing better than sputter in German.

Finally they found a boy, and while he was conferring with the old man a third party stepped out of a room opening on the hall.

This proved to be Joseph Orlick, the boy's father. When he learned the mission of the visitors he gave them a cheery invitation in tolerable English to step inside.

The kitchen was lighted up with the glow of a most welcome fire, and the place had an air of cleanliness and thrift. The middle room was even better, but the parlor—think of a parlor in the Ashley Building!—was the best of all.

It had a homelike appearance that was really inviting. There was a cheerful fire in the grate, and around it were gathered several children. On one side of the room was a Christmas tree about six feet high, and it was fairly loaded down with toys and candy and everything to delight the juvenile heart. At the base sat a velocipede, which the youngest member of the family proudly claimed as his. Everybody in the room appeared to be happy and contented.

Mr. Orlick viewed the display with apparent pride, and then stepped over to a sideboard and returned with a long-necked bottle containing something which bore a marked resemblance to good whisky, and invited his visitors to "have some Christmas" with him.

He confided the fact that he had been employed four years steadily by the Madison Car Co., and that he had lived in the Ashley Building just twice that long.

A further stroll through the building revealed the fact that the Orlick family were not the only people who were enjoying the holidays. A dozen or more Christmas trees were located, and almost everybody seemed to be in a good humor. Of course, there is poverty in the building, but it is not the kind of poverty that brings actual suffering. It was a poor family, indeed, that did not have money enough to "rush the can," and the trail to the saloon below was kept hot. Nobody was intoxicated, but there was plenty of cheer.

As the visitors were descending the front stairs they met a man carrying a can of beer and a package of smoking tobacco.

"A Merry Christmas, gentlemen!" he shouted, looking back with his broadest smile.

Perhaps life in the old Ashley building is not so bad as many have been used to think.

THE ORIGIN OF "DOPE."

A Word Used by Nitro-Glycerine Workers and Adopted by Chinatown.

The expression "a dope fiend," to indicate a person who is a victim of the opium habit, is just as well known throughout the town nowadays as the earlier, but no less significant expression, "hitting the pipe," as a substitute for the more accurate, but less picturesque expression, opium smoking. What is the origin, it has sometimes been asked, of the word dope?

There was a reason for its original use, a reason strong enough, it would seem, to justify for a time at least, its retention in New York City slang, says the Sun. Nitro-glycerine is generally regarded among chemists as the most powerful of explosives, and it has held that position of sinister prominence for a number of years, though recently other explosives of a higher grade have been tested. The trouble with nitroglycerine has always been the impracticability of handling large amounts of it, for it is at any time liable to explode on the slightest pressure, and an explosion of nitro-glycerine does not afford, usually, the witnesses of the occurrence a coveted opportunity to give either orally or in writing their recollections of it.

It is susceptible to heat and when transported any distance upon a train, may from the sudden starting or jolting of the cars be moved in such a way that there is little of the train left and little of the roadbed either. Dynamite is a preparation of nitro-glycerine—diluted nitro-glycerine so to speak—made up of 60 per cent. of the original article and 40 per cent of dope. The dope is a composition of nitrate of soda, wood pulp and magnesia, and the three together when mixed in composition with the nitro-glycerine materially reduce the dangers of sudden explosion from it, and permit it to be handled with some approach of safety. In other words, the dope is a danger-deadener, added in order to lessen the force of the nitro-glycerine, somewhat as whisky is occasionally diluted with water, or brandy with soda, by bibulous individuals who do not desire to limit to a few the number of the drinks they take while wishing to avoid the danger of too many undiluted beverages. Among workers in explosives it is a general expression that where the standard of the explosive is of too high a grade some dope is to be added. As the use of opium has a like effect on an individual, making him lethargic, drowsy, indifferent to his surroundings and apparently careless of all consequences, opium has come to be known as dope, and a man who acts as if under the influence of the poppy drug is said to be dopy.

A TITLED HUSBAND.

No Doubt It Is Very Nice, but Some Mercenary Hubbies Need Watching.

No doubt it is a delightful thing, if your father has made some millions, to dignify your obscure family by wedding a foreigner with a swell title. It is wise, however, to make inquiries into his character before actually going to church with him. From Paris there come two comic tales about such a union, according to London Sketch. The bride was showing a friend of hers the other day over her gorgeously furnished hotel, and in the drawing-room drew her attention to the magnificent chandelier. Piqued by her lack of enthusiasm, the bride remarked, "Well, you don't seem to say much about my four-thousand-pound chandelier?" "Four thousand pounds said the friend, with a polite sneer. "Isn't that piling it up rather high? That very chandelier was offered to me for two thousand three hundred." That afternoon the bride drove to the shop from which the chandelier came and began an indignant speech about the wickedness of charging her four thousand pounds for a chandelier offered to some one else for a little more than half. The dealer interrupted her. "Madam, you are mistaken; that chandelier was chosen by your husband was it not?" "Yes," she replied; "I never saw it until it was put up." "And you gave him 100,000 francs to pay for it with?" "Certainly." "We offered it to him for 55,000, francs, but he beat us down to 50,000, and that is all we got. You had better ask him to show you the receipt. I think you will find he has lost it."

A little while later the bride received a bill for 40,000 francs for a pearl necklace. The husband had given it to her as a birthday present, and she was pleased by the kindly thought, although she knew well she would have to pay, as the pocket money she allowed him would hardly cover such presents to his wife. She was rather startled by the price, since, though the pearls were fine, two rows did not seem to represent anything like so large a sum, so she went to the jeweler's to remonstrate with him for cheating her husband. "But, madame," said the jeweler, "really, the price is very fair; five rows of such pearls, and very fair pearls, are not dear at 44,000 francs." "But there are only two!" "Pardon me, madame, five when we sold the necklace. I can show you our book, with the description and number of pearls." He showed her the book, and she is no longer delighted by her husband's kind attentions. After all, one hardly expects a husband to faire danser l'anse du panier to "make a bit" for himself when acting as steward to his wife.

Hypnotism for Cocainism.

A life-long victim of the cocaine habit was completely cured by hypnotic suggestion in a few moments in a Chicago court room the other day. The cocaine "fiend," William Thompson, was about to be committed to an asylum when a hypnotist, Richard Meyer, offered to cure him. Meyer was meanwhile under arrest charged with stealing a dog after "hypnotizing" it. Thompson was first put to sleep with a few passes and then told to stop taking the drug. As soon as he had been awakened some cocaine was offered him, but he pushed it violently away, crying, "I hate it. I will never touch it again."

Filling Match Boxes.

Match boxes are now filled by machinery.

A. MOLL GROCER CO.

Phone 2866. 614-616-618 Franklin Av. and 822 N. 7th St. Est. [illegible]

SPECIALS OFFERED THIS WEEK.

JOHN RAMSEY SCOTCH WHISKY.
JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.
FINEST JAMAICA RUM,
FINEST BATAVIA ARRAC.
E. REMY MARTIN & CO. COGNAC.
Rum and Arrac Punches

Royal Buckingham Cluster Raisins, per pound.....25c
Choicest Layer Figs, per pound.....15c
Good, Rich Soft Figs, per pound.....10c
Malaga Grapes, per pound.....20c
New California Walnuts, 3 pounds for.....25c
Port Wine (Vino de Porto), per gallon.....$3.50
Fresh Finnan Haddie, per pound.....9c
A can of Good Condensed Milk.....5c
Rhine Wines (Rupertsberger), per bottle.....75c
Our Old Gov. Java and Mocha, fresh roasted, 3 pounds for.....$1.00
Fancy Golden Rio, fresh roasted, per pound.....20c
Granulated Sugar, 23 pounds for.....$1.00

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

36,000 in Use.
Sold for 45 Years.

THE VOSE PIANO

1—Is made of the best material.
2—Has a reputation of many years.
3—Lasts for a generation.
4—Is always up to date.
5—Gives satisfaction everywhere.

SOLD BY
O. A. Field Piano Co.
1003 Olive Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

To Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, B[illegible] Intermediate Points.
Ticket Office C[illegible] CHESTNUT

ODDITIES AND FREAKS OF NATURE.

VEGETABLE FREAKS.

Nature Plays Some Odd Pranks in the Tropical Forests.

We who live in the temperate zone are accustomed to nature on her best behavior. We see her orderly ways in the woods, where pines and oaks, poplars and maples, alders and willows and other forest trees have roots that grow down into the ground and limbs that grow properly up and out into the air, says Eustace B. Rogers in St. Nicholas.

But elsewhere nature has other moods and methods. In a tropical forest there is none of this air of dignity and good principle. The odd pranks, the wild absurdities, the vegetable freaks that she is there guilty of make a difference that is astonishing.

Trees apparently grow upside down, and assume all sorts of eccentric shapes. Great dragging vines sprawl over everything, twisting and distorting the poor tired trees until they are crippled for life with what looks like rheumatism. The heavy rains and the hot sun make the plants grow rapidly, and there are fierce fights to see which shall win a little space in that tangle. Such pushing, such climbing!

Then there is the orchid, clinging fringe-like everywhere—frail and lovely, swinging back and forth in the soft air; but it has no conscience. It will not do a stroke of honest work and is determined to live on some one else, in which it certainly succeeds.

And there, too, is the wild pineapples (called in the West Indies the "pine"), which takes root in the rich mold lying on the upper sides of the largest branches of the mightiest and oldest of the trees. Where its diverging leaves start a cup is formed, which catches the rain and stores it up for the dry season. In this water little tree frogs and small crabs live, and it is told that years ago one of the expeditions sent against the fierce marooners in the mountains of Jamaica would have perished from thirst had it not been for the little "pines" and their tiny reservoirs.

MR. BUCHTER'S WHISKERS.

His Beard Is Four Feet Seven Inches Long and Falls to the Ground.

What is this long attachment this man has to his chin?

That, my boy, is not hay or grass or wool or moss. It is called "hirsute adornment" by the budding journalist who would scorn to call a spade a spade, so long as he could refer to it is "an agricultural implement manipulated by the hands and supplemented by pressure from the pedal extremities." It is what some rude, uncouth persons call "lilacs," but that is slangy, and you do not want to use slang. It is in plain language a beard—a beard for your whiskers, so to speak.

"Why does he wear it?" you ask.

Ask something easier, sonny. Perchance he thinks it becomes his style of beauty. Probably he has nothing else to do except cobble shoes, for you must know, gentle reader, that the owner of this growth is one D. K. Buchter, a shoemaker, of Ashland, O., who makes and mends your shoes when he is not combing his beard.

You ask what it is made of? Like other beards of less renown it is composed of hair. What is that? Did he grow it himself or is it a heirloom? That is a flippant and irrelevant question, my boy. Some day you will be tapped on the head with a club if you get gay in that fashion.

Why does he not sell it to a mattress factory? That is on a par with the previous question, and is unbecoming one of your years. Mr. Buchter has good credit and it would be an easy matter for him to get tick and make himself into a hair mattress, but he does not desire to be lied on.

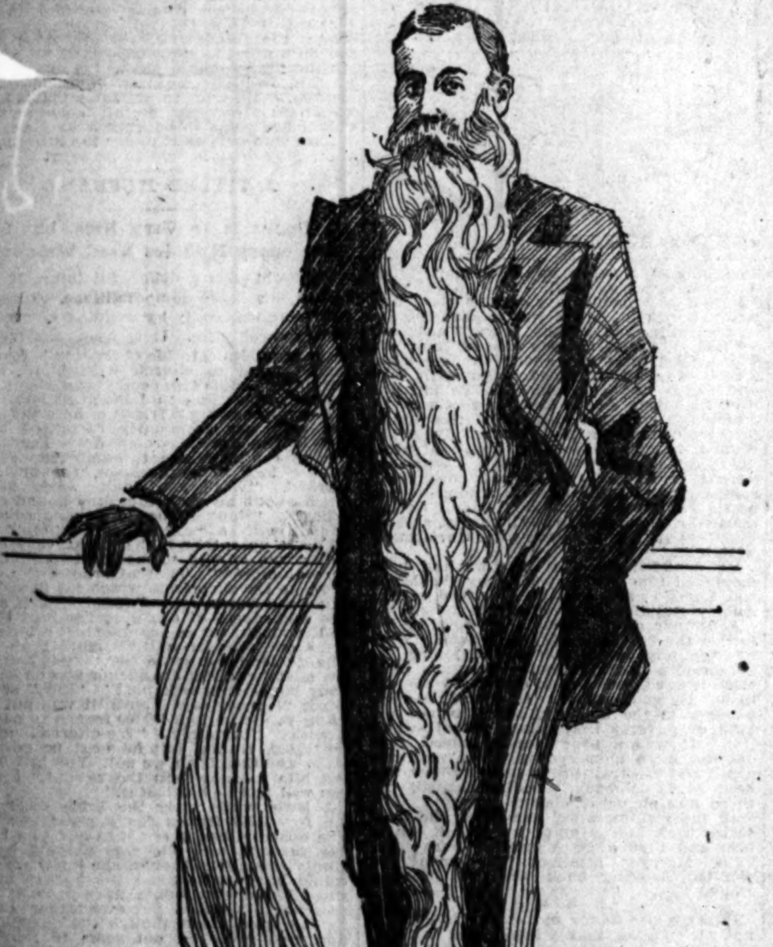
How long is Mr. Buchter's beard?

Now, my son, you are getting calmer. That is a question evincing an earnest desire for the acquisition of knowledge. Mr. Buchter's beard is four feet seven inches long from the roots down, and it is a cuckoo of a beard. Do you not think so?

What is the difference between Mr. Buchter and the Prince of Wales?

The Prince of Wales is the heir apparent, and Mr. Buchter is a hairy parent. You are getting gay again, sonny, but you do not know whether Mr. Buchter is any kind of a parent or not. All you know is that he has a beard 55 inches long, and that is enough to know and enough beard.

You want to know more yet? Does his beard fall to the ground? It does. And does the beard get hurt by the fall? Nay, nay, son, you would know too much.



HIS WHISKERS SWEEP THE FLOOR.

ALASKA ONLY HALF MADE.

Country Where Mountains Smoke and Coal Is as Soft as Soap.

Prof. L. L. Dyche of the University of Kansas returned last week from Alaska to Seattle on the City of Topeka, and left by way of California for his home, says the Portland Oragonian. Prof. Dyche went to Cook's inlet especially in search of natural history specimens. He ascended to the source of the Knik River with an organised expedition that was a success, although the obstacles to be overcome were appalling. The native boatman stripped naked, and with ropes pulled the boat up the turbulent river. Prof. Dyche got specimens of a new mountain sheep, twelve immense moose heads, caribou, sea otter, birds and many small animals. July 17 Prof. Dyche saw eight inches of snow fall, and Aug. 11 six inches fall. He saw three smoking mountains, and experienced an earthquake of such strength that a man could not remain standing during the quake. He found large coal lodges, but the coal was so soft that it could be whittled with a knife. Prof. Dyche says that the country is only half made, and adds:

"It will be a good country some day, when it is finished. The glaciers are slowly doing their work, the mountains are smoking and the rivers are vomiting out quantities of quicksand. Let it alone, and some day it will be a good country."

Prof. Dyche met Princess Tom, a famous Yakutat princess, wealthy beyond all other Alaska Indians. She has $15,000 in gold twenties on her right arm. She wears five bracelets, each hammered out of a gold twenty, and on her left arm she wears ten bracelets, each made from a $10 gold piece. She has hundreds of blankets, sea-otter skins, etc., and she owns a schooner and two sloops. She is 65 years old, and has just bought her fifth husband, a young man, 20 years old, for whom she paid 500 blankets.

The Thinklet women manage the households and hold the purse. The relationships are traced back through the mother's side. It is in fact almost a savage realization of Lytton's "Coming Race."

NATURE'S TELEPHONE.

Without Wires Voices Are Transmitted From Mountain to Mountain.

There is a natural telephone line in the Black Hills. The line runs between two mountains in the Black Hills range, northwest of Rapid City. On each side of the valley, twelve miles wide, stand two high peaks, which tower above the other mountains and have been known as landmarks.

These mountains are several thousand feet high and have rarely been scaled, so but little is known of their topography. But same weeks ago a party of tourists decided to make the ascent, and they divided into two parties, one for each peak, taking heliographs with them for the purpose of signaling to each other across the valley. The ascent was made and one of the party on the north mountain was surprised to hear voices, which apparently came out of the air.

He moved his position, and the sound was no longer heard. By changing his position several times he discovered that the voices were those of his friends on the other mountain. He called the attention of the others to the phenomena, and when the attention of the opposite party had been attracted it was found that an ordinary conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was plainly heard from one mountain top to the other. There was only one place on the mountain where it could be heard, and this appeared to form a natural telephone.

Scientists say that the cause is to be found in the form of the mountains, which serve as elliptical reflectors of sound, the speakers being situated in the face, at the ends of the ellipse, and in the low density of the atmosphere at the altitude at which the phenomena occur.

EMBALMED IN A GLAZIER.

A Natural Refrigerator Where Bodies Are Preserved for Years.

A rare thing in the southern Tyrol, the finding of a skeleton in the Adenfelio glacier, is recorded in European papers. The skelteon proved to be that of an American tourist named Ruth, who disappeared in 1890. These fissures cleave glaciers at all angles, and it is very easy to slip into one of them. When once in it is hardly possible to escape without help from above, and the warmth of the body melts the ice around, so that the victim slowly descends by the weight of his own body into the depths of the glacier, and generally starves to death. On looking into these fissures the most beautiful play of light in blue and green and rainbow colors is seen. But these are best enjoyed from the safe vantage ground of the upper, outside world, rather than down in the depths and close at hand.

In some instances, it is said, bodies have been preserved down in these fissures in the ice for years.

A MOON ON HIS NECK.

The Singular Birthmark Worn by a Pennsylvania Man.

Joseph Rotherman of Connellsville, Pa., sports one of the oddest birthmarks ever seen, and physicians are puzzled to account for it. It is a figure of the moon located on the back of his neck, and it varies with the phases of the fair goddess of the night. It is sometimes scarcely noticeable, but by the end of the first quarter of the moon it is an angry looking crescent, daily increasing in size.

When the moon it at its full Rotherman's birthmark has also attained its maximum size. It gradually decreases as the moon wanes, and by the time of old or new moon it is again scarcely noticeable.

Human Hair Market.

There is a human hair market at Morlans, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. The market is held every other Friday. Hundreds of trafficking hairdressers throng to the little place from far and near to buy up the hair of the young peasant girls. The dealers wander up and down the long, narrow street of the town, each with a huge pair of bright shears hanging from a black leather strap around his waist, while the young girls who wish to part with their tresses stand about in the doorways, usually in couples.

STORIES OF ANIMAL AND HUNTING LIFE.

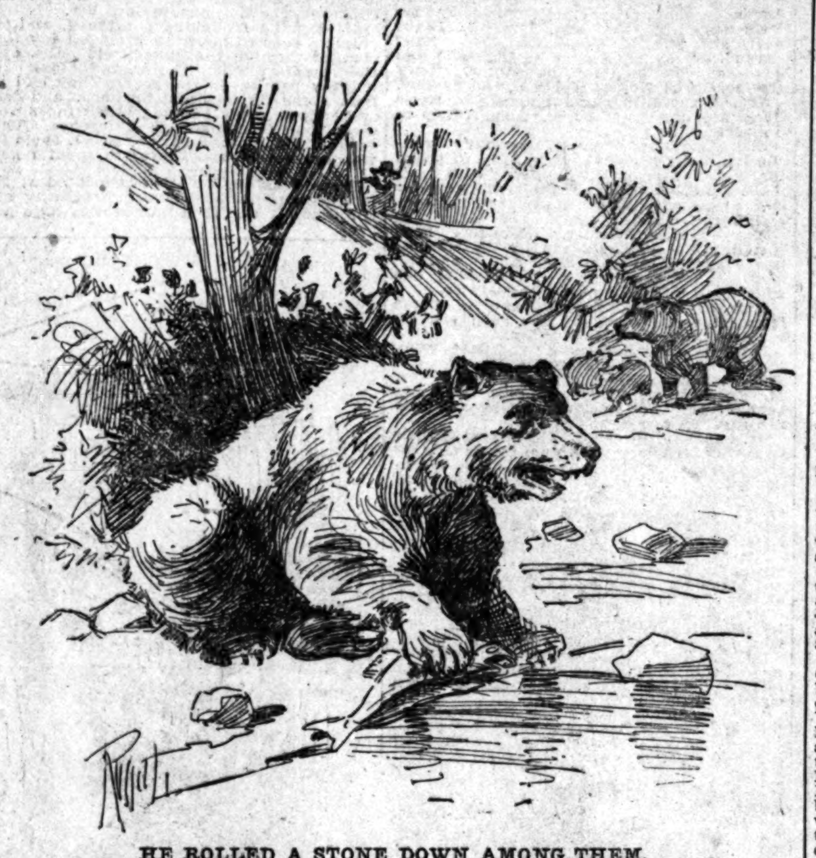
SAVED THE LIVES OF FIVE BEARS.

HOW A NEW YORK LAWYER WITH NO SPORTING BLOOD IN HIM FOILED THE HUNTERS.

A New York lawyer who was in Sullivan County, that State, in the neighborhood of the Black Lake country, was surprised to find how industriously the natives were engaged in killing the bears all summer instead of waiting till cold weather, when the value of the meat would greatly enhance the profits of the chase.

But there was a reason for it. The huckleberry crop is a source of profit. Bears are fond of the succulent huckleberry and more than once berrying parties had to flee in terror at the sudden advent of bruin. Besides eating the berries, the bears spoil more than they eat by trampling the bushes, so that the reason of the determined hunt of the bear was explained by the desire to save the berry crop.

Well, the lawyer had not the abiding respect for the huckleberry crop which distinguishes the rural New Yorker, and he told to a Sun reporter how he saved the lives of five bears on one occasion.



HE ROLLED A STONE DOWN AMONG THEM.

"I was three days in that locality, and every day brought similar stories of the slaying of bears. The way the natives were gathering in bears was a shame. I couldn't see any use of it. The fur was good for nothing at that season of the year, and no one seemed to care for the meat. One day I asked a native why they didn't save their bears until the weather got cold, so they would be worth something.

"'What!' said he, 'An' let 'em scrunch all our huckleberry crop!'

"Then I learned why they hunted down bears so persistently in the summer time. It was to save the huckleberry crop.

"In looking that country over I strolled out one day and was tramping along a ridge, when I came to a stop that overlooked a large tract of lowland, with a great deal of old fallen timber scattered about, and many decaying stumps. Through it, at the foot of the ridge, ran a small brook. And right there I saw an interesting sight. A large bear stood in the creek. Another one, almost as large, clawed at a decayed stump. Three cubs were at the heels of this one. I wasn't more than twenty yards distant from this bear family, but my presence had not been detected. I got behind a tree and watched the bears. The old bear in the creek stood motionless, gazing intently at the water. Suddenly one of his fore paws dropped down with a splash. When he lifted it he had a fish in it. Sitting down in the brook he ate the fish with unmistakable relish.

I watched the bears for fifteen minutes, and during that time the one in the brook caught three fish, two frogs and a water snake. He did not devour his entire catch himself, but now and then divided with his mate among the stumps, coming ashore and delivering his plunder. The snake he tore in two and gave the other bear half of it. Once he laid a fish on the bank, and all the cubs made a dash for it. The result was a a savage little fight between them. They cuffed and bit and switched one another, and I could hear their savage little snarls plainly. Neither of the old bears paid any attention to them during this squabble, but once one of the cubs made a grab for a fish that the bear in the creek had brought out to his mate, and the latter gave the greedy little chap a cuff on the ear that sent him sprawling six feet away. She made no objection, though, when the cubs appropriated the grubs and wood ants that she uncovered in tearing the stumps to pieces.

"I don't know how long I would have remained there watching this interesting exhibition of the domestic habits of bears if I had not been interrupted. I heard a noise in the woods behind me, and, looking back, saw three men, with guns and two dogs, approaching. They were a good way off, on another rise. I knew at once that they were out after bear, and perhaps this very family I had been watching. They had not seen me as yet. I made up my mind that they shouldn't get a shot at these bears if I could help it, and I kicked a big stone loose that lay on the edge of the slope, and it went clattering down the hill and into the brook with a splash. Away went the bears, and when the men and the dogs came up the family was deep in the laurels on the other side of the creek.

"'Looking for bear?' said I.

"They said they were. I told them that I had seen a big one as I came along the ridge, a mile in the opposite direction, and on they went, eager to get on its trail. And that's the way I saved the lives of five bears in Sullivan County."

THIBETAN ANIMALS.

Marco Polo's Description of the Famous Yak and the Musk Deer.

There are wild cattle in Thibet almost as big as elephants, splendid creatures, covered everywhere but on the back with shaggy hair a good four palms long, says St. Nicholas. They are partly black, partly white, and wonderfully fine creatures, and the hair or wool is extremely white, finer and whiter than silk. Messer Marco brought some to Venice as a great curiosity and so it was reckoned by those who saw it. There are also plenty of them tame, which have been caught young. These the people use commonly for burden and general work, and at the plow as well, and at the latter they do full twice as much work as any other cattle, being such very strong beasts.

In this country, too, is found the best musk in the world; and I will tell you how it is produced. There exists in that region an animal that has feet and tail like the gazelle's and stag's hair of a very coarse kind, but no horns. It has four tusks, two below and two above, about three inches long and slender in form, one pair growing upward and the other downward. It is a very pretty creature. The musk is found in this way. When the creature has been taken they find between the flesh and the skin something like an impostume full of blood, which they cut out and remove, with all the skin attached to it. And the blood inside this impostume is the musk that produces that powerful perfume. There is an immense number of these beasts in the country we are speaking of. The flesh is very good to eat. Messer Marco brought the dried head and feet of one of these with him to Venice.

The people are traders and artisans, and also grow abundance of corn. The province has an extent of twenty-six days' journey. Pheasants are found there twice as big as ours, indeed, nearly as big as a peacock, and having tails of seven to ten palms in length; and besides them other pheasants in aspect like our own, and birds of many other kinds, and of beautiful varied plumage. The people, who are idolaters, are fat folks with little noses and black hair, and no beard except a few hairs on the upper lip. The women, too, have very smooth and white skins, and in every respect are pretty creatures.

AN INVESTMENT IN BEARS.

Bill Remick Thinks He Will Have a Good Thing in a Maine Bank.

Unless his plans go all awry, Bill Remick, who owns a camp on Beech Hill stream, says a Tilden (Me.) correspondent of the New York Sun, knows where he can earn money enough next spring to buy a new rifle and get it all out of the State in bounties. Remick is a natural showman, who collects different species of birds and mammals during nine months of the year, so that he may have something to exhibit at the county fairs during the autumn months. Last fall his menarerie consisted of a polecat, a coon, two skunks, a bald eagle and three wild geese, and when he exhibited them in a tent at the Ellsworth fair, the people crowded in so fast that the skunks got angry and Remick was induced to move his show to another county. After this he went to Patters and Caribou, making money at both place, and was about to go to Monroe, when the polecat got loose and wiped out the whole show.

Having cleared nearly $200 from the enterprise, Remick went back to his camp and began to stock up for next year. In the midst of his hunting a Boston naturalist came down and wanted to secure photographs of bears as they looked in their wild state. Remick demurred for a while, saying it was hard enough work to shoot a bear with a rifle, to say nothing of camera shots; but when he learned he was to be paid by the day, he relented, and entered into the spirit of the chase. In two months they had secured five photographs of bears in different attitudes, and in addition to this Remick had learned the denning-up quarters of three big female bears. After the naturalist went away Remick devoted several days to earnest thought. If he killed the bears before Christmas he would get about $25 apiece for them, which, added to the $5 bounty, would yield him some $90 in cash. On the other hand, if he waited until March, he would not only get the bears, but he would be likely to secure six young cubs, which he could sell for $10 a head anywhere, or use in his show next fall. As $150 is more money than $90, Bill concluded to wait and let his property accumulate, knowing it was well invested.

"I have money in the bank," says Bill to those who ask him why he don't go to work. "The money is all in bears, and the bank is on the side of Beech Hill Mountain. Wait until next spring, and I'll show you." After that he winks at himself knowingly and laughs in an undertone, conveying the idea that he knows a good thing when he sees it.

Strength of the Tiger.

The tiger's strength exceeds that of the lion. Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to subdue a tiger.

MONEY IN SKUNK HUNTING.

A CONNECTICUT MAN WHO HAS ADOPTED A NEW METHOD OF SLAYING POLE CATS.

The skunk, or pole cat, is not a pleasant animal to hunt, but there is profit in it for the hunter. Skunk's oil is always in demand. It is worth 50 cents a pound, and a fat skunk will yield a pound and a half. Then there is the pelt, worth from $1 to $1.50, and altogether a good hunter can knock out a good living at skunk hunting.

Skunk oil is singularly penetrating. It is almost as far-reaching as the animal's odor, and that is saying lots. It is especially valuable in the treatment of throat and lung diseases. It is claimed that externally applied the oil will penetrate to the lungs and heal any sore spots there.

But that is a different matter. The fact remains that skunk hunting is profitable and this story is about the new way of killing the odoriferous animals, adopted by a hunter of Thomaston, Conn.

Until lately the common method of taking the skunk hereabout has been to trap it in deadfalls, the use of the gun being injurious to the fur, says a Thomaston correspondent of the New York Sun. The deadfall is a little semi-circular enclosure made of sticks stuck in the ground and baited and rigged with a trigger, which, when tripped, lets a log down on the skunk, killing it at once. But Epaphroditus Kingeley, an old Sharon trapper, has set everybody to talking this season by discarding the deadfall altogether in skunk-catching, picking the dreaded animals up with his hands, and regardless of the chances of hydrophobia or scent, knocking them senseless with quick blows. Kingsley's hauls of skunks by these means are so large that some of his competitors in the business are very anxious to imitate him.

Kingsley is a little dried-up, uncommunicative old man, who does not look very courageous. He is said to have made several thousand dollars by skunk hunting. Last year while experimenting in skunk-catching in order to enable himself to take larger numbers than his deadfalls would yield, he worked for a time, he says, on the old theory that a sharp rap from a long pole on the small part of a skunk's back will so paralyze the muscles of the back that the tail will fall down cutting off the scent and leaving the animal open to approach. Repeated experiments convinced Mr. Kingsley that as long as the skunk's tail droppel nothing was to be feared, as the glands which throw the scent are at the root of the tail, and the tail has to be raised and thrown over the back when the skunk assails an enemy.

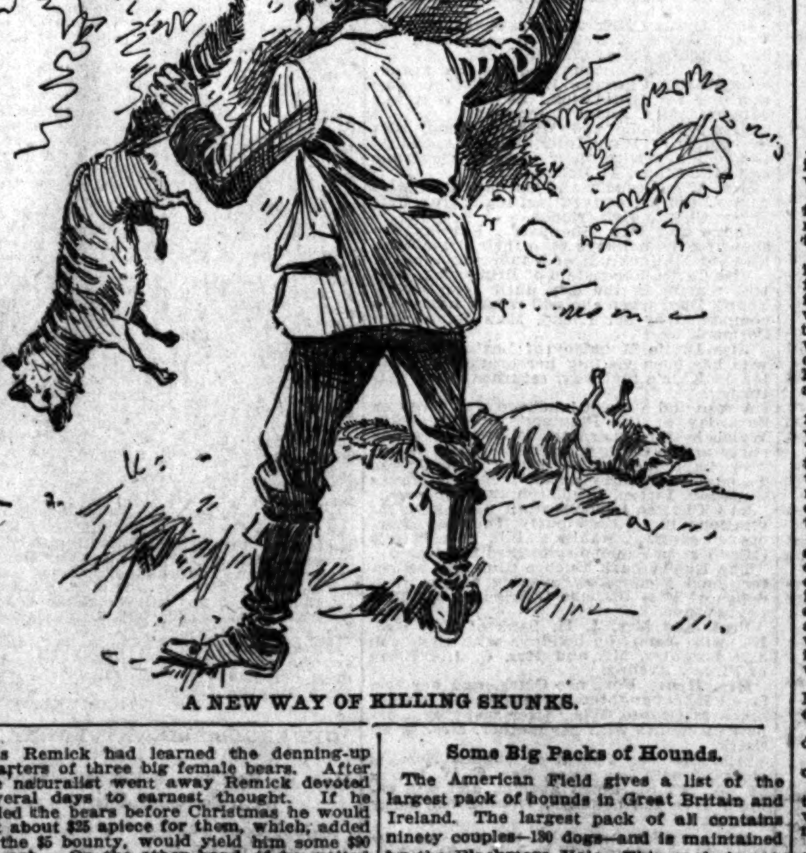
Acting on this conclusion Kingsley threw away the long pole, and determined upon an entirely new style of warfare. He took out on his hunts a club, a lighted lantern and his cur, Old Bose. He would start out after nightfall.

Whenever a skunk was routed out, the dog, as a rule, would bring it to bay by barking, and yet not irritate it to such a degree that its scent would be thrown. When first tried, last season, Old Bose cost his master several skunks by being unduly active at first in the work, then turning tail and running in one direction, while Mr. Kingsley ran in another. At such times Mr. Kingsley was still further chagrined by finding that no amount of persuasion would induce the dog to rally again before the same skunk. Kingsley had to train the dog patiently to the new style of hunting.

When the dog now has the skunk well at bay, and the skunk's attention is fully occupied, Kingsley walks up behind the skunk and gets it well located by the light of his lantern. Then with a firm grasp he picks the skunk up by the tail, being careful to hold the tail down, and knocks the animal senseless with a tap on the head with a club. That is all there is to the operation, and yet Mr. Kingsley has not found another man in Litchfield County who dares to do it. He was so successful with this method of hunting last year that this season he has been hunting steadily since Nov. 15. He has taken as many as twenty skunks in a night.

Mr. Kingsley's oil trying works consist of a large iron kettle mounted on a stone fireplace in a little shed. The whole apparatus stands in the woods half a mile from his house. Round the great kettle is a prevailing smell of skunk, for hundreds of skunks have been dissected there for the benefit of mankind.

Kingsley ships his oil to New York. At present he is uneasy upon two points. He fears that the skunk hunters of Litchfield County will adopt his new method of hunting the skunk, and that, if they do, the skunk crop will be exterminated and his profitable occupation wiped out.



A NEW WAY OF KILLING SKUNKS.

Some Big Packs of Hounds.

The American Field gives a list of the largest pack of hounds in Great Britain and Ireland. The largest pack of all contains ninety couples—180 dogs—and is maintained by the Blackmore Vale. This pack is run four days a week, but, of course, not all the dogs are used each day. John Watson, master of the Meath, an Irish pack, has sixty-four couples, running five days a week, making it one of the hardest working packs in the kingdom. The Badminton, owned by the Duke of Beaufort, has in it seventy-five couples, which are hunted on five days of the week. Another pack that hunts five days a week is the Belvoir, and it has sixty-four couples. The Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Eglinton keep the largest packs in Scotland, the Duke maintaining fifty-seven couples and the Earl fifty couples.

Strong Hair.

It is said by scientific men that the hair from the tail of the horse is the strongest single animal thread known.

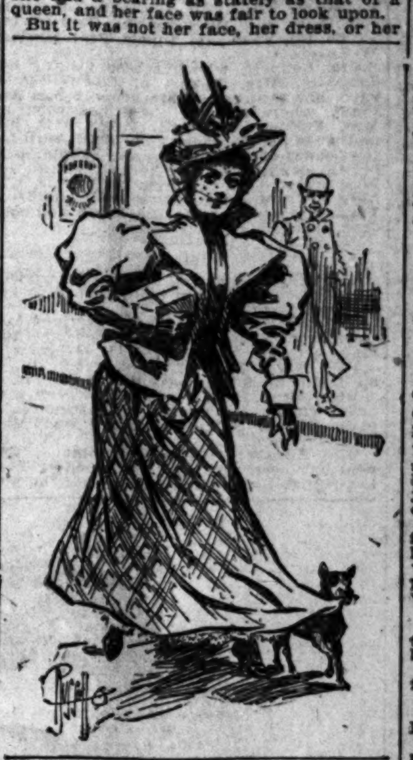
ODD STORIES OF THE TOWN.

NO PATENT ON THIS.

An Up-to-Date Girl, Who Has a New Way of Keeping Her Skirts Clean.

She was a strictly up-to-date girl and she attracted no end of attention as she walked east on Washington avenue, near Garrison. She was dressed in the height of fashion; she had a bearing as stately as that of a queen, and her face was fair to look upon.

But it was not her face, her dress, or her bearing which attracted attention. Not either nor all three of these. It was the novel way she had of holding up her skirts—or rather of having them held up for her.



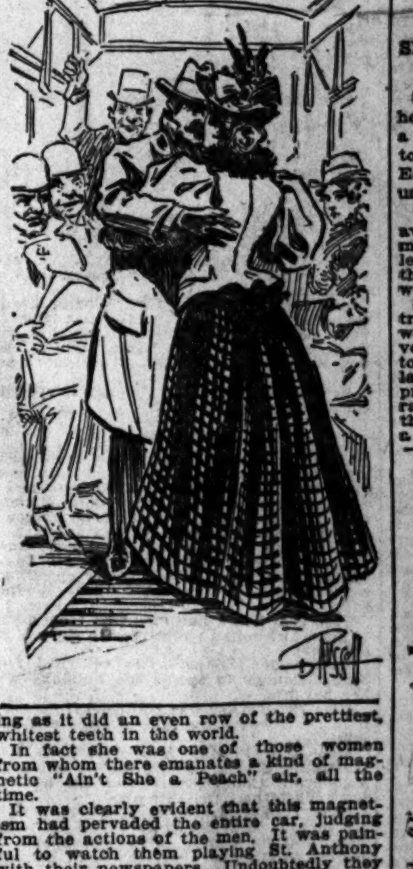
Did she have a maid or a page to carry her train like the maidens of high degree of a past age? No, but just a cunning little woolly Scotch terrier. Whether he had been trained to the work, or had picked up the skirt in a spirit of canine playfulness are unsolved problems. But doggy did his work as though he was used to it, and he did it well.

The pup did not raise the skirt so as to embarrass his mistress by an undue display of hosiery and a neatly turned ankle. There was no display at all. He held the skirt just high enough to keep it out of the dust of the street, and no higher than the most prudish maiden would have held it. He picked up the hem of the skirt in front with his teeth, and ambled along beside her as though he was stuck on his job.

KISSED HER GOOD-BY.

He Had a Right To, but as It Was in a Car It Created a Sensation.

They got on a Northern Central car at Grand avenue rather early one morning last week. They were evidently husband and wife and were a delightful couple to look at. He was quite handsome, but she was particularly attractive. She was of a dark, olive complexion, with deep brown eyes and a mouth that was so full and red that any man, if he were not a natural born old grump, would say was made for kissing. Her smile was ravishing; disclosing as it did an even row of the prettiest, whitest teeth in the world.



In fact she was one of those women from whom there emanates a kind of magnetic "Ain't She a Peach" air, all the time.

It was clearly evident that this magnetism had pervaded the entire car, judging from the actions of the men. It was painful to watch them playing St. Anthony with their newspapers. Undoubtedly they tried hard to read them, but something was wrong. Every one of them found it necessary to fold his paper a dozen times in half that number of blocks, in order to get an excuse for another glance at her.

And the young ladies on the car bound for work didn't like it all. Some of those who travel on the Northern Central are "some shakes" themselves when it comes to being pretty. They resented the attention the young wife was getting from the other men from whom they had themselves become accustomed to receiving daily admiration on the way down town.

The husband and wife, however, paid no attention to those around them; they were engrossed in each other. He was bending over her in that protecting manner which is so natural to a man who loves his wife and which is so annoying to other men who are merely onlookers and which gets the women spectators wild with envy. The feeling through the car, which was crowded, was actually tense.

The climax came at Eighteenth street. He rose up suddenly with the disappointed exclamation, "Oh, here Sam."

"Oh, pshaw," said she. "Well, good-by, dear; be home early, won't you?"

The entire car was, figuratively speaking, on tiptoes.

He reached his big brown hand down and took hers, and then he leaned over her and—whew—he kissed her right square in the mouth.

And then he got off, and her smile that followed him lit up the car as though the electric lights had been turned on. Every man on the car, even the old fellows, heaved a big, regretful sigh and said under his breath, "—— that was nice."

And the girls looked mad enough and envious enough to eat the flowers and fruits on their hats.

She—the object of all the attention—looked as innocent of this as a year-old babe, but there was a knowing twinkle in the corner of her eye as she got off on Locust street and started on her shopping tour.

COULDN'T SEE HIM.

The German Citizen Thought So Because He Was "Ought of Sight."

There is a wealthy German citizen of St. Louis who has spent so much of his time during the past thirty years in getting rich that he has not found time to keep pace with the vocabulary of slang that has come to be considered necessary to the education of the well-posted American.

Last week he stopped a friend on the street with the query: "Wie gehts, John, how you vas?"

"Out of sight," said John.

"Say, vot id is dot means, dot 'oud ov side,' hey? I haf so much heard dot said yet, und I don know vhat id is dot means," said the German citizen.

"Why that means—er—why it means elegant, you know—fine—everything lovely—bully—fine as silk," said the obliging John.

The explanation seemed perfectly intelligible to the German bank director, and he was mightily pleased to have it to add to his stock of English. He started off down the street, and half a block away ran across a friend who stopped him and saluted him with: "How gehts, old man?"

Here was an opportunity to use the new slang expression that he had just learned. He swelled himself up with pride and with a resounding whack on his chest to show the extreme exuberance of his physical condition he answered:

"You cand see me."

"CIMEX LECTULARIS."

That Was the Foreign Body That Caused His Watch to Stop.

Several days ago one of the stereotypers employed by the Post-Dispatch's mechanical department found that his fine gold watch had stopped. It was the first time since he had acquired the watch that it had ever acted so and as it was a fine chronometer he took it at once to a certain down-town jeweler who prides himself on his knowledge of Latin.

The latter told him to leave it for examination, which he did, and several days later called for it. It was taken down, wound up, compared with the big clock and pushed over the counter by the jeweler, who injected his stereotyped phrase:

"Here you are, sir; $2.50 please.

"What was the matter with it?" asked the stereotyper, as he pulled out his pocket-book.

"The movements were obstructed by a foreign body."

"A foreign body? What do you call it?"

"Its proper Latin appellation is 'Cimex Lectularis,'" answered the learned jeweler.

The printer man started for the office, minus $2.50, but heavily burdened mentally with the words "Cimex Lectularis." As soon as he got there he went at once to the Latin Lexicon. The definition that he found there startled him. It was:

"Cimex Lectularis:—The chinch bug, commonly known as the bed bug. A native of all countries; usually found in dirty places."

And now he is wondering where his watch got mixed up with "Cimex Lectularis."

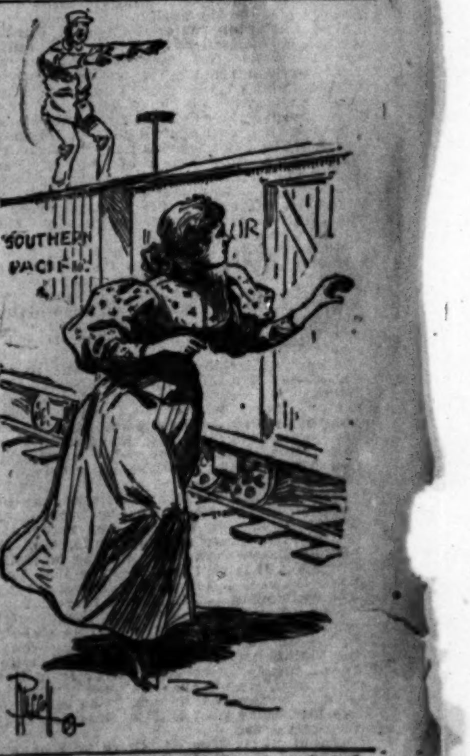
SHE LOST HER HEAD.

She Thought It Would Be Cut Off If She Staid, So She Fled.

This girl thinks that trainmen are just horrid. One of them nearly scared her into a fit the other day. She was going down to the levee ferry landing to go over to East St. Louis to visit a friend whom some unkind fate had driven over there.

It was her first trip and she had heard awful stories of how murder was committed several times a day down on the levee, whose denizens she had been told thought less of cutting a throat than of wringing a chicken's head off.

She was nervous and scared as she penetrated the city's purlieus. A freight train was being switched down there and a loud voiced switchman was giving instructions to another of his craft. Switchmen have a language all their own, which is incomprehensible to the plain every day non-railroading citizen. Among other things they call a train "her" and "she," just as a sailor refers to a ship, and just as she neared the switchman this is what he yelled:



"Head her off, Jim, cut her in two and send the head end up here."

She fled from the murderous villain and postponed her voyage across the raging Mississippi. Meantime the other switchman obeyed orders. He cut the train in two and sent the head end back.

WHY HE DIED.

The Only Explanation Was Because a Certain Doctor Attended Him.

One of the Dispensary doctors—it would not be fair to name him—tells a good story on himself.

There was a dispute as to the disease of which a certain gentleman died whom he had attended. Several medical friends insisted that he died of dropsy. None of them knew the young doctor had attended him, and when he remarked that he knew what the man died of, and insisted that everybody else was wrong, one of them said:

"How do you know so well what he died of? If you know so well perhaps you can tell us."

"I know what he died of—because I attended him," was the reply, and the cruel answer came in chorus: "That explains why he died."

THE GHOST ON THE ANNIE P. SILVER.

THE SPIRIT OF DANIEL BLAKE, WHO WAS KILLED BY A MADMAN.

Every old residenter of St. Louis and those of every town and landing on the Mississippi River knows the steamboat Annie P. Silver, one of the staunchest floating palaces which ever ran in the lower coast trade. Every sailor, whether of the salt or fresh water variety, believes in ghosts, and Capt. Sloan recently told in the New York Press of the ghost which haunted the Silver when he was a pilot on her.

"It was in this way: The old Silver ran out of St. Louis to New Orleans, and what I haven't seen of the river between those two points ain't worth much. Every bluff, bend, creek and shoal brings back memories of the past, and if I was at all inclined to be superstitious I could indulge my fancy with ghost stories. I remember when in the war I saw the Stonewall Jackson blow up off Island No. 10, sending 1,700 men to kingdom come. They say the ghosts about there are pretty thick. Maybe they are, but I can swear to one on the old Annie P. Silver, and if the ghost of Daniel Blake don't haunt that boat my name ain't Sloan.

"I ain't the only one that saw it," continued the Captain, "three cooks quit the ship on account of it, and even the skipper, before Captain Brolaski came, quit on the same account. It was in the fall of '82, and we were headed down the river. We had touched at Cairo, taking on passengers and freight, and were steaming for Memphis, 230 miles distant.

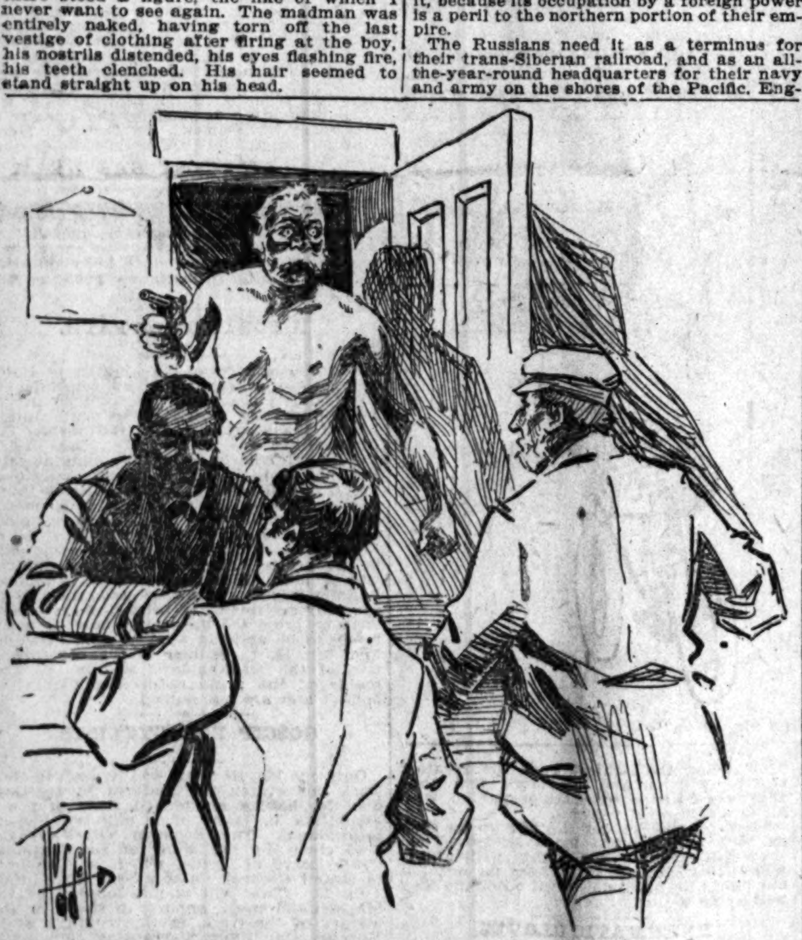
"It was a beautiful moonlight night, and Captain Silver, our skipper, and Daniel Blake, the purser, had come up to the pilot house to have a chat and a smoke before turning in. It wanted about one hour to midnight. We had not been chatting long when the texas tender (the lad that looked after our quarters) came up and told the purser that he was wanted on the boiler deck. He went down, and was directed to a man named Jack Longley, who was a wild sort of character—sometimes a lumberman, sometimes a stevedore and mostly a loafer. He was seated on a bale of goods, looking mighty sick.

"'What is the matter?' said the purser. 'Sicker'n the devil!' replied Longley, turning up a wild, unshaven face. 'I've been on it for a week,' he said, 'and I'm dead broke and nigh crazy with malaria. Give me a berth and I'll make it right with you later.'

"Blake assisted the fever-stricken fellow to berth 27—I remember the number—just aft the gangway and near the deck stairway. He put him comfortably to bed, then came back and sat on the bench by the door of the pilot-house.

"The fever-stricken man left below by the purser, grew suddenly delirious, and was transformed into a maniac possessed of the strength of a dozen devils. He was of medium height, middle age, thick set, his none too handsome face marked by a deep scar running across his lower forehead. He dropped from his berth and, with a revolver in his hand, crept unobserved up the narrow gangway to the hurricane deck. The texas tender coming out of the cabin was suddenly confronted by this half-nude specter.

"No sooner did the madman see him than, with a hiss, he fired. The texas tender was scared, but not injured. Thinking, no doubt, that his prey had fled to the pilot house, the maniac crept forward on his hands and knees to where we were unconsciously chatting and smoking, the thud of the engines drowning the noise of the shot. Suddenly the door of the pilot house opened, and there stood a figure, the like of which I never want to see again. The madman was entirely naked, having torn off the last vestige of clothing after firing at the boy, his nostrils distended, his eyes flashing fire, his teeth clenched. His hair seemed to stand straight up on his head.



THE MADMAN STOOD THERE NUDE, EYES FLASHING, TEETH CLENCHED AND PISTOL IN HAND.

"Before we had time to move the maniac had placed his gun against the back of the purser's head, and the next second poor Dan Blake's brains were scattered on the floor. Whipping the revolver round he discharged it right in my face. The explosion stunned me, but the bullet only grazed the side of my skull. I fell, but by an effort grasped the bell to the engine room. I heard it jingle before I lost consciousness.

"Captain Silver, a powerful man and brave as a lion, was now alone with this terrible visitor, and he told me afterward that he knew it was a struggle to the death. He jumped on the maniac and grasped his pistol, which at once exploded, blowing away three of his fingers. Almost disabled, alone with a monster possessing extraordinary strength, he felt that his last hour had come.

"Stunned as I was, I heard his cry: 'God help me!' and with a supreme effort arose, seized an iron bar and struck twice at the madman's head. We fell together on the still warm corpse of poor Blake, almost smothering ourselves in his ebbing life blood.

"At that moment Tom Green, the engineer, imagining something wrong from the way the bell was rung, pushed his way into the pilot house. Even with his help the struggle was hard. We threw the madman under the wheel. The whole steamer was now aroused and help poured in. The maniac fought like a fiend and we had to smash every bone in his hand before we could wrest the pistol from him. His other hand had to be broken before he would let go his hold of the wheel. The last bullet left in his revolver avenged poor Daniel Blake!

"I was sick a long time, and Capt. Silver lost his hand and nearly died of blood poisoning. We pulled through at last, but the ghost of Daniel Blake has always haunted the Annie P. Silver, and always will, as long as she is above water."

The two auditors looked at each other. "Is that story true?" said Johnny. "Every word of it," said the Captain, "names and all. But give us a drink. I would like to forget it all again; it always gives me the cold shivers!"

Wives Cut Their Hair.

The wives of Siamese noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks up straight from their heads. The average length of it is about an inch and a half.

STORMY CAREER OF COREA'S KING.

TWICE KIDNAPPED, DEPORTED, BLOWN UP WITH POWDER, AND HIS LIFE NEVER LACKS SPICE.

The King of Corea is not a happy man. Despite the fact that his country bears the poetic and soothing name of "The Land of the Morning Calm," his existence for the past fifteen or twenty years has been exciting. It has been a continued round of sanguinary palace revolutions, of assassinations of relatives and dignitaries on the staff of this Oriental monarch, of plots and conspiracies without number, and, above all, of more or less successful attempts to kidnap his own sacred person.

The different and conflicting political factions of his countrymen have each kidnapped him in turn. So, too, have the Chinese, the Japanese and the Russians. The latter have had him for some time past in their possession, a privileged prisoner at the Muscovite Legation. According to dispatches, some of his own subjects have recently been endeavoring to recover possession of him and restore him to his royal palace.

He is a weak and vacillating man, influenced entirely by the persons who happen to be with him for the time being. During his long minority he was dominated by his father, a wicked old prince who tortured and killed missionaries, and who by his savage and reactionary policy forced upon the foreign powers the first opening of the country. He has put to death thousands of persons, has himself been twice kidnapped and deported, and on one occasion almost succumbed to determined attempts to blow him up with gunpowder. It is he who is supposed to be at the head of the present conspiracy to kidnap the King, his son, from the Russian Legation. As long as the monarch remains under the eye of the Czar's Envoy, the latter's influence is predominant, whereas that of the prince is, of course, nil.

The circumstances under which the King was conveyed to his present quarters were sufficiently dramatic even to satisfy those inured to the sudden ups and downs of Oriental government. The King was at the time entirely under the influence of his wife, a woman of extraordinary strength of character, and who had distinguished herself by her pronounced opposition to the control the Japanese at one time exercised over her husband and his kingdom. Seeing their power on the wane, and rightly attributing the cause thereof to the Queen, a palace revolution was organized by the Mikado's Envoy. The royal abode was invaded in the middle of the night by a band of assassins, among whom were recognized Japanese officials, soldiers and colonists. The King was seized, while the Queen was literally hacked to pieces in the courtyard, two of her nieces and favorite companions being burned alive on the same spot. In the midst of all the turmoil a party of Russian sailors appeared upon the scene, and, kidnapping the King, carried him off to the Russian Legation, where he has since remained a prisoner.

Corea's independence would long since have been destroyed had it not been for the jealousies that prevail among the various powers of the Orient and Occident with regard to its possession. The Japanese are anxious to have it, not only on account of its enormous but as yet undeveloped mineral wealth, but also because it practically commands the Japanese Archipelago, and, in the hands of any powerful nation, such as Russia, England, or even China, would constitute a perpetual menace to the land of the Mikado. The Chinese are desirous to have it, because its occupation by a foreign power is a peril to the northern portion of their empire.

The Russians need it as a terminus for their trans-Siberian railroad, and as an all-the-year-round headquarters for their navy and army on the shores of the Pacific. England, Germany and even the United States, are anxious to prevent any foreign power from getting hold of the kingdom and closing it to their trade. It may be added that the only foreigners for whom the king has ever shown any regard and confidence have been Americans, and up to within four years previous to the outbreak of the war between China and Japan the influence of the United States predominated at Seoul.

Small-Pox Oldest Disease.

One of the oldest of actual specified diseases would probably be smallpox, which, on the authority of Masudi, attacked the African tribes who made excursions into Arabian and laid siege to Mecca in the latter half of the sixth century, A. D.

THE HORSELESS CAB IN GAY PARIS.

THE NEW AUTOMOBILE IS A PETROLEUM MACHINE AND HAS A FIVE-HORSE POWER.

The first horseless cab has been turned loose in Paris, and if it leaves something to be desired in the way of beauty it is none the less interesting, says La Nature, the Paris scientific paper, in that it marks the beginning of a new epoch in street locomotion, of which it is impossible to foresee the end.

So far from alarming the old-fashioned cab drivers, the new horseless cab was built by a former cab driver with the financial assistance of a gentleman in Paris, and the work on it was done by workmen of the carriage-makers' organization.

The new automobile is a petroleum machine and has a five horse-power pulling strength. A great advantage of the horseless over the old-fashioned cab it that they will take up less room, and to that extent relieve the congestion of street traffic. The new Paris vehicle is only about ten feet, while a cab and horse occupy in the neighborhood of fifteen feet.

One of the minor objections that has been raised to the motor carriage, and it has been especially brought forward in the case of this first Parisian horseless cab, is that it is so essentially ugly and awkward-looking. The radical cause of this lack of any graceful suggestion in any of the automatic vehicles that up to the present time have been brought out seems to lie in a misconception as to one of the exigencies of construction. Builders have, without an exception, apparently set out with the fixed idea that a horseless carriage must be literally a horseless carriage—that it must be in outward effect a carriage precisely up to the preconceived conventional idea of what a carriage should look like, and that only the horse should be lacking. It was reasoning precisely analogous to this which resulted in the absurd railroad passenger cars which are so slowly and with such obstinate reluctance giving way to the more rational and logical idea concerning railroad vehicle construction, which from the first have prevailed in this country. The idea seemed to be that stage coaches having been the style of vehicle heretofore used to travel in, every passenger carrying device that ent on wheels must be some sort of a stage coach. So the horrible little stage coach compartment cars were built and even painted on the outside to resemble stage coaches. The fact that the conditions were entirely changed made no difference. The thing to travel in, whether it went on rails or on the highway was and must ever be a stage coach.

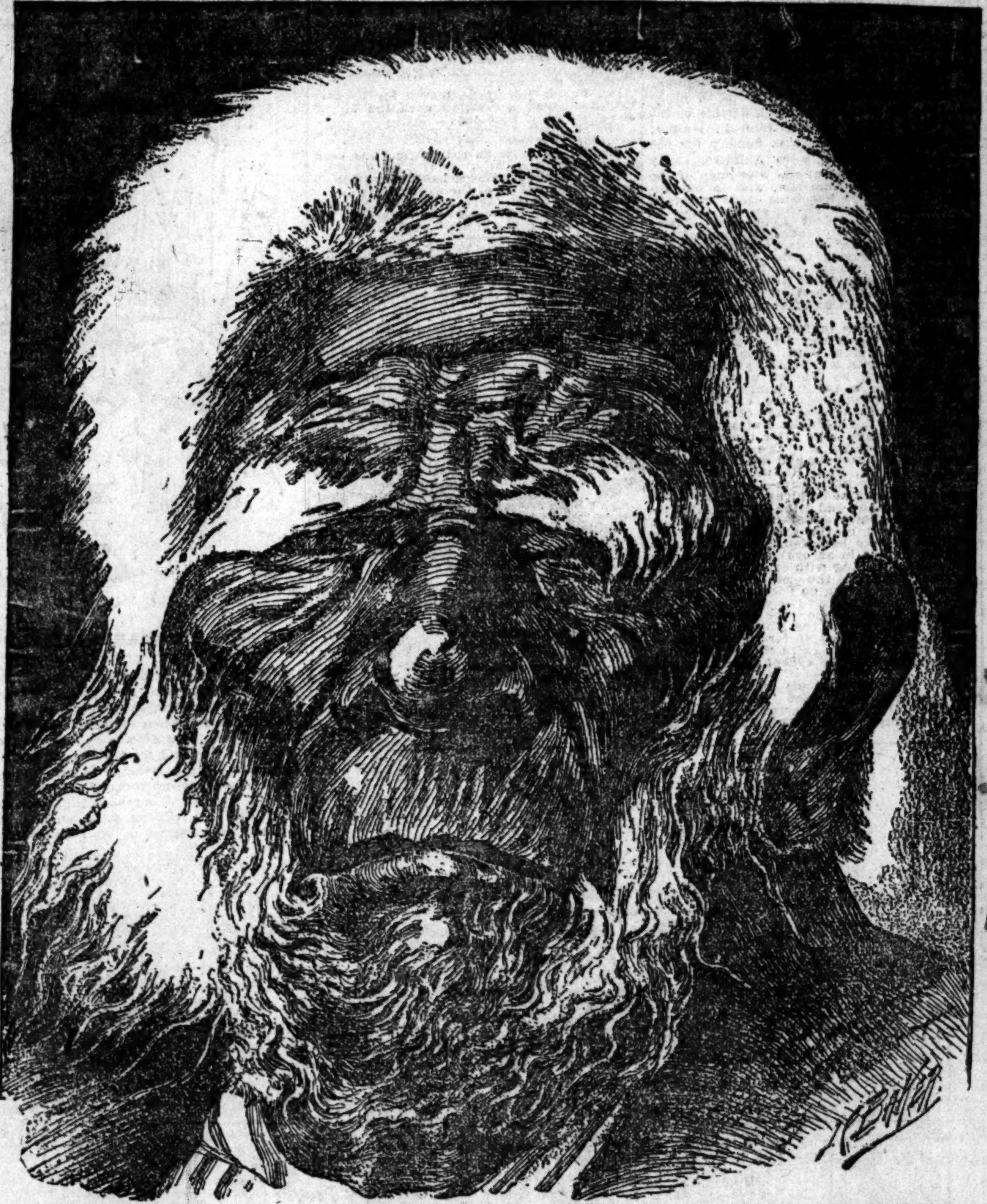
It is the same way with the horseless carriage. It would seem easily possible to make a graceful vehicle out of one that furnished its own motive power, and the obvious first inference would be that such a vehicle should be entirely different in many details of shape from one that was drawn by horses.

But the thing is too new yet to suppose that the old rut will be very soon abandoned.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.

MIGUEL VEJAR IS 130 YEARS OLD BY THE RECORDS AND HAS NO IDEA OF DYING.

The oldest living person in the United States is a half-breed Indian, Miguel Vejar, who lives in the valley of the San Jacinto, in Riverside County, Southern California. He is one hundred and thirty years old. In 1891 Chief Urbaza died on the tribal reservation near San Diego, aged one hundred and twenty-seven years. Miguel Vejar was born in Northern Mexico at about 1766.



MIGUEL VEJAR, AN INDIAN LIV ING IN CALIFORNIA, WHOSE AGE, 130 YEARS, IS VERIFIED BY OLD MISSION RECORDS.

His wonderful age is verified by the records that were carefully kept until 1831 by the priests in the Franciscan Missions of Southern California. In 1831 they were transferred to the Cathedral of San Luis Rey, in the City of Mexico. Among the San Diego records of the Indians is the statement, dated Aug. 9, 1788, that "Miguel Vejar, a Mexican Indian, rather intelligent, of good habits and very industrious, aged 22," was a vaquero of the mission herds. In March, 1791, there is an entry of the birth of a female child to Miguel Vejar, aged 25, and his wife Lugardo, aged 24.

The records of the San Gabriel Mission, now in the cathedral in the City of Mexico, show that Miguel Vejar, "son of Mexican and Indian parentage, and aged thirty-three years," was baptized in the mission by Father Romero, Easter Sunday, March, 1799. The late Don Pico, who was the last Spanish Governor in California, said a few years ago that he remembered Miguel Vejar in 1844, and that the man was then upward of 80 years of age. Many people remember when Miguel passed his one hundredth birthday. When President Harrison was in California in 1891 old Miguel was brought from his miserable old house in San Jacinto Valley and presented to Gen. Harrison as the oldest man in the United States. At that time the old fellow was able to speak a little broken English, and told a few facts in the story of his life. Since then his memory of English words has completely failed, and when he now speaks at all it is in a mixture of Spanish and Cohilla Indian dialect.

Miguel Vejar has been married twice. His first wife was killed in an earthquake in 1806. He married a young squaw a year later. She died in 1876. He has been the father of thirteen children, none of whom now live. His last child died, aged 90, in San Juan. He has a dozen more grandchildren scattered among the half-breed Indian tribes in Southern California and Mexico, but he knows none of them and has no recollection even of their names. There can be no doubht he has over one hundred great-grandchildren, whom he never knew, and a large number of great-great-grandchildren.

Emerson Wrote Slowly.

Emerson is reported often to have spent six months to a year in the composition of one or two short essays. His object was the condensation of the greatest possible thought in the fewest number of words.

IN A COCKLE SHELL BOUND FOR CUBA.

SCHLOSSER'S QUEER CRAFT WHICH IS NOW PEDALLING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

If Tony Schlosser's spirit guardians continue to point out Cuba as his destination, Gen. Weyler will have a new enemy on his hands, but he will have hard work trying to decide just what it is. By this time Tony is pedalling his way down the Mississippi. Just how far Tony goes always depends on the spirits which Schlosser insists have taken the contract to guide him. The last trouble these spirit guides caused Tony was a few months ago, when they ordered him to save his wages as a stonecutter in Cairo, Ill., and build a boat wherein he should start for Cuba, since the spirits intended him to fight the Spanish.

So Tony bulit a craft in which he will try to reach New Orleans. Tony himself expects to go on to Cuba, but people who have seen his strange craft hardly expect to hear from Tony at any point beyond New Orleans.

By this time Tony is working his way down the Mississippi in a 15-foot boat. There are paddle wheels to the craft, and Tony, sitting facing the bow, works them by foot. In the bow are cooking utensils. Aft is a long, narrow box, in which he sleeps at night, covered snugly with a tarpaulin.

The mariner is forty years old, and came to this country from Westphalia when nineteen. At Detroit, from which city Tony went to Cairo about four months ago, he built a similar boat, in which he managed to keep right side up on the Detroit River.

The voyage in a small craft down the Mississippi is not without its perils, for the great yellow stream is frequently swept by storms that pile the water up into waves that make even the big stern-wheel steamers, with their immense freeboard, tie up in a sheltered nook along shore. That Tony Schlosser could cross the gulf from New Orleans in his frail craft is doubtful, for the Gulf is not always pacific. Tony's enthusiasm for his trip has excited many other young men in the towns along the Mississippi, and they yearn for an opportunity to make their way to "the ever-faithful isle," there to fight for the independence of Cuba. Indeed, a Cuban recruiting officer could secure hundreds of eligible young men in the middle West and the South. Times are not too good, and the chance for adventure, coupled with an opportunity to achieve fame on the field of battle, has aroused a martial spirit all through the West. Schlosser's voyage, if it is not ended by disaster, will attract as much attention as did the trip down the Ohio and Mississippi in a rubber suit made years ago by the swimmer, Paul Boynton.

The crowds that Boynton drew on his extraordinary voyage were immense, but if Schlosser's spirit guides do not "beach" him before he reaches New Orleans he will not be lonely on his trip.

THIS PARROT COST $3,500.

THE MOST EXPENSIVE POLLY THAT EVER FIGURED IN A LAW SUIT.

You can go down on Broadway any day and buy a parrot, green, gray or parti-colored, for from $5 to $50, provided you have the money and want to invest it in parrots. That may be said to be one way of letting wealth find wings.

A $50 parrot is a bird. So is a $5 parrot, for that matter, but the word is used in its allegorical sense. In other words, fifty simoleons is the top price for a rattling good talking bird. But this story is about a parrot worth $3,500, and which will cost more than that before litigation over it is closed. It may be remarked that the parrot is dead, and that it increased in value after death, like horses, cattle and hogs do when they are killed by railroad trains. It has long been remarked that only blooded stock is killed by trains. This fact led Alex Sweet to remark once that the best way to improve the breed of the razorback hog was to cross it with a locomotive engine. But Mr. Sweet's remarks have nothing to do with this story.

A jury in Memphis, Tenn., has just appraised the value of the parrot at $3,500 in a suit instituted by a Mrs. Wright against the Southern Express Company to recover the value of the bird. At a former trial the jury assessed the bird's value at $2,500. The raise of $1,000 proves not only that anything destroyed by a carrying corporation increases in value after death, but that the longer it is dead the more it enhances in value.

It appears that a year or two ago Mrs Wright shipped the parrot in question by the defendant company. It was delivered to some one other than the consignee, and the bird's mistress saw it no more forever. The bird died before she had a chance to recover it.

The parrot was the mainstay and comfort of Mrs. Wright's life, and she suffered much mental agony by being thus ruthlessly deprived of the company of her pet bird. She sued the Southern Express Co. for damages and engaged able lawyers to present her case.

Depositions were taken at great expense. Witnesses traveled many miles to give their testimony. Costs piled up and at length the case went to trial. A jury impressed with what the bereavement entailed on Mrs. Wright, gave her a verdict of $2,500 damages.

Of course the case did not end there. Damage suits against a corporation never end at the first trial except the verdict is for the defendant. Then they sometimes do, as the plaintiff is not always financially able to fight further.

A new trial was prayed for and granted. After the usual delays the case was tried again. The jury raised the price of parrots by giving Mrs. Wright a verdict for $1,000 more than the first jury had done.

The case has not ended yet. The defendant company prayed for another trial. Perchance it is bulling the parrot market, and has an object in forcing the price up. If the new trial is denied, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, in which event the spirit of the dead parrot will infest the courts of Tennessee for several years to come.

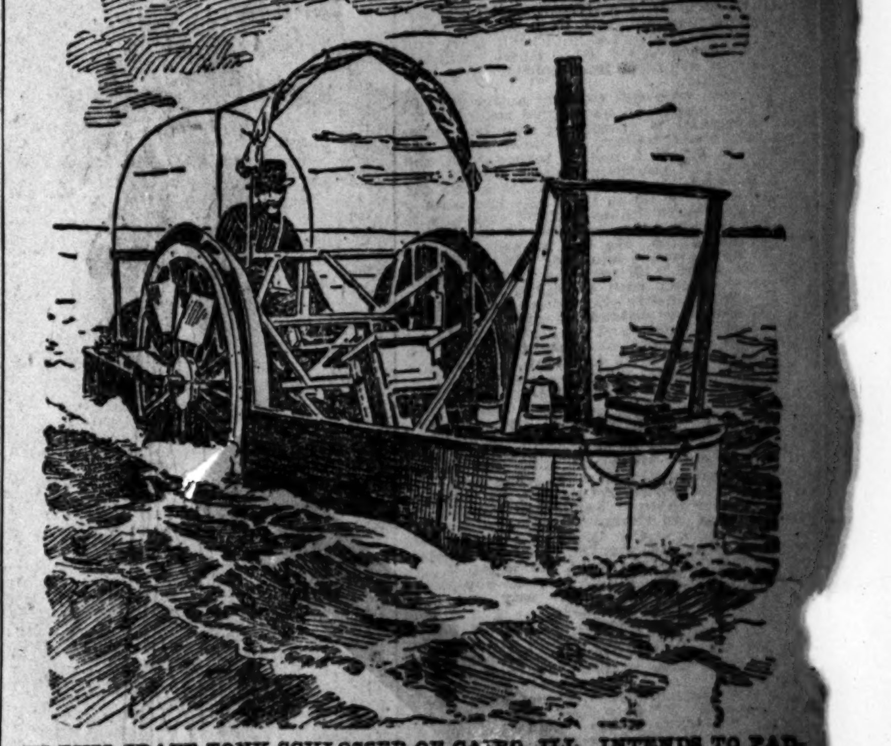
In the meantime the only fear is that the worth of the parrot will be absorbed by the lawyers and court costs, and both parties to the litigation will be loser. On the other hand, however, the lawyers and court officials will have no kick coming. They will rise up and call the bird blessed for the fat picking it has afforded.

Corsair Who Became an Archbishop.

Years ago a young man entered Oxford College, England, applying himself to the study of theology. Suddenly he disappeared and was not seen again for several years, when he returned to the college. He graduated with the highest honors, entered the church and rose to the dignity of an Archbishop of York. Many were the speculations concerning his mysterious disappearance. It is told that coincident with his departure a daring corsair appeared in the Mediterranean, who waylaid the ships of all nations and succeeded in a few years in piling up an immense amount of treasure on a desert island which he made his headquarters. Here he remained with his followers, leaving them at intervals for the company of a woman who was the partner of his wild life. One day she died, and immediately the treasure was divided and the pirates dispersed. Shortly afterward the young man made his reappearance at Oxford as a student.

His Comfortable Income.

The Duke of Edinburg has an annual allowance of $125,000 per annum.



IN THIS CRAFT TONY SCHLOSSER OF CAIRO, ILL., INTENDS TO PADDLE TO CUBA.

DIDN'T HEAR OF THE ELECTION.

IN OKEFENOKEE SWAMPS THE DENIZENS JUST KNOW THEY ARE ALIVE AND THAT'S ALL.

There is one county in one of the United States where no election was held Nov. 3, 1896. The citizens there lost the right of franchise for which men have fought and died simply because the officials did not know that this country was ready to elect a President, and so no arrangements were made for voting.

While the other seventy million and odd inhabitants of this Republic were studying the financial question and listening to talk about free silver, gold standard, plutocracy, repudiation and other things that grew monotonous, the 3,335 people who make up the population of Charlton County, Ga., pursued the even tenor of their way, knowing nothing of the great struggle going on in the land or of the principles involved. Election day passed as had other days, and Mr. McKinley was elected President before those simple Georgians knew that an election had been held.

Charlton County is the sixth in size in Georgia. It contains a population of 3,335, according to the census of 1890, and has 1,063 square miles of territory within its borders. Despite its size it contains the smallest population of any county in the State. This is to be accounted for by the fact that a large part of Charlton County is under water. The Okefenokee Swamp covers almost all of the county, and it swarms with snakes, alligators, fish and game. A railroad runs through the county, missing the swamp by a few miles. Along this railway are several stations, but the people near them do not seem to be any more awake than those who live where the whistle of the locomotive is never heard.

There are eight post-offices in Charlton County. Four of the towns have enough population to be counted in the census, the other four being mere villages. Trader's Hill, the county seat, has a population of 115. Racepond has 226, Wainwright has 213 and Folkston contains 256 inhabitants. This leaves about 2,500 people living elsewhere in the county, which allows each man, woman and child about 250 acres of land.

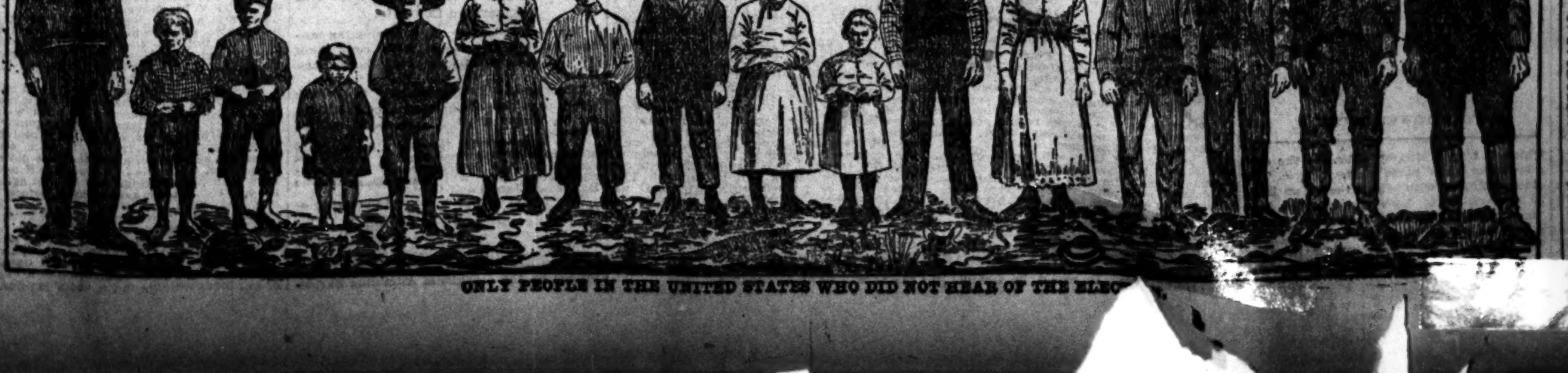
Four years ago there was an election in Charlton County. At that time Cleveland received 192 votes, Harrison got 22, 11 Populists voted for Weaver and 2 patriots cast their votes for Bidwell, the Prohibition candidate. In 1894 there was an election for Governor in Georgia, and again Charlton County responded, giving the Democratic candidate 273 votes and his opponent 183. This was a substantial increase in two years.

The Okefenokee Swamp is one of the largest swamps in the United States, being surpassed only by the Everglades of Florida. The swamp includes nearly all of Ware, Clinch, Echols, Pierce and Charlton Counties in Georgia and Baker and Columbian Counties in Florida. It is about 300 miles in circumference, and in wet weather is almost wholly under water. During a drought the water recedes into lakes and ponds, but even then travel through the wilderness is well night impossible. Most of the land is owned by a syndicate that controls several canals, but squatters live there, subsisting by hunting, fishing and trapping. They raise a little corn and enough tobacco for home consumption, but farming is harder work than hunting or fishing and it does not yield as large returns.

The Okefenokee Swamp is a huntsman's paradise. The woods abound in quail, duck, squirrel, turkey, deer and bear, while the water is alive with trout, perch, bass and channel cats. The only method of travel is by canoe, and is slow and difficult. Alligators and enormous water moccasins as well as other poisonous snakes add to the danger and interest of the trip, and have done much to keep the country uninhabited and unexplored.

Near the center of the swamp is an island on which one family has lived for years. It is called Billy's Island, in honor of [illegible] Bowlegs, the famous Seminole chief who caused the United States Government much trouble a century ago. After beginning his depredations by murdering a white family near Waycross, Ga., Billy Bowlegs retreated to the island which now bears his name and remained there until he went to the fastnesses of the Everglades, where he died.

A generation ago a white man, James Lee, and his wife went from North Carolina to Billy's Island, made a clearing, built a log house and raised one child. When she grew to womanhood she married and continued to live there. She and her husband raised a family of thirteen, and all of them yet live in the log house built by James Lee. Two or three of the children were married, but they remain in the old home, and now the Lee family is the only one on Billy's Island. They [illegible] uneducated, have neither books nor pa[illegible] are contented and apparently happ[illegible] know absolutely nothing of th[illegible] world and go to the nearest set[illegible] only once or twice a year to se[illegible]ary supplies. The father of the [illegible] generation is known as the King of [illegible]kefenokee, and was his father-in-l[illegible] [illegible]st white man to settle there.



ONLY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO DID NOT HEAR OF THE ELEC

"King of the [illegible] Is Dead.

The "King of the [illegible] of Chicago is dead. It was this man, [illegible]und G. Browne, who piloted W. T. [illegible] through Chicago slums when he [illegible] material for [illegible] Christ Came to [illegible] Stead became quite chummy with [illegible]ing Bum, who had a college edu[illegible] King Bum was a power in poli[illegible] the lodging-house men all looked [illegible] protector. Stead has written a le[illegible]sing his regret at Browne's death.

Rose-Colored Oysters Now.

Rose-colored oysters are the latest episode in oyster circles. They are as yet unknown in New York, but Baltimore dealers vouch for them and dislike the necessity of admitting their existence. One old dealer calls them "overripe." It is supposed that unseasonably warm weather was responsible for their appearance. It is believed that the [illegible]

THEY WILL GO FOR SIX DAYS.

NOTED PEDESTRIANS WHO WILL WALK A MATCH HERE.

MUST GO MORE THAN 300 MILES

Hoagland and Schmehl to Contest for a Purse of $1,000 and Other Prizes.

Tuesday at noon a pistol will be fired in the Natatorium, and at the same instant a dozen or more trained athletes will start out for a 72-hour walk. They will go slowly for a lap or two around the track, and then they will begin to speed up for the first day's record. None of them will run. They are not allowed under the rules to do so, because the race is strictly heel and toe walking. From noon Tuesday until midnight these men will go around the track, marking off as they go mile after mile. As soon as midnight strikes they must all stop and not resume again, unless to limber up, until noon the next day. This will be kept up from day to day for six days, when the race will be over and the match decided. All the men, except a few local entries, are well known professional pedestrians, some of whom have been in the business for 20 or more years. They are all in excellent condition, and seem glad to again undergo the terrible ordeal for a share of the money to be taken in at the gate. They even go to the extent of agreeing that unless they go at least 300 miles in the 72 hours they will not be entitled to any money whatever. It is plain to infer that a majority of the men are likely to go more than 300 miles, which is very good walking.

The idea of giving an open six-day walking match here grew out of the rivalry between Henry Schmehl, the German champion, and W. A. Hoagland, who has been having things all his own way in this country. Hoagland and Schmehl agreed to walk for $500 a side, so, to make the thing interesting, others were let in on the co-operative plan to walk for a percentage, while Hoagland [illegible] Schmehl decided their rivalry, and [illegible] at the extra money.

It was not long before the principal walkers in the country were lined up.

H. O. Messler, a walker himself, was secured as manager, and he soon had Cowboy Smith, Dan O'Leary, Frank Hart and Gus Guerrero on his list. Messler will not walk, but will be on hand constantly to look after affairs.

The men who will take an active part in the race nearly all have good records. W. A. Hoagland is considered the best man on the track to-day. He hails from Auburn, N. Y., is 5 feet 11 inches high and walks at 160 pounds. He has won 21 six-day heel and toe walking matches like the one he is to start in here. He has walked 480 miles in 142 hours and 333 miles in 72 hours, making the last record in Denver some years ago. He has walked 100 miles in 18 hours and 4 minutes. In Detroit in 1890 he walked 330 miles in 72 hours, with Messler second with 326 miles.

Henry Schmehl, who thinks he can beat Hoagland, has walked all over this country and Europe, and has records almost as good as those of Hoagland. He is a tall blonde, about 6 feet high, and weighs about 165 pounds.

Frank Hart, the colored walker, is a lightweight and does not look as if he was a champion walker. He is all wire, however, and never gets tired. He holds the record for the first day of 67 4-5 miles, made on a 20-lap track. Hoagland holds the second day record of 57 6-20 miles. The first day distance is generally the best, as the men are fresher than at any other time. Hart has won seven champion belts.

Dan O'Leary, the daddy of six day heel and toe walkers, was for years the world's champion. He has gone 530 miles in six days. He has entered go-as-you-please races and walked all the way and then won from all competitors.

Cowboy W. A. Smith of Denver has a record of 330 miles in 72 hours and 500 miles in six-day go-as-you-please. He has a record of 10 miles in one hour and 28 minutes.

Gus Guerrero is a Mexican, built like a greyhound. He goes heel and toe or any other style you please. When he runs he has an easy gliding trot that he can keep up for hours. He has gone 110 miles in twenty-four hours and 62 miles in twelve hours. He is now in Minneapolis gathering in some prizes.

John Oddy, the Englishman, hails from Birmingham. He has beaten Driscoll, Johnny Maher and Ed Hoskie. He is especially good at short distances and has gone at the rate of seven and one-half miles an hour. His three-hour record is twenty miles.

The local walkers are Ed Hawley, Dick Kennedy, Henry Moss, Charles Miller, Wm. Earle, John M. Britt, M. A. Farrell and W. A. Cahill. Cahill has money he wants to bet that he can win the race.

Harry J. Stephens of Cincinnati is an overland man and has walked from Chicago to Omaha on a wager. He broke his ankle on the trip, so made no record. He has done much cross-country work in his time and is a stayer. He has a record of 61 miles in twelve hours. The records for a 72-hour race (twelve hours a day) are:

Hours.	Miles.	Hours.	Miles.
12	67 4-5	48	249¼
24	130¾	60	307¾
36	189¼	72	363

The task of walking 300 miles in six days is a tough one, and any one who tries it without first training carefully is liable to pull up a cripple before the race is half over.

To train, the pedestrian begins by taking walks out into the country, ten miles out and back as a starter, and then fifteen. He increases his pace and his stride as he goes until he can do his twenty-five or thirty miles without feeling very tired. His condition as it improves will tell him how much more he can add to his day's work without danger. This is kept up for a month or two until his legs and feet are in good shape. His feet are his constant care and his constant danger. Once they start to blistering on him it is all up with him.

When the match begins the walker must have the most careful handling if he wants to remain sound. The place that gives way first is the front part of the shin bone from the instep to the knee. The pain there grows at times so intense that the walker must retire from the track and rest up. The next place to give way is the walker's foot. If they grow too damp or too hot they begin to swell and hurt until the man can hardly put it to the ground. They recover rapidly, however, after a match, and in twelve hour a day races the men seldom leave the track during the walking hours. The intervening twelve hours is given over to resting and limbering up for the next twelve.

A SAD STORY.

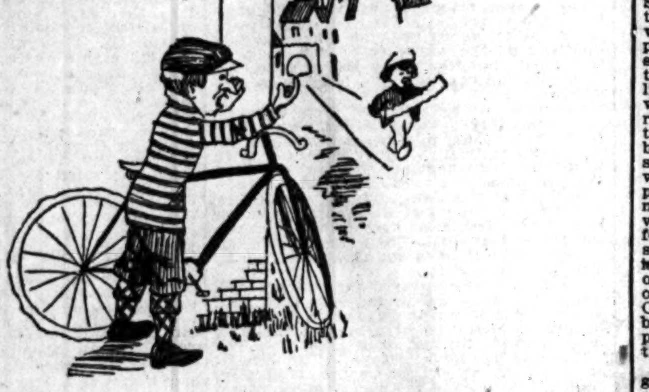
The Gloomy View of the Bicycle Question in the East.

The Gotham correspondent of "Outing" takes a very gloomy view of the bicycle situation as far as amateur work is concerned. He says:

"High class amateur cycling competition on the track is a thing of the past. The national, State, Interstate, and even local circuits, have been monopolized by the professionals, who at present number several thousands, including a large majority of the best amateurs of former years. Amateur events have come to be generally regarded by the race-going public simply as exhibitions, to be run as a matter of convenience between the professional competitions. In this state of affairs it is not strange that the close of the present season finds no rider entitled to the amateur championship; and there is scarcely even a claimant therefor. The title itself, held at the various distances for so many years by Hendee, Zimmerman, Osmond, Meintjes and others, bids fair to become a misnomer; and another sport, once one of the cleanest in the world of pastime, passes, outside of collegiate, club and special events, completely under the cloud of professionalism.

"The present year has also marked the practical extinction of road racing. This branch of the sport has never been fostered by the governing bodies of American cycling, and now it is outlawed generally in the interest of public safety. Owing to the objectionable results of such long-distance competitions, the famous road clubs of England have practically abandoned their principal old-time events, and a corresponding decline is evident in France, Australia and in Canada."

NECESSITY AGAIN THE MOTHER OF INVENTION.



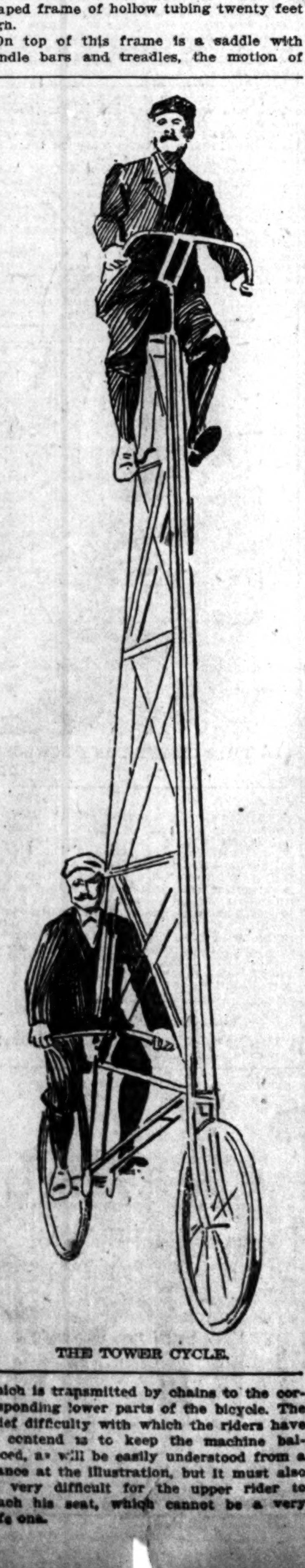
1.—Scorcher: Ten miles in the country, the air out of my tire and no air pump. An idea! I'll borrow this fellow's accordion.

RECONNOITRING TANDEM.

The Newest Thing in Cycles Is Twenty Feet From Mother Earth.

Probably the most grotesque production in the cycling line is the Eiffel tower tandem. Der Stein der Weiser shows an illustration of this curiosity. It is a strongly constructed bicycle, supporting a pyramid shaped frame of hollow tubing twenty feet high.

On top of this frame is a saddle with handle bars and treadles, the motion of which is transmitted by chains to the corresponding lower parts of the bicycle. The chief difficulty with which the riders have to contend is to keep the machine balanced, as will be easily understood from a glance at the illustration, but it must also be very difficult for the upper rider to reach his seat, which cannot be a very safe one.



THE TOWER CYCLE.

BICYCLES AS EXTRA BAGGAGE.

LAWS UPON THE SUBJECT IN A TRANSITORY STATE.

NEW YORK RATES OF CHARGES.

The Bicyclist Has Hopes of Being Recognized as He Should Be Very Soon.

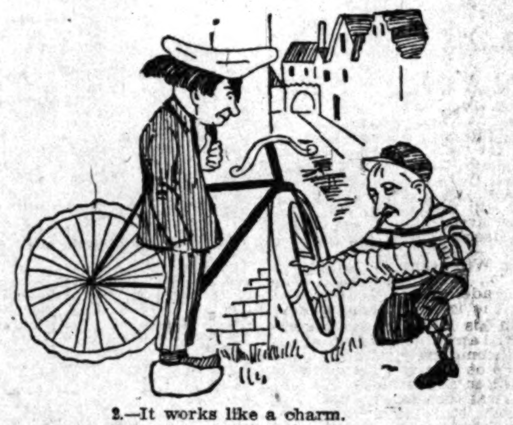
The status of the "bicycle baggage" legislation in the West is at present very vague and undefined, being in a sort of transitory state. In the East they have made slightly more progress.

The Legislature of the State of New York passed, in 1876, a law providing a fine of $500, or imprisonment for one year, or both, for willfully throwing or causing to be thrown upon any public street or highway, glass, nails, pieces of metal or other substances, "liable to wound, disable or injure any animal." Mr. John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, lately called the attention of the wheelmen of the Empire State to this law, and in one instance conviction has been made under it, for throwing glass in the streets liable to puncture the tires of a bicycle. There would be no remedy under the general law for such misdemeanors, because of the necessity of proving malice on the part of the offender. The S. P. C. A. asked the aid of the wheelmen of New York State in enforcing this law, and offers a reward of $25 for the conviction of any offender under this statute.

With laws now in force compelling railroads to transport bicycles as baggage free of charge in New York, Ohio and Rhode Island, and with a probability that similar legislation will be enacted in many other States within a twelve-month, several of the great trunk lines are experimenting with devices for the carriage of wheels suspended from the ceiling and attached to the sides of baggage cars, after the manner of the French railways. The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway are already running a few such cars—the former between Pittsburg and Chicago and the latter between Chicago and Minneapolis. The results seem equally satisfactory to traveling wheelmen and to the transportation companies. It has been found that 25 wheels may be carried in an ordinary baggage car without interfering with other baggage, the former utilizing the otherwise unused space, and requiring no floor room at all. It is probable that within two years a majority of all baggage cars on the principal lines of the railroads of the United States and Canada will be fitted up for the carriage of bicycles, and that an extra charge for transportation will be the exception rather than the rule.

On Oct. 1 the railroads of the New England States began the "minimum rate charge" for the transportation of bicycles when accompanied by their owners, and one month's trial of the plan proves it to be the most satisfactory solution of the bicycles-as-baggage problem. Upon the payment of very reasonable charges, the railroads agree to check and treat bicycles as baggage, assuming all responsibility for their safe delivery. Such a system is preferable to their free carriage, as in the latter case accidents to machines in transit are much more frequent, and there is generally no possible redress therefor. It is probable that special cars for the transportation of wheels will be run for the convenience of tourists on the principal lines of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., and the Boston and Maine next season. The following table is the schedule now in force on all the New England lines:

Ticket Rate.	Charge for Bicycle.
$0.05 to $0.74	10 cents
0.75 to 0.99	15 cents
1.00 to 1.49	20 cents
1.50 to 1.99	25 cents
2.00 to 2.49	30 cents
2.50 to 2.99	35 cents
3.00 to 3.49	40 cents
3.50 to 3.99	45 cents
4.00 to 4.49	50 cents
4.50 to 4.99	55 cents
5.00 to 5.49	60 cents
5.50 to 5.99	65 cents
6.00 to 6.49	70 cents
6.50 to 6.99	75 cents
7.00 to 7.49	80 cents
7.50 to 7.99	85 cents
8.00 to 8.49	90 cents
9.00 to 10.00	$1.00



2.—It works like a charm.

St. Louis Cycling Club.

The club will keep open house on New Year's day and invite members from other clubs to call and enjoy the pleasures of the day. Refreshments, both liquid and solid, will be plentiful.

The members and their lady friends will hold a "watch night" meeting New Year's eve, and will spend the time playing euchre until the New Year approaches.

In the club election which takes place Jan. 4, R. H. Laing seems to be a warm favorite for the presidency.

Jarrett and Gavier, the addition to the club's foot ball team from Chicago, are proving very popular and the club feels confident of winning the pennant.

Southwest Cycle Club.

The Arrangement Committee are working hard to make the euchre party New Year's eve an occasion to be remembered by all.

A picture of the club-house was taken Sunday with several members, a copy of which will be seen in the books called "Taking a Run Down the Cycle Path."

A pool table will be placed in the clubrooms in a few days. Who the pool sharks are will then be ascertained, and with the table placed the club rooms will be complete.

Mr. R. Holm, Chief Consul of L. A. W., was the club's guest last Sunday evening. The doors are wide open at all times for the wheelmen.

The rooms are being crowded these winter evenings and the punching bag and boxing gloves are being well patronized.

A bout between Mesnier and Meier proved quite interesting last Saturday night, but, by request, it will not be made known who received the black eye.

Several applications are on file for the annual meeting owing to the inducement that no intiation fee will be charged until March 1, 1897.

Rover Cycling Club.

Interest in the election of officers, which takes place Jan. 5, 1897, is growing steadily. There are several candidates for some of the offices.

The names of Albion Clark and Mark Stead are up for membership. They will be voted on at the next meeting.

Some of the boys whose pictures were needed for John Storm's stereopticon performance, had them taken in their racing suits the other day. It was was rather cold and you should have seen them shiver. Some of them shivered so much that Mr. Storm says he is afraid they will be all blurred. Mr. Storm has had to postpone his performance until the first, as he will be unable to make all preparations before then.

Several of the boys took short, brisk spins out into the county last Sunday. They had a nice time, but found it too cold to do much lounging.

Fletcher and Cato, the star Jamieson team of the club, are both getting very much impressed with the charms of a certain young lady. It would be terrible if jealousy were to disrupt this "all star organization."

Ernie Ketchel was at the last meeting after a long absence. All the boys were very glad to see him and wish he would come oftener.

Kenneth Cycling Club.

Heine Sterling was so much pleased at his debut as waiter at the entertainment last week that he immediately applied for a position of that sort with Tony Faust. We do not know with what success he has met in securing such a position.

The club is indebted very much to the generosity of Wm. L. Niekamp for the finest quality of playing cards that has ever been in the club rooms. No doubt they will enjoy a good old age.

The boys are much pleased at the pleasant weather which has prevailed for the past few weeks and are praying for its continuance until after New Year's so they can go calling on wheels. Some arrangements of this nature have already been made.

The club received as a Christmas present from A. P. Thursby a pair of very powerful spectacles to be used in searching for new members.

Mercury Wheel Club.

An interesting letter from Louis Rosen from "way down South in the land of cotton" tells of the condition of cycling and good roads in that section.

The club will move in their new headquarters, northeast corner Thirty-fourth and Chestnut next month.

Mr. Frank Engelman leaves for Kansas City to accept a position with the Meyer Jewelry Co. of that city.

The blow out will surely occur New Year's eve, so "all come along."

Mr. W. H. Weisel's resignation has been accepted.

Treasurer Louis Rosen has returned, telling wondrous tales of the sunny South.

Chewning and Morton on their wheels daily, as they have a wager regarding the mileage each one will have by Jan. 1.

Riverside Wheelmen.

Weather permitting the club will run to Fenton Sunday, starting from the club house at 9 a. m. As most of the boys are out of riding condition Capt. Stith has promised to set a pace suitable for all.

Ben Humphreys has turned his talent on literary work. Ben is now a full-fledged reporter on a weekly paper and spends his spare time hustling for news.

Prof. Herman Fabricius the expert bag puncher and all-round athlete will give an exhibition of bag punching at the club house at an early date. Due notice of which will be given. The professor gave a similar exhibition last winter.

Chester Stith and Otto Wall made a cross country run last Sunday, the boys report a very enjoyable time and that the roads were never in better condition.

We are very sorry indeed to state that Taylor Stith has sent in his resignation. His action will be regretted by all.

Willie Graeper is another aspirant for track honors in '97. He contemplates purchasing a home trainer, so as to get in perfect condition by early spring and this won't be Willie's debut either.

Napoleon Club.

No run was called for last Sunday but a number of the boys took a spin to Kirkwood. The captain reported the roads in fine condition.

At the last meeting it was decided to suspend all rules on Christmas and New Year's and have a general good time.

John King celebrated his 21st birthday Saturday and the boys attended in a body. Fred King tells a nice little story about John celebrating this special occasion. John came home pretty late that night and crept in very quietly. When inside he commenced yelling that there was a man in the house, and of course every one ran for their old muskets, etc., and looked for the man. After fruitless search they asked John where the man was and he pointed to himself with the greatest pride.

Secretary Wagner is seen very little about the club rooms since he has become the owner of a tandem and the members wonder where he spends his time.

Messrs. Schalch and Lohbeck graced the rooms with their presence Sunday and made things lively during their stay. The "Count" is the same billiard shark as of old.

Papa Green gave a fine exhibition of dancing and slight of hand work.

There will be given on New Year's day an exhibition of boxing between Buckley and Poertner and a wrestling match between King and Foster.

A Bright Outlook.

The barometer of the bicycle trade, which shows with unfailing exactness which way the wind blows, is the shipping books of the old established houses. If the record is larger at this period than during the corresponding time a year back, then look out for big business when the regular season opens. In a recent examination of the records of some of the largest manufacturers it was noticed that they foreshadow a heavy trade in 1897. This statement of course only applies to the firms dealing in honest wheels at honest prices. The buying public is learning to discriminate between a good and a bad wheel, even if the one is as nicely enameled as the other. They want bicycles built by a house of reputation, one that will live up to every letter of its agreement. A report from Toronto, Canada, speaks of bright prospects in that section. It says: "From the appearance of things in this section the cycle boom of 1896 will be surpassed by that of 1897, and even at this early date business is rushing. Travelers are nearly all out, and are taking orders, and lots of them. The tire men all speak of the large contracts each has secured. The factories are all running full blast, and with their increased capacities, new ones are being established, old agencies are brightening up and new ones starting, all going merrily and with a vim that has been hardly expected." This is merely a sample of the news received weekly by the National Cycle Board of Trade.

A Hard Test.

The wheelmen of the New York Athletic Club have a contest on the calendar which will probably end only with the beginning of the New Year. The conditions are that the winner of the Pendleton Cup must ride five miles daily until all other competitors have dropped out. There were seventy-two entrants last May. When the big snow storm came last week only four remained. Some icy weather may be expected between now and New Year's, and whoever sticks to the end is sure to experience some pretty tough cycling.

Good Road in the East.

If the League of American Wheelmen as a whole will work for good roads this coming year as will the New York division of that rapidly growing organization, then cyclists generally will rise up and praise the L. A. W., and give it their dollars and their material aid. Highway improvement is acknowledged to be the greatest work the League has before it. And good, or even fair, roads are in such small proportion to the bad ones in this country that a small beginning in this direction will give the League a prestige that it just now lacks. Chief Consul Potter of the New York division has framed a road improvement bill with the approval and co-operation of the State Grange officials, and with the combined influence of the wheelmen and the farmers it is confidently believed favorable legislation will be secured. The work will be pushed vigorously and no doubt will be aided much by the good roads congress to be held at Albany in February in conjunction with the National Assembly of the L. A. W. This will be an event of widespread importance, since gentlemen prominently identified with highway improvement in all sections of the United States will be in attendance.

PROVIDED A PIGEON POT PIE.

DR. STARKLOFF RALLIES TO THE AID OF HIS PAUPERS.

LOSES A VALUABLE SHOTGUN.

A Match at Live Birds in Which the Paupers at the Poor-House Profit.

Dr. Max C. Starkloff is a man of resources who can shape circumstances to suit his ends. He is also somewhat of an involuntary philanthropist in that the Christmas dinner for the Poorhouse paupers cost him about $250, and came very near doing him serious physical damage besides.

Some time ago when the subject of Christmas at the institution was being talked over and plans laid for turkey dinners, the guardians of the treasury spoke up and said, "No money, no turkey." That settled it; unless some disinterested person sent in a flock of turkeys from outside, the paupers would have to go turkeyless on Christmas.

Dr. Starkloff began to think, then he saw a light. Visions of pigeon potpie rose before him. Around the big pie he could see a happy group of hungry paupers, all blessing Starkloff in unison.

Accompanying this vision was another, in which the little doctor saw himself killing 100 pigeons straight, while his competitor got only eighty or thereabouts. Then he got up and got busy.

He sent word to Supt. Overbeck at the Poor-house that if he wanted to rid himself of the immense flock of pigeons which had become a nuisance at the Poor-house, to get them into the loft and lock them up before daylight so that they could not get away. Having sent out this message he sought Mr. Alex Messmer and said to him, "Do you think you can shoot pigeons with me?"

"I know I can, and beat you, too," said Mr. Messmer.

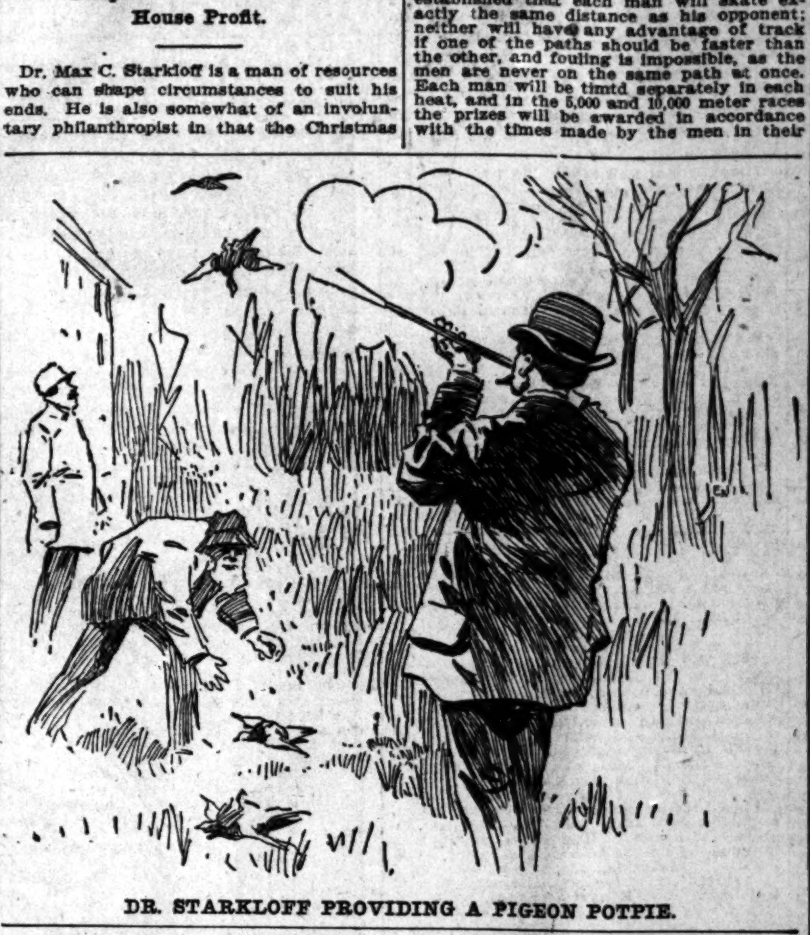
"I will prove to you that you cannot," said the little doctor, "and will further wager you a suit of clothes of the value of $50 that I kill more birds out of the hundred than you do."

"I will accept the wager," said Mr. Messmer.

The pigeons, to the number of 202, were cooped up in the loft at the Poor-house. Crazy Ward and others were sent in after them to put them in coops that they might be released from the traps. Other paupers were set about in various directions as retrievers to bring in the dead birds.

Then the match began in earnest. Dr. Starkloff says the birds were ghosts. It was a flash and a whirr and the bird was off like a shot. It was the fastest winging he had seen for some time.

The match was going along nicely until Dr. Starkloff shot at his fourth bird. Then his $275 hammerless gun burst at the breech, burning his hand and giving him a severe jolting beside. The gun was completely ruined and useless, but luckily nothing else was seriously hurt. The doctor had to borrow a gun to finish the match, but even at that he succeeded in killing ninety birds to Mr. Messmer's seventy-four. These with some twenty or thirty others out of the remainder of the flock which was flying distractedly around made up a good-sized bag of birds for the pauper pigeon potpie. A whole company of the city's poor was set to picking pigeons and very soon had on one side a pile of birds and on the other a pile of feathers. The whole lot of them were baked up into pies with plenty of gravy and trimming and went far toward making Christmas pleasanter for the poor. Dr. Starkloff is ahead one $50 suit of clothes, but is under the necessity of buying himself a new gun for about $250 or $275.



DR. STARKLOFF PROVIDING A PIGEON POTPIE.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Conditions for the European and American Contests.

The two following very interesting announcements have been made concerning the skating championships of Europe and America:

"Stockholm, Sweden—Notice is hereby given that the championship competitions for the winter of 1896-97 have been fixed as follows:

"The competition for the championship of Europe for distance skating will be arranged by the Nederlandsche Schaatsenrijdersoond, and will take place in The Hague, on Jan. 9 and 10.

"The competition for the championship of the world for distance skating will be arranged by the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, and will take place in Montreal on Feb. 5 and 6.

"The competition for the championship of the world for figure skating will be arranged by the Stockholm Allmanna Skridskokiubb, and will take place in Stockholm on Feb. 14. FOR THE BOARD,

"V. G. BALCK, President.

"ALF. BERNHARDH, Secretary."

The conditions of the American contest are set forth as follows:

"The International Skating Union has allotted their annual world's championship meeting for 1897 to the management of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, and the contests will be held Feb. 5 and 6, on the grounds of the Montreal (Quebec) Amateur Athletic Association.

"There will be two concentric courses averaging about 437.44 yards (400 meters) in circuit, and only two starters will be allowed in any heat. Each man will start on one course, and at a designated point change to the other, and so on, changing tracks at each circuit until the end of the race. Each path will be measured, and the starting and finishing points for each race so established that each man will skate exactly the same distance as his opponent; neither will have any advantage of track if one of the paths should be faster than the other, and fouling is impossible, as the men are never on the same path at once. Each man will be timtd separately in each heat, and in the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the times made by the men in their trials, so that there will be no final heats, and fast time is assured, as each man is forced to do his best because he cannot know how fast some of the other heats may be skated. In the races at 500 meters and 1,500 meters, the men making the fastest four times in their trial heats will compete in a final round of two heats, with two starters in each heat, and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the times made in this final round.

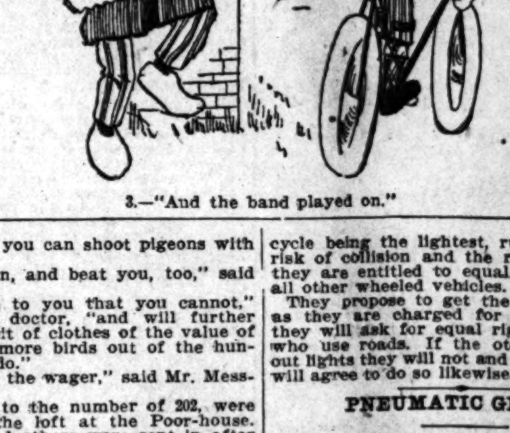
The first day's races will be 500 meters and 10,000 meters, and for the second day 1,500 meters and 5,000 meters."

THE LIGHTING QUESTION.

Bicyclists Want All Vehicles to Show Lamps.

The Associated Cycling Clubs and the Cycle Board of Trade, along with the Good Roads organizations, and all other bodies interested in cycling, will soon go to work on a lamp ordinance which will be of general benefit to all and of especial interest to bicycle riders. It will be known as the lamp bill and will make it a misdemeanor for any vehicle of any kind to fail to carry a lighted lamp at night. As it is now bicycles are expected to show a light at night, although they are not compelled to. In the vehicle line only carriages carry them and then it is optional with them. The bicycle being the lightest, runs the greatest risk of collision and the riders feel that they are entitled to equal protection with all other wheeled vehicles.

They propose to get the bill up as soon as they are charged for a license. Then they will ask for equal rights with others who use roads. If the others do not put out lights they will not and if others do they will agree to do so likewise.



3.—"And the band played on."

PNEUMATIC GLOVES.

A New Departure in Boxing Gloves for Light Sparring.

Wind has of late become a very prominent factor in prize fighting owing to the rapid development of the oratorical pugilists, but it has been introduced in a practical sense which may make it of real value to the boxer, if not to the prize fighter.

The pneumatic boxing glove is the latest development in the wind line, and it is said to be a most pronounced success as far as it has been used. The glove, inflated at the wrist with an ordinary bicycle pump, looks very much like any other boxing glove, but when taken hold of it is found to be exceedindly light and cool. It has all of the toughness and size requisite, and has no hard corners or bumps on it, as are generally found in the hair glove commonly used.

By means of the pump the glove can be inflated to almost any degree of hardness short of the bursting point, and when blown up to a moderate pressure it developed some most remarkable features.

In the first place, it is almost impossible to give any one a black eye with a moderately inflated pneumatic glove, and in the next place, it strikes a most peculiar blow. The recoil, or bounce, is very sudden and swift, throwing the bover's arm back to position almost instantly unless he stiffens immediately upon landing. In that event something has to bounce, and it is generally the head of the opponent unless he is very careful and quick in his movements.

There is a very pleasant recoil about the pneumatic glove when used for ordinary sparring, not slugging. The blows seem quicker and more decisive, and more general exercise and activity is gotten out of them than the old dead gloves.

They are as different from the old glove in that respect as the present pneumatic punching bag is from the old dead weight of sand. And in regard to the punching bag, the new glove has a very pleasing, though perplexing, trait. It puts about twice the speed on the bag that the old soft glove does. Hit the bag a good stiff punch with a pneumatic glove, and it is up against the board and back again almost before you can tell what has happened. One half the effort will give as much action with the bag as could be gotten by hard work with the old gloves. When not in use the gloves can be deflated and packed away in a very small space, ready to be brought out and blown up at a moment's notice to a degree of hardness suitable to the users' wishes.

SEVEN THOUSAND SKIPS.

Michael as a Rope Skipper Is a Grand Success.

The life of a record-breaker, be he either runner or bicycle rider, is not all play, and the intervals between his public performances are often filled up with the hardest kind of training work. Johnson and Michael, who are now making such wonderful records with the bicycle, have added to their training equipments one of the most simple yet effective devices. It is nothing but an ordinary skipping rope such as is used by schoolgirls in the spring time. They skip the rope every night before going to bed, and at the close they are subjected to a liberal and energetic rub down, which leaves all the muscles soft and relaxed for sleep.

The skipping rope brings into play all of the muscles especially needed for fast bicycle work, and at the same time increases the athlete's wind and endurance.

Johnson has a record of 743 with the rope, and is considered a pretty good mark until it is set up against that of Michael, who breaks ten-mile records. When asked how many times he had skipped the rope without stoping, he said: "Seven thousand."

"But how in the world did you keep it up for that length of time?" was asked.

"It depends altogether on how you feel. When I skipped 7,000 I did not stop once, but got into my step and kept it nicely without a break. Sometimes it is impossible for me to go much above 2,000, for then I do not feel like it, but when I did 7,000 I did not stop because I was tired, but simply because I thought I had done enough."

The results of this kind of training in Michael's case are very evident. When making some of his record races he rides almost upright in the saddle and seems to make no particular effort to hasten his machine. His racing work has not that straining, intense appearance that that of other riders has. It looks very easy for him.

The muscular development of his legs is not abnormal, as one would expect, but is uniform and very well and evenly distributed, so that all muscles are working in concert and have no weak ones holding back or growing tired out of turn.

SUNDAY RACING.

It Will Be an Important Issue in the L. A. W.

While the axs are grinding and the wires are being laid in anticipation of the big election for national officers of the League of American Wheelmen, the West is lining up against the East upon the subject of Sunday racing.

The West knows almost to a certainty that it has no show for any of the big offices in the League, and it knows also that its vast army of members is at the same time a potent factor either for or against any ticket that can be put up. With these conditions existing the West is ready to smash any slate put up unless it is agreed that local option on Sunday racing will be adopted.

The demands of the Western wheelmen in this respect are very reasonable. They only ask for each community or division to decide for itself whether or not Sunday races shall be given the sanction of the L. A. W. All the country west of the Mississippi River is strongly in favor of Sunday racing and the further west it is the more earnest is the feeling. California and Colorado threaten to bolt outright if they cannot get Sunday racing.

Missouri is in favor of having it optional, and if it came to an issue would in all probability join with the West as against the East.

THE METRIC MEASURE.

For a long time the French have been asking England to record the time by kilometers as well as by miles, as the French have all along extended a similar courtesy to the English. The official timer of the N. C. U. has just notified the French racing authorities that this wish has been acceded to and that at the last record ride of Tom Linton the time by kilometers was taken. This means that hereafter the metric system distances will have a place in English records. It is said France will make the same demand on the League of American Wheelmen. In fact M. Henri Garnier, in a published article, holds that it is the duty of the L. A. W. to extend this courtesy without being asked, seeing that it is France that many Americans look to for profitable engagements, whereas no French cracks are going to the United States. "It would be strange, indeed," he says, "if America would accept our money, but not our distances, since her reputation for sporting fairness is as good as England's."

A FORTY-MILE PATH.

A cycle path from Washington to Baltimore, so long dreamed of by wheeling enthusiasts, is practically assured in an announcement by several prominent capitalists of Washington and of Baltimore. The probabilities are that by May Day in 1898 the 100,000 wheelmen of Washington and Baltimore will be able to pedal easily over the forty miles of beautiful country intervening between the two cities on a smooth boulevard, built on a level roadway, maintained and designed solely for the use of the bicycle. To complete such a cycle path is the project into which several capitalists of both cities have entered, and in a bulletin issued a few days ago, their plans are fully set forth. In brief, the cycle road is to be projected by capital now on hand, ready to be actively applied with little delay. Mr. H. L. Millner is the representative of the stockholders, and is the promoter of the cycle road. The capitalists behind him are not named.

GOSSIP FOR CYCLISTS.

Only one bicycle show will be held in New York this winter, the Madison Square Garden Co. having abandoned their proposed exhibition in favor of a military bicycle tournament. This decision will leave the field clear for the show of the National Cycle Board of Trade, which will be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, Feb. 6 to 13. This will unquestionably be the biggest and most important show in the history of the trade in this country or in Europe. One thing warranting this statement is the fact that over 500 spaces will be occupied by exhibitors.

Will R. Pitman of New York, one of the oldest wheelmen in this country as well as one of the most active, was asked last Tuesday when the streets of the metropolis were covered with snow if he had laid by his bicycle for the winter. "No, indeed," replied the veteran. "I shall ride every pleasant day during the cold weather. Cycling on a bright, crisp day is the best exercise in the world if not taken in excess, and when there's snow on the ground the pastime can be enjoyed if the temperature is not above the freezing point. Oh, no, people make a mistake to stop their riding with the appearance of cold weather."

It is noticeable that the larger cycle manufacturers are almost without exception, furnishing the '97 models with keyless cranks, thus doing away with the crank key, or pin. For several years the tendency has been in this direction, and some makers have been using keyless cranks on their '96 models with more or less success, but, judging from the large number of prominent bicycles which will in 1897 be fitted with patent keyless cranks and shafts, it is evident that the new style of construction, in this most important part of the bicycle, has entirely superseded the old style.

The Bicycle Detective.

The stealing of bicycles has become such an industry in Washington, D. C., that one detective from the police bureau has nothing else to do but look up stolen bicycles or find owners for bicycles which have been found in the possession of thieves.

The stray horse and buggy no longer cuts any figure in the department work, but the bicycle absorbs it all.

Over 155 machines have been reported stolen in the past year, of which 144 were recovered, even when some of them had been taken apart and reassembled with others.

Proficient Bicyclist: Well, old chap, how are you getting on? Commencing Bicyclist: Thank you, not badly; but I find I can get off better.

"I don't want the wheel. It's too heavy." "Say, I'll throw in a lamp. That'll make it lighter."

The Wabash Is the Only Line

With through sleeping cars to New York via Niagara Falls, connecting with the New York Central Railroad.

REAL ESTATE YEAR ENDS.

IT HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT FEATURELESS AND DULL.

A BRISK YEAR AHEAD.

Investors Will Loosen Their Purse-Strings and Buying Will Be General in 1897.

During the week there has been a quietness throughout real estate circles that can only be accounted for as "the lull before the storm." That, at least, is the construction put upon it by the members of the real estate fraternity who are positive in their beliefs that the coming year will be one of the best that has been experienced in their business for several years. This opinion they are led to hold by the strong feeling of confidence that is manifested by the investing public. Among the men of money—the men who buy most of the real estate that is purchased for investment—the feeling that there is going to be a general revival in all lines of business is general. They are setting the beginning of this desirable era at about April 1, and many of them are making preparations for investment or for the improvement of property of which they are already the owners to begin about that time.

The past year has not been satisfactory to the real estate interests because of the extreme dullness. There have been a few heavy transactions recorded, but there has not been that general disposition to place money in St. Louis ground that his hitherto existed. This condition has been noted in every large city in the country and was less felt in St. Louis than elsewhere, yet it served to put a quietus on the business that caused some distress among the smaller agents, and much more among property owners whose financial condition forced them to put their holdings on the market. The only result of their doing so was to find that selling property was a slow business unless it was in the nature of a pronounced bargain.

This situation has materially eased up in the past sixty days and the general feeling now is strongly favorable to a better business than has been experienced here since the close of the year 1892.

Real estate men claim that the dullness was not due to any scarcity of money among the class that usually invests in real estate, but to a disposition to be over-cautious. This super-cautiousness has been dispelled, it is claimed, and the early spring should bring with it some heavy transactions in downtown property and a general revival in the purchase of residence property. Many of the agents are preparing to place subdivisions of the latter class of property on the market in the spring and early summer through the medium of the popular auction sale.

THE REAL ESTATE BANQUET.

The Agents Will Feast Together Next Tuesday Night.

All arrangements are complete for the banquet of the real estate men on the night of Dec. 29—next Tuesday. The committee in charge has prepared a banquet that will be equally acceptable to the inner man and pleasing in quality and quantity of the mental divertisement furnished. The banquet will be held at the Mercantile Club and the guests will sit down at 6 p. m. in an informal way.

After an ample spread has been discussed and cigars lighted, the assemblage will listen to words of wisdom from some of the best posted men in the real estate business. Among the speakers will be President J. T. Donovan of the Real Estate Exchange, on "Co-operation;" J. B. Case, "The Growth of St. Louis in a Decade;" Charles J. Dunnerman, "Street Improvements," and Judge John H. Terry. A. R. Schollmeyer, whose fame as a humorist is extensive, will give some humorous recitations, and Messrs. W. C. McCreary and D. E. Cameron will render vocal selections. Between numbers the orchestra will give the banqueters time to catch their respective breaths.

The banquet is looked forward to by the real estate fraternity with much pleasure and the demand for invitations will be greater than the supply.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

A LARGE SUBURBAN SALE.

The sale of 557 acres of land in United States Surveys 996 and 1891 by Geo. Penn, Jr., to M. A. Wolff and others of St. Louis last week was consumated by D. P. Baldwin of Clayton, the consideration being $27,500. A large portion of the above tract was at one time entirely washed away by the Missouri River, but in the past few years it has redeposited it and made the tract as valuable as before.

The same dealer sold last week five acres on the Lackland road for Bernard Fisher to A. K. Miller for $2,000; also one acre on Woodson road to Chas. Henry for $500, and two acres on same road, 150 feet east of Woodson road, to Edgar Brown for $1,000.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.

2317, 2319 and 2321 South Seventh street, between Shenandoah and Lami, three two-story brick dwelling houses of six rooms each, arranged for two families each, with lot 50x101, renting for $860 per annum, owned by Charles Warttig, was sold to William Goerger for $7,000.

Magnolia avenue, north side, between Arkansas and Vanderburg avenues, lot 40x170, owned by Charles R. Hettel, was sold to Henry Wagner for $1,400. He will improve with a two-story brick dwelling.

Virginia avenue, west side, between Meramec and Gasconade streets, lot 25x125, owned by William H. Grable, was sold to William P. Hill for $500.

AIPLE & HEMMELMANN.

4241 Botanical avenue, a new two-story eight-room brick dwelling, arranged in two flats, with all modern conveniences, renting for $36 a month; lot 25x125, owned by Sophia Humleth, sold to Alfred G. B. Boettger for $4,500.

Osage street, north side, between Pennsylvania and Minnesota avenues, in St. Anthony Heights, lot 50x125, owned by the Argyle Real Estate and Investment Co., was sold to H. D. M. Doerner for $1,000.

4453 Arco avenue, a new one-story and basement six-room brick dwelling, with all conveniences, with lot 25x125, owned by A. J. Aiple, was sold to Thos. Manley for $2,675; bought for a home.

Nebraska avenue, east side, between Sidney and Magnolia, lot 50x125, owned by H. A. Piednoir, Jr., was sold to J. B. Westermeyer for $1,300. He will improve with two new two-story brick flats to cost $7,000.

JAMES E. FOGG.

James E. Fogg reports the sale of a lot having a front of 35 feet on the south line of Olive street west of Boyle avenue, from Chas. Rebman to Nina B. Witherspoon, wife of Dr. T. C. Witherspoon, for $4,450. Dr. Witherspoon has erected on this lot a very fine three-story brick house, which he is using as a home, and in addition has his office especially built in connection with the house.

NICHOLLS-RITTER.

Nicholls-Ritter Realty and Financial Company closed the sale of five lots in Chouteau Place this week as follows:

Louis M. Christian, 45 feet, being two lots on the south line of Labadie, between Warne and Sarah, at $30 per foot ($1,350). Mr. Christian will build a handsome house.

To Julia M. Barber, one lot 25 feet on the south line of Maffitt avenue, between Warne and Sarah, at $27.50 ($687.50).

To Jno. A. Duggan, one lot 25 feet on the north line of Kennerly avenue, between Prairie and Vandeventer, at $27.50 ($687.50); also bought to improve.

To Jno. Berkley and Thos. Ward, 25 feet on the north line of Labadie avenue, between Vandeventer and Prairie, at $30 per foot ($750).

This company has about consummated the sale of six more lots in this subdivision, the trade for which will probably be closed Monday.

LEVI & EPSTEIN.

Residence No. 1820 Kennett place, lot 25x122 feet, from S. E. Freund to Francis S. Trefney, for $6,000.

Also flats Nos. 1227 to 1233 Dillon street, lot 50x127 feet, renting for $1,100 per year, from Francis S. Trefney to F. E. Senor, or $10,000. Mr. Senor bought for an investment.

Also a lot on the northwest corner of Plymouth and Goodfellow, lot 143x260 feet, from Morris B. Sadler to Cunliff Bros., for $3,000.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franco-American Loan and Building Association matured its first series in 119 months, in time to realize the deeds of trust of borrowers and to give a check to each free shareholder for Christmas. Two weeks ago the shareholders were notified of the approaching maturity and those in the first series requested to call for their cancelled deeds of trust or their checks. Secretary Trembley's office on Thursday was filled with happy shareholders, who took away with them the fruits of several years' savings. Many of the shareholders reinvested with the association.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Following is an aggregation of the number and consideration of transfers of real estate filed during the past six days with the Recorder of Deeds:

	Number of Deeds.	Consideration.
Saturday	20	$ 80,383
Monday	24	87,013
Tuesday	24	40,714
Wednesday	29	57,236
Thursday	22	78,148
Friday	—	Holiday
Total for week	119	$343,494

WEEK'S BUILDING PERMITS.

North side Fountain, between King's highway and Academy, two-story brick dwelling, $3,000; Misses Rose and Mary O'Boyle owners; J. P. O'Boyle, contractor.

North side Reber place, near King's highway, two-story brick dwelling, $3,500; A. H. Kaustiner owner; W. A. Miller contractor.

West side Beck, between Morganford and King's highway, two-story brick dwelling, $2,500; Henry Paul owner; contract sublet.

South side Hartford, corner of Alfred, two-story brick dwelling, $2,300; Geo. Zimmerman owner; Anton Rievs contractor.

West side Jefferson, between Cherokee and Utah, two-story brick dwelling, $9,000; David H. Dickinson owner; H. Ellenmann contractor.

South side Cook, between Crum and Vandeventer, two-story brick,, flats, $6,000; John Cavanaugh owner.

West side Glasgow, between Garrison and Webster, two-story brick apartment house, $5,000; Lena H. Kennedy, owner.

North side Longfellow, east of Grand, three-story brick, flats, $15,000; C. B. Diedrich, owner; Greve & Murray, contractors.

North side Blaine, east of Klemm, two-story brick flats, $5,000; Hamilton Building Co. owners and contractors.

Southeast corner Red Bud and Lee, two-story frame store and dwelling, $2,500; C. Wransmann owner and contractor.

South side Castleman, near Tower Grove, five two-story brick dwellings, $5,000 each; Moritz Eissell, owner and contractor.

North side DeSoto, between Carter and Florissant, two-story brick dwelling, $1,800; John Will, owner; L. Schnell, contractor.

North side Madison, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, two-story brick tailor shop, $500; Alex. Jasninsky, owner; Gust Sick, contractor.

West side Clara, between Page and Minerva, two two-story brick dwellings, $3,000 each; Edward Lucke, owner and contractor.

West side Louisiana, south of Meramec, two-story brick dwelling, $2,500; Elizabeth Sterr, owner; John Sterr, contractor.

South side Cleveland, between Klemm and Thurman, two-story brick dwelling, $3,500; M. Zimmerer, owner; Chas. F. Zwick, contractor.

South side Castleman, near Thurman, five two-story brick dwellings, $3,500 each; F. H. Gray & Bro., owners and contractors.

West side Jefferson, between Cass and Mullanphy, two-story brick addition to store and dwelling, $1,200. Mathew Hickey, owner; John J. Whealen, contractor.

South side Laclede, between Boyle and Newstead, two-story brick dwelling, $7,000. Norman Brown, owner; W. P. Sloss & Bro., contractors.

North side Hartford, west of Spring, two two-story bricks, $2,500 each. R. T. Blow, owner; R. Nielson, contractor.

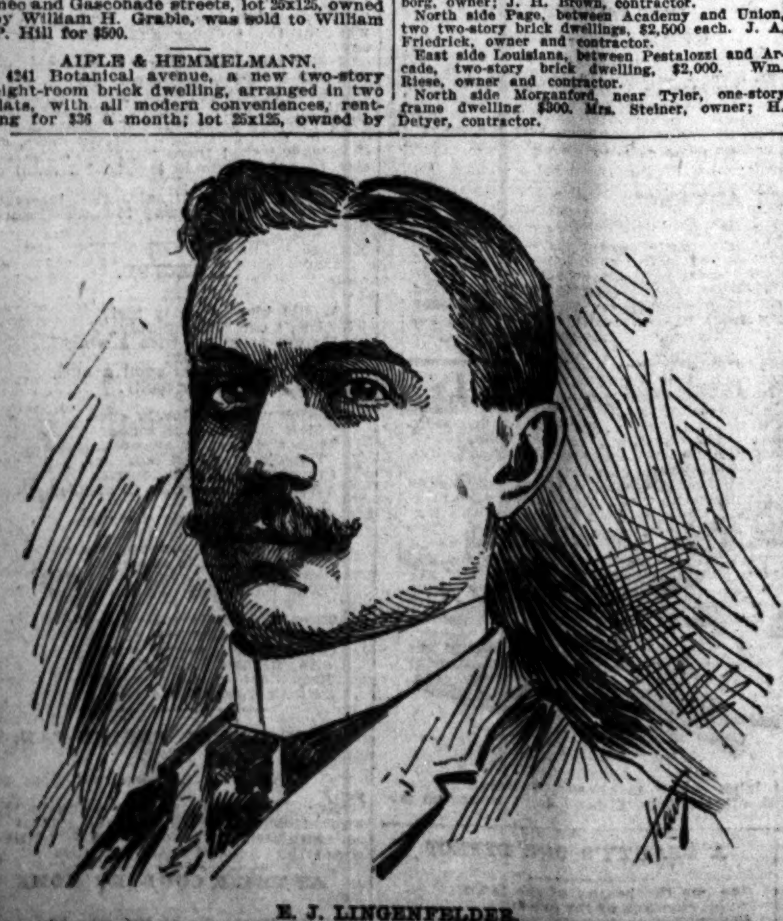
South side Hartford, west of Spring, two two-story brick dwellings, $2,500 each. R. T. Blow, owner; R. Nielson, contractor.

East side Third, between Dorcas and Lynch, one-story brick boiler-works, $1,200. C. H. Verborg, owner; J. H. Brown, contractor.

North side Page, between Academy and Union, two two-story brick dwellings, $2,500 each. J. A. Friedrick, owner and contractor.

East side Louisiana, between Pestalozzi and Arcade, two-story brick dwelling, $2,000. Wm. Riese, owner and contractor.

North side Morganford, near Tyler, one-story frame dwelling, $300. Mrs. Steiner, owner; H. Detyer, contractor.



E. J. LINGENFELDER.

E. J. Lingenfelder of the real estate firm of Lingenfelder & Bokern was born in St. Louis [illegible] years ago. He was educated at St. Louis University, graduating therefrom, and began his business career as a railroad clerk. He afterward became collector for Vallat & Vogel, real estate agents, and later succeeded Mr. Vallat as a partner in the firm. In [illegible] Mr. Vogel died and in [illegible] Mr. Lingenfelder formed a connection with Mr. Bokern, under the present firm name.

The firm does a general real estate business, but makes a specialty of the collection of rents and of good real estate loans.

THE BEARS HAVE HELD THEIR OWN.

BUT THE BULLS ARE NOT LOSING MUCH GROUND.

NO DOLLAR WHEAT IN SIGHT.

Exports Continue Large, but the Supply Seems Equal to All Foreign Demands.

The leading exchanges, both foreign and domestic, have reported regular holiday markets during the last week, and the local market was unusually quiet. There was almost an entire absence of speculation as traders were paying more attention to closing their business affairs for the year than to looking for new business. The little trading done was mostly of a scalping nature by traders who were satisfied with either light profits or restricted losses, and the fluctuations were in a narrow range.

In spite of the unusually light trading and the absence of speculative demand, the numerous bank failures and other bearish influences outside of St. Louis the market was steady. May wheat closed Thursday at 90⅞c bid, the highest point for the week, and a gain of 1⅜c over the close on the previous Saturday. The exchanges throughout the world being closed Friday and Saturday made trading at the curb extremely light Saturday. There were no sales and no change in prices reported from Chicago, and on the St. Louis curb there was only one sale of May wheat at Thursday's closing price, with puts at 90¼c and call at 92c.

The cash demand is fully up to the supply, although both the demand and offerings during the week were light, and No. 2 red sold on call Thursday at 91 cents, an advance of ½ cent over the price of the previous Saturday.

The statistical position is as strong as ever, but the speculative demand is dead. The continued rumors of new complications in the Cuban situation and the possibility of the country being involved in a general war makes speculators timid and gives a bearish aspect to a situation which would otherwise be exceedingly strong.

In addition there are many indications to prove the truth of the Cincinnati Price Current's assertion that a large part of our flour is being adulterated with corn meal, and that from 5 to 10 per cent of meal can be mixed with the best grades of flour without detection. It further asserts that 25,000,000 bushels of corn may be used in that way, and if this is true it will put an entirely different complexion on affairs in so far as the demand for wheat is concerned.

Both the Liverpool Corn Trade News and Broomhall are still very bullish, but the feeling on this side is changing slowly, and while a heavy decline is not looked for, there is considerably less talk of "dollar wheat."

In spite of the heavy exports, stocks of wheat at Minneapolis are larger than they were a year ago, and local stocks are still nearly twice as heavy.

Receipts of wheat at primary points are lighter, but the total receipts at these points for the season are nearly 8,000,000 bu larger than the receipts at these points for either 1893 or 1894, while prices are only 4¾c down from the highest point for the year, and are higher than they have been before since 1891.

Russia continues to ship enormous quantities of wheat, and exports from both coasts of the United States also continue heavy. Australia is still an importer and Africa is taking some wheat. In regard to the Indian situation reports are conflicting, but a London Times dispatch from Calcutta states that the rains have had little effect in lowering prices.

The bulls are talking considerably about enormous exports, but the exports for the present year were not nearly so large as they were in 1893. The demand for flour, while it is somewhat better than last week, is still comparatively light and millers are complaining. The news in regard to the growing crop continues to be very good and little attention is being paid to the reports of damage by frost. The Hessian fly has appeared in numerous localities, but this is always the case, and does not necessarily mean a menace to the crop.

The general opinion of the traders seems to be that while the position is very strong, and wheat is well worth the present prices, there are too many bearish influences at work to make it probable that we will have anything like "dollar wheat" for some time.

The market in corn has been as stagnant as wheat and receipts continue to be phenomenally heavy. Trading was unusually light, and the fluctuations feeble, the range for the entire week being only ⅝c. In spite of the light speculation the market was steady and closed Thursday at a gain of ⅜@½c over the close of the previous Saturday on May corn, but cash corn closed at a loss for the week of 20@20¼c.

The oat market was exceedingly dull and dragging throughout the week, and the offerings were very heavy, but prices were fairly well maintained, as the surplus was taken by speculators.

Chat From 'Change.

John Grier of Allen Grier & Zellar, Chicago, was on the curb Saturday shaking hands with his friends.

In their effort to induce speculation two of the prominent "bucket-shops" have reduced commissions from ⅛c to 1-16c a bushel.

From the present indication there will be an unusually large number of memberships forfeited this year, as only a few of those delinquents whose names were posted on Monday have paid their assessment.

President Spencer gave each member of the different committees a fine pearl-handled knife for Christmas.

The entertainment, which is to be given on 'Change Thursday, promises to furnish lots of fun, and a number of visitors will be present. The cake-walk will be especially entertaining, and a number of the brokers will participate.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News predicts that there will be a large decrease in the amount of wheat on passage during the next two weeks.

Farmers in some parts of Iowa are still using corn as fuel, claiming that it is cheaper than coal.

A London Times dispatch from Calcutta says: "The official report of the prospects in Behar says that rainfall has had hardly any effect in lowering prices, which are still at famine rates throughout Bengal. The danger of famine has been removed in South Behar, but there is the greatest anxiety in many of the southern districts."

The New York Metal Exchange, it is said, will soon resume speculative dealing in pig iron, and arrangements have been made for a regular system of deliveries under definite rules and regulations. The dealings will be in warrants issued for 100 tons each by the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company and countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Yards will be established near the iron mills, and as iron is made it may be deposited, and on a basis of 3c a ton storage per month the charges will be fixed. The deposit slips or warrants will then be available as collateral on loans or for trade at the various calls, which the Metal Exchange is to establish.

The total receipts of wheat at primary points for twenty-five weeks, from June 29 to Dec. 19, were 122,189,000 bushels as compared with 132,935,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year and 114,308,000 bushels in 1894.

Dan Byrnes has decided not to become a candidate for director. The caucus for nominating the regular ticket will be held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is almost certain that there will be no opposition to Henry Langenberg as President and Christ Sharp for First Vice-President, but there is considerable uncertainty as to who will be the candidate for Second Vice-President, as no one seems anxious to make the race. P. P. Williams, Will Stanard and Will Gardner are mentioned for the position.

There was some hat smashing in the pit Thursday afternoon and a little flour throwing in the flour corner, but most of the boys were holding off to shake things up lively next Thursday, when they are preparing to have a very "interesting time."

John Warren is in favor of nominating two tickets at the regular caucus Wednesday instead of one, just to make things interesting, but thinks that it would be hard to get any one to run against Mr. Langenberg.

F. E. Zelle is dangerously ill at his residence on University street.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

There Was a Big Slump in the Christmas Tree Trade.

In the produce quarters, which were very crowded Thursday evening, there were many sights worthy of mention. Third street, from Morgan to Carr streets, was a busy scene towards 5 o'clock in the evening. An outfit that created great merriment was Henry Goebel's wagon, to which was tied by a substantial rope fifty feet long a donkey. The lazy brute seemed unwilling to follow the wagon and the horse attached to the wagon was the principal motive power in conducting the donkey to Mr. Goebel's home. It appears that Goebel, during the afternoon, was hypnotized by a retail liquor dealer and got the donkey. The brute became so unruly he was picked up bodily and put into the wagon, and after this everybody had a good look at the new acquisition hitched up in front of Goebel's place of business. At last the final start for home was made. The donkey enjoyed the situation over the growing uproar he was creating as he passed south on Third street. At Broadway and St. Charles street Goebel turned the corner rather abruptly and the Jerusalem pony lost his balance and fell overboard into the gutter. The crowd, by actual count, has reached 348 in two minutes, all wanting to know what happened. Again the animal was lifted into the wagon, where he was strapped down, and home was reached an hour later. The donkey brayed all night to the discomfort of the neighborhood.

The Christmas tree market fared badly. Thousands of trees remained unsold, and the legend, "take one," failed to reduce the piles of forsaken evergreen yesterday on Third street. The man who brought in eleven carloads from Wisconsin two weeks ago—nearly enough to supply the trade—was largely responsible for the slump. The Christmas tree man after reviewing the wreck and loss declared yesterday that the cyclone struck the wrong part of town and that he lost thereby the sale of 10,000 trees. He added significantly that he would probably have to use a revolver in making settlements with some of the men that handled his trees.

Several foreign fruit houses enjoyed the greatest order trade they have ever known. They worked day and night all week up to Thursday night trying to keep up with the demands of customers needing such holiday goods. They are all feeling good, and if a few weeks of bad business should follow will not complain.

The annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants, which meets in Boston, Jan. 13, will have five or more delegates from sixteen of the largest cities in the country. St. Louis will be well represented. A number of merchants not in the League, who can take advantage of the low railroad rates, will also attend.

The usual practice of country shippers of holding eggs for Christmas was not overlooked this year, and the usual break in prices followed. Better prices noted several weeks ago than prevailed here the last few days. The market was overstocked before Christmas.

The people had a chance to secure a turkey for their Christmas dinners at fair prices. The receipts, however, were hardly up to what was expected, or a decline would have set in last Thursday afternoon.

The big offerings of rabbits, which were stacked up in front of the commission houses, surprised everybody, and prices dropped low enough to meet the views of a large number of peddlers who took hold freely and sold them for from 6 to 8 cents each. The country shippers could hardly expect rabbits to sell well Christmas when everybody wanted turkey. It may be added that the rabbit supply will fare better this week unless a big snow storm should set in—an event that would nearly double the receipts.

The death of J. Will Gunn, President of the Gunn Fruit Co., was a surprise to his friends and the trade. He built up in the past eight years the largest business ever conducted here in his line. He was ingenious, always original and enterprising, and a born leader. His income grew with his business. He seemed to be able to grasp outside markets, the situation and outlook. He acted quickly and was constantly reaching after new territory and advertising St. Louis as well as himself. In the face of strong competition he made $100,000 in the eight years he was in the trade.

There was a noted absence this Christmas of many of the big orders that formerly came to the wholesale poultry dealers and commission houses from big firms and corporations. These heavy orders generally made a big impression on the current receipts. Whether the absence of so many orders this season is due to hard times or scarcity of money or other causes is not known, but the dealers missed them.

The late cold snap, which spread over Southern Texas, along the gulf coast and over a portion of Florida, touched and damaged many of the vegetables maturing, a fact that is quite evident in the lighter offerings here the past week from the far South.

Potatoes, apples, cabbage and onions, the staples in the produce trade, are firmer, and apparently are bound to show a gradual advance after this time as the season advances. The low prices for all these articles prevailing so far have led to a liberal consumption, and as far as values or prices are concerned the worst is over.

ON THE STREET.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.)

FRUITS.

APPLES—The market is dull but firm on the better grades and no movement at all in the poorer grades, which are selling at any price obtainable. Geniting, 75c@$1.25 per bbl; Ben Davis, 75c@$1.25; winesap, willowtwig and Roman Beauty, $1.30@1.60; Jonathan, Huntsman, Favorite, Belleflower and King, fancy, $1.70@1.85; Michigan, choice to fancy, $1.25@1.50; seconds, 50c@$1; New York, choice to fancy, $1.25@1.60; seconds, 75c@$1; Baldwin and Greening at $1.10@1.25; Canada Bellefleur at $2@2.50.

GRAPES—Fancy New York catawba at 15c per pony basket.

PEARS—New York Keifer at $1.25@2 per 70-lb keg.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Buerre Clairgeau, buerre hardy and Duchess, $1.60@1.75 per 40-lb box.

ORANGES—Quiet. Mexican, $3@3.50 per box; California navels at $3.25@3.75; seedlings at $2.75@3; Florida, fancy, $4.25; russets, $2.50@2.75 per box.

TANGERINES—Selling fairly well at $2.50 per ¼ box.

LEMONS—Quiet. Messina and Palermo, $3@3.25 per box.

BANANAS—On orders: Medium bunches, $1@1.25; choice large, $1.50@2.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at from $4.50 to $6 per bbl; $1.50@2.25 per box.

COCOANUTS—Selling at $34 per 1,000. On orders, $3.75 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES—California, refrigerator stock very slow at 25c per pint box.

PINEAPPLES—Dull at $1.50@2 per doz.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS—$1@1.50 per case.

MANDARINS—$3.50 per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Dull. We quote: Evaporated rings, fancy (white and dry), 3¼c; choice, 3c; fair, 2¾c; dark and inferior, 2@2¼c; evaporated quarters, 2½@3¾c; cores and peelings, 1c; chopped, ¾c; sun-dried quarters, choice, bright and large, 2¼c; inferior to fair, 1¼@2c.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Quiet, but steady. Early Ohio, 35@37½c; Burbank and rural, 25@28c per bu; Iowa, 17@22c; home-grown, bottom, 18@20c; bluff, 25@28c.

SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown on orders: Yellow Nansemond, $1.50 per bbl; red do, $1.50; Bermuda, $1.25.

ONIONS—Northern and Eastern choice to fancy red globe, 85@90c per bu; yellow, 60@70c; inferior, selling as low at 25c.

CUCUMBERS—Scarce and firm. Fresh receipts, $2.50@3 per bu box; 30c@$1 per doz.

RUTABAGAS—Quiet; Northern bulk, 22@23c per bu delivered. On orders, $1.15 per bbl.

CABBAGE—Northern dull at $10@12 per ton delivered; Holland seed, $12@13; light green, $14@16; per ton; red cabbage, $1.25 per bbl. On orders, $1.25 per crate. Holland seed on orders, 1¼c per pound.

CELERY—Unchanged, but a fair demand and large supplies. Choice to fancy large Michigan white plume, 60@75c per bunch; medium, 25@50c; small, 5@25c.

CELERY ROOTS—Northern quiet; 25@35c per dozen.

GUMBO—Selling at $2.50@3 per 6-basket crate.

BEETS—Choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl; new, 25@30c per dozen bunches.

TURNIPS—Home-grown on orders, unwashed, 60c per bbl; washed, 75c per bbl.

CARROTS—Northern sell at 50c per 100 lbs, 30c per doz bunches; choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

PARSNIPS—Home-grown, choice washed, on orders, $1.50 per bbl; unwashed, $1.25.

HORSERADISH—Home-grown, on orders, $3@3.50 per bbl.

EGG PLANT—Southern sell at $1.50@1.75 per orange box, 50@65 per bbl.

CAULIFLOWER—Dull; receipts large; selling at $1.50@3 per doz, according to quality; $5@9 per bbl.

SAUERKRAUT—Choice new city hand-made on orders at $1.25 per ¼-bbl and $2.25 per bbl.

TOMATOES—$3 per 6-basket crate for Florida; $1@1.50 per 4-basket crate for California.

GREEN PEAS—Fresh receipts, $2 per bu box; old stock lower.

STRING BEANS—Fresh receipts: Southern, $1.75 per bu.

LETTUCE—$2.25@3 per bbl; $1 per box on orders; home-grown, $3.50 per bbl, 85c per bu-box.

SQUASH—75c per orange box; $1.50 per doz for Hubbard.

KOHLRABI—50c per doz bunches.

RADISHES—25@50c per doz bunches.

NEW POTATOES—$1.25 per bu-box for Louisiana.

PARSLEY—20@25c per doz bunches.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady.

CREAMERY.		DAIRY.	
Extra Elgin	21½	Extras	15 @16
Firsts	18 @19	Firsts	12 @13
Seconds	15 @17	Seconds	10 @11
COUNTRY STOCK.		LADLE-PACKED.	
Packed	6 @ 7	Fair	8 @ 9
Roll	6 @10	Choice	10 @11

GREASE BUTTER—Average receipts, 3c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Wisconsin—Full cream, twins, 9¾c; singles, 10c; Y. A., 10c; Southern Wisconsin and Illinois—Twins, 7½@8½c; singles, 7¾@8¾c; brick from 6½c for poor to 9c for choice; Swiss, 11@12c.

POULTRY, GAME AND VEALS.

LIVE POULTRY—The market was pretty well cleared up on turkeys, but ducks and chickens carried over; little demand. Quotations: Chickens—Average receipts young hens, 5c per lb; mixed lots hens and roosters, 4½c per lb; ducks, 6½@7c per lb. Geese—Steady at 5½c per lb; plucked, 4c. Turkeys selling at 8c per lb for average receipts. Pigeons in demand at $1 per doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—The demand was very slow, but receipts light and prices about the same. Turkeys easier; selling at 9@10c for undrawn; 10½c for drawn; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, 6@8c; chickens, 4½@5½c for undrawn to 5½@6c for drawn.

GAME—Market quiet, with fair demand for choice stock; quail, $1.40 per dozen for undrawn, 90c for drawn. Prairie chickens, $5@6.50; Texas, $4.50@5. Ducks—Mallard, $2.40@3 per doz; redhead, $2.50; teal, $1.50 for green wing and $2 for blue wing; canvasback, $6; mixed, $1. Deer—Carcasses, 6@7c per lb; venison saddles, 10@11c. Rabbits selling at 60c per doz; squirrels, 35c; jack rabbits, $1.25; jack snipe, $1.25; grass plover, $1; woodcock, $5; wild turkeys, 7@8c.

VEALS—Market dull; receipts moderate, but there is little demand. Choice, 4@4½c per lb; large and poor, 3½c.

LAMBS—Choice, 2½@3c per lb; small stock less.

SHEEP—Steady at 2@2¼c per lb; bucks, 1½c.

HIDES, PELTS, FEATHERS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—Firmer.

Green salted, Western	6¾
Green salted, Arkansas and Southern	6¼
Dry flint, Southern	10½
Dry flint, native	11
Dry salted	9
Glue stock, green and dry	2½@ 5
On selections—	
Green salted, No. 1	7
Green salted, No. 2	6
Dry salted, No. 1	9½
Dry salted, No. 2	8½
Dry flint, No. 1	12
Dry flint, No. 2	11

Uncured 1c and part cured ½c less.

SHEEPSKINS—Dull. Green salted, long-wooled, 35@45c each; dry, 15@40c; smaller sizes and lambs, 15@30c; shearlings, green, 5@15c; dry, worthless, fallen pelts, 2@3c per lb, according to quality and condition.

DEERSKINS, ETC.—Deerskins quotable at 20c per lb for prime; damaged, half price; antelope, 10c; goatskins, 10@20c each.

FEATHERS—In demand; steady; Prime white live geese, small sks, 41c; large sks, 39c; gray and quilly, 31@32c; white, old, 31@32c; X, 25@28c; XX, 18@20c; XXX, 12@14c; XXXX, 8c; tare, 8@10 per cent. Chickens—Dry picked, 2½c. Ducks—Dark, 20c; white, 28c. Turkey—Tail, clear, 16c; wing, 7c; wing and tail mixed, 10c; wing and pointers, 6c; pointers, 3c.

GREASE—Yellow, 2¼c; white, 3c.

BEESWAX—Prime steady at 23c per lb.

TALLOW—Steady. Prime country quotable at 3¾c per lb; No. 2 and stock in regular pkgs, 3c; cake quotable at 3¾@4c for choice; packers, 3¾@3⅞c.

WOOL.

Quiet and steady.

Missouri, Illinois, etc.—		Coarse and low	9 @10
Clear	14	Fine medium	9 @10
Light fine	10 @10½	Light fine	8¼@ 9½
Heavy fine	8 @ 9	Heavy fine	7 @ 8
Slightly burry	9½@10½	Sand and heavy	6 @ 7
Hard burry	7½@ 8	Dak., Wyo., Utah, etc.—	
So. hard burry	6½	Medium	11 @11½
Kansas and Nebraska—		Coarse and low	9½
Bright med	12	Fine medium	9
Medium	10 @10½	Light fine	9
Fine medium	9 @10	Heavy fine	6 @ 7
Heavy fine	8 @ 9	Tub-washed—	
Light fine	7¼@ 8	Choice	20½
Ex. heavy fine	6½@ 7	Fair	18 @19
Tex., Ark., I. T., etc.—		Coarse and low	15 @16
Medium	11 @12		

FURS.

Offerings light. Quotations for good stock as follows:

Raccoon—		Bear	25@$12 00	
No. 1 large	50	Opossum	2@	5
No. 1 med	35	Gray fox	15@	50
No. 2	20	Red fox	20@	60
No. 3	10	Muskrat	5@	10
No. 4	5	White cat	10@	15
Mink—		Badger	5@	10
No. 1 large	70	House cat	5@	10
No. 1 med	45	Civet cat	10@	15
No. 2	25	Skunk—	Cased.	Open.
No. 3	10	Black	70	60
No. 4	5	Short stripe	45	35
Otter	50@$5 00	Narrow do	25	20
Beaver	50@ 4 00	Broad do	10	10
Wolf, prairie	10@ 40	Texas round	10	20
Wolf, timber	10@ 1 00	Territory do	10	30

Avoid shipping trash—it is worthless.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

RAGS, OLD ROPE AND RUBBER—Rags, 50c per 100 lbs. Old rope—No. 1, $1; No. 2, 50c. Old rubber, arctics out, $3.

BONES—Choice bleached, $15 per ton; partly bleached, $13@14; skinny, $11; junk, $10@11; slaughter-house stock, $9.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Iron, wrought, 45c per 100 lbs; heavy cast steel and malleable, 27½c; stove plate, 20c; burnt, 20c. Brass—Light, $3.50; heavy, $6; copper, $7; lead, $2.25; zinc, $2.25; pewter, $7.

WALNUTS—Quiet at 87½c per bu.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls—Round hoops, 28c; flat hoops, 25c; half bbls, 20c; meal bbls, 22c; produce bbls, 19@20c; lard tcs, $1; half tcs, 80c; pork bbls, 80c; half bbls, 65c.

SALT—Domestic, 75@80c per bbl this side and 70@75c E. side.

SORGHUM—Dull. Quotable at 10@18c per gal, according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—Green jobbing at 80c per bu; Scotch, 85@90c; split, $1.05.

PEANUTS—In fair request. Red, 1½@1¾c per lb; white, 1½@2c.

HOPS—Practically no demand. Quote nominally: New York, 4@7c per lb; Pacific Coast, 2@2¼c; foreign, 25@28c.

HEMP—Missouri, undressed, $70@80 per ton.

BAGGING—On orders (large lots less): 1¾-lb, 5¾c per lb; 2-lb, 6c; 2¼-lb, 6¼c. Iron ties, 90c.

HONEY—Extracted in cans, 6@6¾c; in barrels, 4@4¼c per lb; choice white comb, 11@12½c; amber, 9@10c; dark, 7@8c.

EMPTY BARRELS—Coal oil, gasoline and turpentine, 90c; vinegar, 60c; black oil, 50c; lard oil, 75c; linseed oil, 70c; do ½-bbls, 50c; sugar, 12½@15c; whisky, 75c; do ½-bbls, 50c; wine, 90c; sauerkraut, 25c; pickle, 40c; molasses, 35c; lard tcs, 40c. Broken staves or heads, 25c off, with 2c discount for each missing hoop.

BROOM CORN—Dull and easier. Quote as follows: New stock quotable at $25@35 per ton for common to $40@55 for choice to fancy.

WHITE BEANS—Steady. Country sell at 35@70c per bu; weevily less. Eastern hand-picked medium, jobbing at 95c@$1; pea beans at $1@1.10; Lima beans, 2¾@3c.

COOPERSTUFFS—Shaved hoops—Cooper flour bbls, $4@4.25; country, $3@3.25; halfbbls, $2.50; elm, 25c higher; coiled elm (6-foot), $5.15; pork bbls, $5@6; lard tcs, $9@9.50. Staves—Flour bbls, $4.50; culls, $2.50@3; half bbls, $3@3.50; pork bbls, $16; lard tcs, $22; beer kegs, $12@16. Heading—Flour bbls, 3⅝c per set.

CHESTNUTS—Dull at 8@10c per lb.

PECANS—Texas at 5@5½c for old and 6½@7c for new per lb; Western, 4½c for old, 5c for new.

MOSS—Gray, 1⅝@1¾c; gray and brown mixed, 1¼c; black and brown mixed, 2¼@2¾c; black, 2¾@2¼c. Country machine picked—XX, 2c; XXX, 3c; XXXX, 4c.

COTTON.

All Exchanges, except the St. Louis Exchange, closed to-day. No sales reported.

LOCAL MARKET—Steady and unchanged. Quotations: Ordinary, 5 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; low middling, 6 1-16c; middling, 6 13-16c; good middling, 7 1-16c; middling fair, 7 9-16c.

WAREHOUSE STATEMENT TO-DAY.

	1896-97.	1895-96.
Net receipts to-day		668
Net receipts since Sept. 1	78,251	87,912
Gross receipts to-day		
Gross receipts since Sept. 1	374,940	393,512
Net shipments to-day		391
Net receipts since Sept. 1	42,880	25,637
Gross shipments since Sept. 1	334,744	331,062
Stocks on hand	53,244	70,102

MAHER'S LITTLE JOKE.

Held Up a Boy and Says It Was All in Fun.

Lawrence Maher was arrested by Detective Payton in East St. Louis at 6 p. m. yesterday charged with highway robbery.

Johnny Thompson, a lad of 15, claims that he was walking along Collinsville avenue just after dark, when, near No. 2 Engine House, he was seized by Maher. Maher cautioned him to be quiet and searched his pockets, but got nothing but a pair of gloves. Maher is held for investigation. He claims that he held up the lad for amusement, but the authorities are not inclined to take this view of it.

Reunion of Memphians.

Messrs. J. A. Weil, S. S. Caupe and R. J. Black have issued a call requesting St. Louisans born in Memphis, Tenn., or at one time residents of that city, to co-operate with them in holding a reunion of Memphians some time between Jan. 1 and Jan. 15. R. J. Black, Jr., Room 15 Commercial building, will answer correspondence of the subject.

Union Trust Co.

OF ST. LOUIS.

Capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS Full Paid

Offices Union Trust Building.

A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Interest allowed on deposits in any amount from $1.00 and upward. First deeds of trust on real estate for sale in any amount from $2,000 and over. Titles to real estate investigated and abstracts and certificates furnished.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES In All Sizes FOR RENT.

GEO. A. MADILL, President. WM. TAUSSIG, Vice-Pres. C. TOMPKINS, Treasurer.

WAITING FOR PROSPERITY.

WALL STREET IMPATIENT FOR FRUITS OF ITS VICTORY.

TRAFFIC RETURNS ARE POOR.

Stock Market Is Discouraged by the Condition of the Railway Business.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The abbreviated business week closing to-day has added little to Wall street history. The times are dull everywhere, and it was not to be expected that speculation would be active this week with the three days' suspension of business pending. The market has been dull and unsettled throughout, and the raiding has been of a professional character.

Everybody seems to be waiting for some tangible showing of the prosperity which was promised as a result of the sound money victory of November, and there is no question as to the degree of disappointment current that these promises have not been better kept.

Still Wall street is always impatient, and nothing has intervened in the situation to indicate that at a more seasonable period than the present there will not be a general if gradual improvement in the trade of the country.

There is no doubt that at this time the most material check to active interest in the stock market is the still discouraging condition of railway traffic. Practically all the great railway companies have reported heavy decreases in earnings since the beginning of the fiscal year, and all of the extenuating circumstances which may be offered in explanation do not avail against the hard figures presented.

The influence which has been exerted on the market for some time by the apprehensions of a war with Spain as a result of this country interfering in the affairs now existing in Cuba seems gradually to be dying out. The market, to be sure, had a very sharp decline last week when the Senate Committee adopted the aggressive Cameron resolution, but it has been steadier since the antagonistic position of the Administration toward the question was learned. The probability of the non-acceptance of the Senate resolution by the lower House has likewise counted to the same end.

Wall street is constitutionally opposed to any change in the order of things, such as would be involved in a foreign war, and indeed the stock markets of the whole world are unfavorably affected by such contingencies.

The year closes with our relations with other countries than Spain apparently very cordial, and when the state of the market one year ago is recalled the street can congratulate itself that it has exchanged Venezuela for Cuba, whatever may be the outcome of the present question.

A further disturbing influence this week was furnished by the disclosures of the unsound banking methods pursued in the Northwest, which have resulted in two large bank failures in that region and in the bankruptcy of a number of smaller firms and institutions.

It is not easy to ascribe to any one cause or set of causes the failure of expected business improvements to materialize. Doubtless people at large were oversanguine as to the results that could be accomplished by a mere political victory which was supposed to be intrinsically favorable to business.

The strictly financial situation continues remarkably clear, with a long assured period of cheap money and exceptionally favorable conditions in the foreign exchanges. The country will close its books for the year with a favorable trade balance, probably in excess of $300,000,000, and this phase of the situation, which has been a constantly irritating one for the past three years may practically be left out of the account.

Kunkel Popular Concert.

The forty-fourth Kunkel popular concert will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Fourteenth Street Theater, Fourteenth and Lucas place. A well varied programme will be rendered by local talent. This concert will be the first of the second series, which will take place on Sunday afternoons only. The following is the programme:

Piano solo—Sonate, Op. 28, D major....Beethoven
(a) Andante. (b) Finale—Rondo—Allegro ma non troppo, from the celebrated Pastorale Sonate.
Mr. Charles Kunkel.
Song—"Yearnings" .... Rubinstein
Mr. Thomas M. Searles.
Violin solo—Grand Concerto, Op. 31....Vieuxtemps
(a) Andante. (b) Adagio. (c) Marieale.
Mr. Alfred Braun.
Song—Cavatina from "Lucia di Lammermoor" .... Donizetti
Miss Josie Ludwig.
Piano solo—Carmen Grand Fantasia. Bizet-Rive-King
Mr. Charles Kunkel.
Song—"Call Me Back"............Denza
Mr. Thomas M. Searles.
Violin solo—Sextette—Lucia.........Donizetti-Lubin
Transcription grand concert piece for the violin without accompaniment.
Mr. Alfred Braun.
Song—"Could I But Say"............Roeckel
Miss Josie Ludwig.
Piano duet—"Awakening of Love" (waltz)—Moszkowski
Mr. Charles Kunkel and Charles Jacob Kunkel.

The Wabash Railroad Is the Western

Connection of the New York Central Railroad, the great four-track route.

Single Tax League.

At the meeting of the Single Tax League at Odd Fellows' Building Monday night Prof. Fred M. Crunden will speak on "The Fundamental Question." A discussion of the address will follow, in which all present will be at liberty to participate. A recitation by Miss Pearl Delaney and a reading by H. Martin Williams will also be features of the meeting. The public is invited to attend.

Fire in Aubert Place.

An overheated furnace caused a $300 fire at the residence of Mrs. Ella Todd, 795 Aubert place, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The family were at home and saved the furniture. The property is owned by Mrs. Todd.

Commercial Travelers.

The annual meeting of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association will be held Dec. 29 in the ladies' ordinary of the Lindell Hotel, commencing at 10 a. m.

WHILE HE WAS DRIVING.

A. F. Ford Held Up and Robbed by Two Men.

A. F. Ford was held up while in his buggy at Twenty-third and Locust streets early Saturday.

The robbers grabbed the horse by the bridle and shoved a gun under Ford's nose. They got away with $137. Ford keeps a meat shop at 2700 Olive street. He was on the way to market when the hold-up occurred.

He cannot give a good description of the men who he says held him up.

He reported the robbery to the police, and Detectives Allender and Smith were put on the case.

THEIR CHRISTMAS ERROR.

Young Men Seasonably Inebriated Misjudged Two Respectable Girls.

Paul Durbarrow, a well-known cyclist, his brother, Mack, and Ed Henshaw of 4904 Fountain place, got into trouble with the police Christmas night, as a result of an over-indulgence in the flowing bowl.

The young men mistook Miss Kate and Minnie Marlow of 2110 Olive street, for disreputable women, at Eighteenth and Olive streets, and as a result were arrested for disturbing the peace.

They were fined $10 each in the Police Court. The fines were stayed on payment of costs.

Holiday Excursions.

'Frisco Line will sell low rate round trip tickets on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, limited good for return on or before Jan. 4, 1897. Full information furnished upon application to Ticket Agent, 101 North Broadway, or Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Robbed a Hardware Store.

Burglars made a good haul at Reis' hardware store, 1435 Salisbury, early Saturday morning. They made an entrance by breaking a glass door.

The thieves found the safe open and took $50 besides an assortment of cutlery.

Miss Lillie Pierce Recovering.

Miss Lillie B. Pierce of 1525 North Taylor avenue, who worked hard for the silver cause in the last election, is rapidly recovering from a long illness. She underwent a difficult operation successfully.

Everett Day Fined.

Everett Day, son of Dr. J. L. Day of 4103 Finney avenue, was fined $30 by Judge Peabody Saturday for being drunk and carrying a revolver Christmas night.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Edwin E. Edwards, a young man who is boss burner for a sewer pipe manufactory at Alton, Ill., used Ripans Tabules with marked success for a pain in the right side which had caused him considerable trouble. "This pain was so severe," said Mr. Edwards, "that I got but little rest or sleep, being unable to lie on that side and not accustomed to lying any other way. Dr. Pence told me it was my liver, but as I had always been healthy I doubted him, but knowing something must be done, I took his advice and treatment, which relieved me for a time, but was not lasting. I read some of the many advertisements about Ripans Tabules and concluded to try them and did so, and had used less than one-half dozen Tabules when the pain disappeared. Of course, I felt a little doubt as to whether it would return or not, so I took a few more to be sure. The result has satisfied me that one dollar spent for Ripans Tabules will accomplish more than five dollars spent for so-called advice and treatment as meted out by the ordinary practitioner. The Tabules were procured of Wolff & Wilson Drug Co., Sixth and Washington av., St. Louis, Mo.
(Signed), "EDWIN E. EDWARDS."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

MEDICAL.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.

PILES

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"
BEFORE AND AFTER
JUDGE & DOLPH, N. E. Cor. 7th and Locust sts.

"HERE FUN AND FOLLY HAVE FULL SWAY."

VERY QUEER.

It's mighty queer the way things go around this house!" said Bradley, wrathfully, to his wife the other day. "Lay a thing down one minute and look for it the next and it's nowhere to be found. Now I'll take my solemn oath on a stack of Bibles ten feet high that I laid my gloves down on the hall table when I came home. I always lay them there. I never think of laying them any place else; but nine times out of ten when I look for them they're not there, and I"—

"Why, Joseph Bradley"—

"Don't interrupt me, please. I've kept silent too long already on the subject of the slack, unsystematic style of housekeeping that prevails in this house, and I'm going to speak out now if I die for it. I wasn't brought up to such housekeeping. 'A place for everything, and everything in its place,' was my mother's motto, and she lived up to it. You could get up in the dead of night and find anything you wanted to find without a light in her house. But here, if I lay down a pair of gloves in broad daylight, I"—

"Joe Bradley, I tell you that"—

"I don't want you to tell me anything until I'm through talking, and then you can have the floor. I'd like to see you go into my sister Jennie's house and find things so cluttered up that her husband couldn't find a pair of gloves he'd laid down on a hall table. I tell you, Mary Bradley, that some things have got to be changed in this house or I'll go to boarding. When I boarded I always knew where my hat and gloves and other belongings were, and I flattered myself—poor fool that I was—that I'd know the same in my own home; but no, I can't find my gloves or"—

"Will you listen to"—

"I'll listen to nothing until I find those gloves, and I'm in no humor to be trifled with. The worm has turned at last. I've been a blamed fool to keep silent as long as I have, but I've hoped against hope that you'd mend your ways and that I wouldn't have to come out flat-footed in this way; but this disappearance of my nice, new gloves is the very last straw, and"—

"Joe, I"—

"Hear me out! Not that I think it will do any good, for your loose system of doing and keeping things was born in you, and 'what's bred in the bone,' etc. I never expect to see the gloves again; but I can tell you that I'll buy me a new pair for $2, and I'll [illegible] 'em out of the $10 I've promised [illegible] bonnet, so you can just make up your mind to get an eight instead of a ten-dollar bonnet, to pay up for the gloves I've lost through your peculiar system of housekeeping, and I"—

"Joe Bradley, you've got to listen to me. There's another worm going to turn in this house, you poor, daft, feeble-minded, addle-pated wretch you! Will you please to look at your hands?"

"My hands? I—oh—er—I—er—I must catch my car!"

"You'd better catch a car. I would sneak off if I were you. A man who will raise the row you've raised about a pair of gloves he had on his own hands all the time! Do hurry on with your overcoat! I should think you'd want to get out of my sight as soon as possible."

HOW IT IS DONE.

"You started for church at 7 o'clock this morning," he began, "and when you reached the southeast corner of Madison Square—be sure to remember the location"—

"All right, I'm on to it," she replied.

"Well," he continued, "when you reached that corner you were horrified—don't forget 'horrified'—to see a lovely, golden-haired child sitting between the rails of the Twenty-third street cable road, while a cable car was rushing upon her like a great monster—a devouring monster—from the east. It seemed to you that you could do nothing to save the child. Your lips moved in prayer. You raised your eyes heavenward and—but, ten thousand horrors!—remember the number—what is that you see at the top of the tall tree overhanging Twenty-third street? Whose are those ferocious, glaring eyes that shine with demon luster, aye, demon luster, from the foliage? It is a panther! You feel sure of it, you were at the park once and saw a panther."

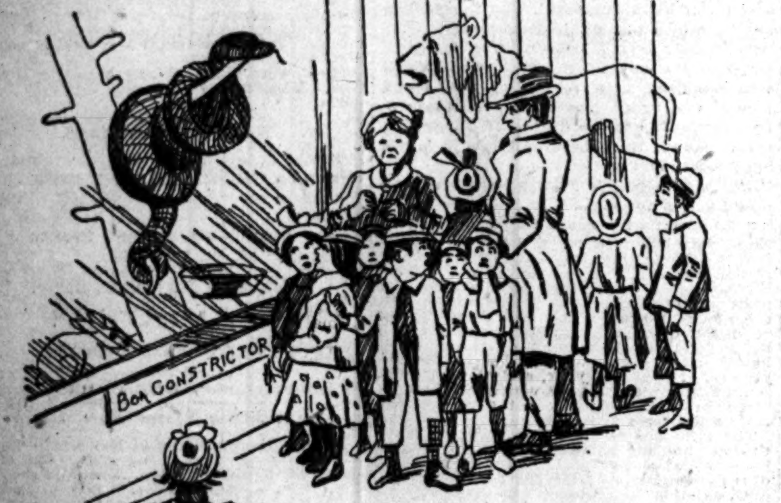
"Yes, yes," she assented, excitedly. "You are paralyzed," he went on. "Not horrified this time, but paralyzed. You see that the panther's eyes are fixed on the child. You see the cable car rushing on like an avalanche. Which will get the first drink of the blood of little golden-hair? Ah, heavens! something must be done to preserve that sweet young life. You look up at the panther. He is preparing to spring. You look at the cable car. It is almost on the child. You feel a great rush of blood through your veins. The paralysis is cast off. Mental and bodily activity return. You grasp the situation and decide on a course of action in a second. With one bound you are in the middle of the street. It is too late to snatch up little golden-hair. You grasp the dashboard of the car, and with one mighty effort you hurl the engine of destruction into Madison Square, making at the same time one of the high kicks for which you are justly famous, and plant your toes squarely between the eyes of the gore-thirsty beast overhead. The animal, blinded, falls to the ground and is crushed. You snatch the child to your bosom, crying: 'Ah, little golden-hair, I was once a child myself!' Then you look at her more closely. Heavens! she is the little sister from whom you were cruelly separated twenty years—no, make it five years ago. See?"

"I've got it all pat," answered the imported soubrette.

"Well, you can work it off on the reporters to-night," concluded the press agent. "I will fix up the panther part of it for you beforehand by telling them that the animal escaped from a traveling circus.

THE REASON WHY.

From Truth.

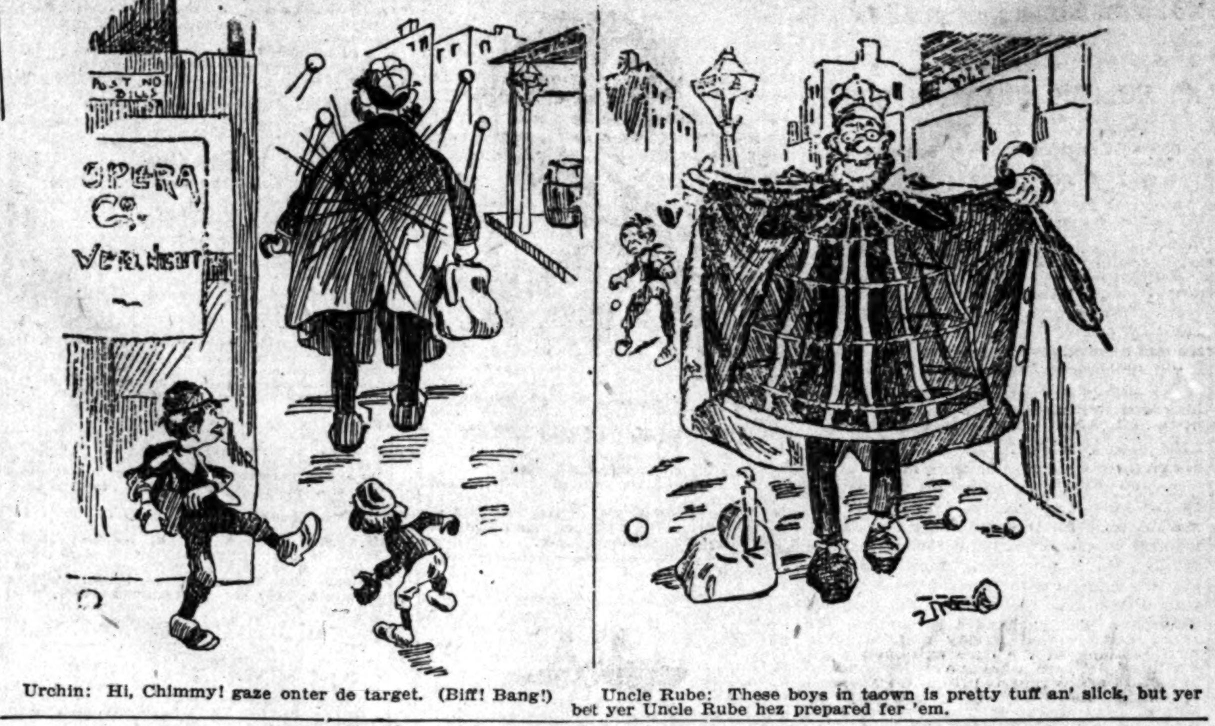


"Billy, do you see that knot in that boy constructor's tail "

"Yes, I guess he put that there hisself so that he wouldn't forget to eat that ere rabbit. Didn't yer never put a knot in yer hankercher to remember suthin?"

AN ARMORED CRUISER.

From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.



Urchin: Hi, Chimmy! gaze onter de target. (Biff! Bang!)

Uncle Rube: These boys in taown is pretty tuff an' slick, but yer bet yer Uncle Rube hez prepared fer 'em.

A REMARKABLE GIRL.

"Hunker," said Spatts, "I wish you'd tell me, if it's no secret, how you became sufficiently attracted to Miss Ricketts to fall in love with her and become engaged."

"Am I to understand that you do not consider her handsome enough?" said Hunker.

"Well, you know"—

"That's all right, old fellow. Don't apologize. I know she is not handsome."

"Of course she's good and amiable, and all that, but"—

"But she is neither beautiful nor rich."

"Now Hunker, I didn't mean"—

"No, Spatts," interrupted Hunker, "I know you didn't mean to offend me; neither am I offended. You naturally felt some curiosity to know what drew us together, and I've no doubt that a good many of my friends are equally curious."

"That's about it, to be frank."

"Well, Spatts, let me tell you that people do not appreciate Miss Ricketts. She is absolutely the most wonderful girl I know, or even that I ever heard of, and I never discovered it myself until a week or two ago."

"Then the affair really was very sudden?"

"It was. But when I found out what a remarkable girl she was I didn't wait many hours before I proposed. I was afraid some one else would carry off the prize."

"But you have not gone into details as to what you discovered."

"Why, my dear fellow, I discovered that she had done all her Christmas shopping last September."

RUINED BY SPEECH.

"What the thunder kind of an institution is this?" roared the big-lunged, husky-voiced campaigner as he went puffing into one of those literary bureaus where they confidentially prepare everything from a letter to an exhaustive and eloquent discussion of the political situation. Are you running an organized blackmailing scheme or a cunning deadfall for the ruination of good men's characters? That's what I want to know."

"Hold on, my friend," interrupted the oleaginous manager, "keep cool. What's your grievance?"

"Don't address me as your friend. You have done me a deadly and irreparable injury, sir. You have made me the target for the shafts of ridicule from the opposition and the laughing stock of my own party. My chances of a brilliant public career are all knocked in the head through this dodgasted swindle of yours."

"Can't you explain yourself?"

"Explain! Good heavens! Look at your books. Didn't I buy one of your speeches? Didn't I pay for it? Didn't you assure me that no one else should have the same speech? You bet you did and I was sucker enough to take your word for it. Your fiendish plot got in its work at Oxmont. I could not reach there till 10 o'clock, and the first speaker of the evening just closed as I entered the hall. I sailed right in. After a few minutes the audience began to nudge each other, then to snicker and finally to jeer at me. Then the chairman whispered to me that I was repeating word for word the eloquent address to which they had just listened. I was caught too tight to squirm. I couldn't do a thing but sweat and look silly. The meeting broke up in an uproar. I sneaked out of town behind a kicking horse, and the next morning the papers gave me a roast that blistered. There's nothing for me but to go West and change my name. Now, sir, you do your explaining."

After fifteen minutes of agitated investigation it was discovered that one of the employes had been bought up by the wily opposition and had given out duplicate speeches. After a rapid mix-up that wrecked the office and left some of its men buried in the ruins, the old campaigner pinned his garments together and felt that he had secured some slight degree of satisfaction.

APPRECIATING A WIFE.

Crawford: I don't take much stock in the new woman. From my own experience I find she is the same whimsical, extravagant creature, caring nothing where her husband gets the money from so long as she has every wish gratified.

Grimshaw: You seem to be in a rather cynical mood to-day. I'll venture a bet that your wife has been making a demand on your purse for Christmas presents.

Crawford: That's it exactly. I wouldn't have minded it at all, only she expects as much now as when I was well off. And then the things she wants to buy. You would be surprised that a woman could ever make up a list of such rubbish.

Grimshaw: I have never had any trouble that way. When I asked my wife this morning what she would like for Christmas she told to me get her something useful and left it entirely with me.

Crawford: You are blessed with having such a woman for a wife, old boy, and I hope you appreciate her, for she is a rare thing in these days.

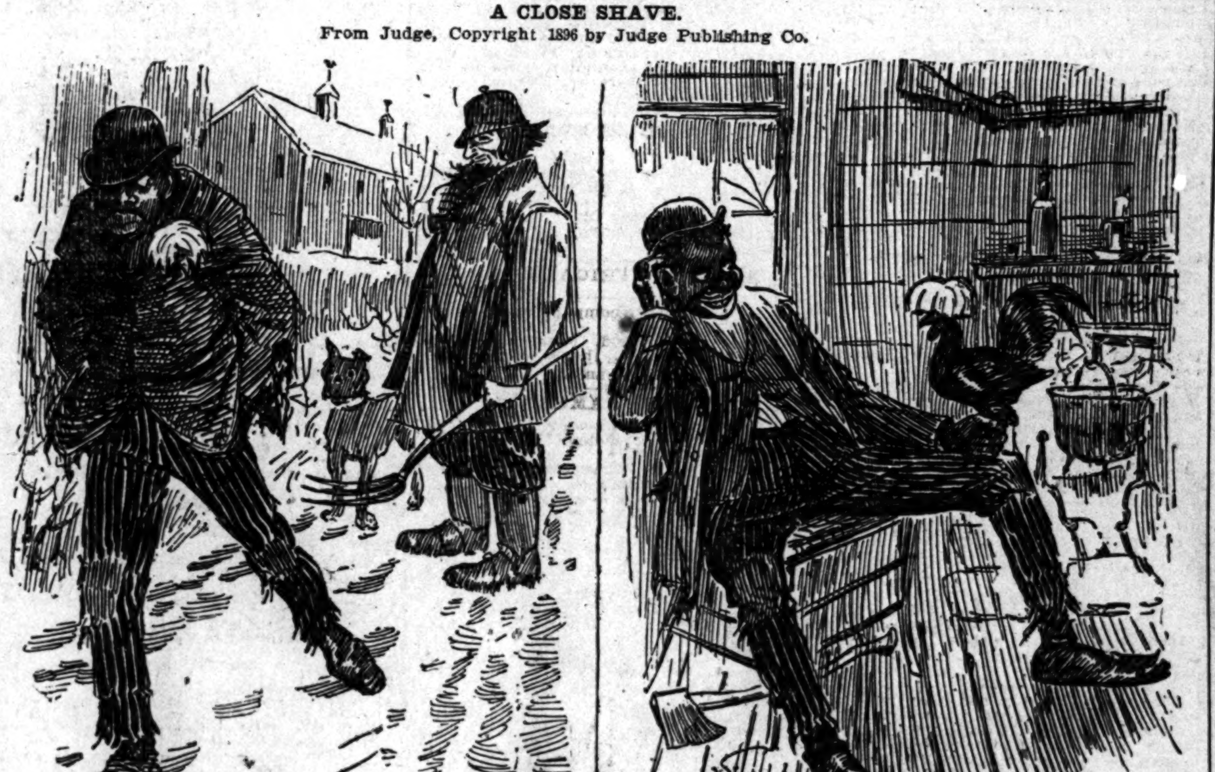
Grimshaw: Appreciate her? Why, there isn't a man alive who thinks more of his wife than I do. I would gratify her every wish at every sacrifice.

Crawford: So you are going to make her very happy this Christmas?

Grimshaw: I should say so. I have just been downtown to buy her a new set of soapstones for the kitchen range.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.



Farmer Neersite: Gosh, but that coon'sgettin' dudish, wearin' crysanthemumps.

The Coon: Lawd! it's lucky fo' me dis warn't no common eb'ry-day rooster.

HOPE RENEWED.

From Truth.

"Ha! Ha!" cried Weyler as he reached for his pen.

"The American elections—"

He wrote furiously.

"Are now over and we can get space in the papers in which to indulge in such victories and atrocities as will make the flesh of our enemies creep."

Calling a messenger he sent a telegram to Spain announcing that the insurrection would be put down in less than a month.

SHE WAS NOT RECEIVING.

From the New York Press.

She started up in bed with an exclamation of anger. "How dare you!" she cried. The burglar quailed. Her voice rose to a trenchant shriek. "How dare you call when you know this is not my night at home?" Abandoning his tools, he fled, pale with terror.

A CORRECTION.

From Truth.

"Will Hanna have a place in the next administration?"

"No, my son. The administration will have a place in Hanna."

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

From Truth.

Jaspar: Jones must be getting along better and making money now.

Jumpuppe: Why?

Jaspar: He owes me money and he dodges out of my way now, instead of meeting me brazenly as he used to.

GENEROUS.

From Judge.

That hayseeds are most liberal
  We certainly would say,
For when a Reub appears in town
  He gives himself away.

A NATURAL QUESTION.

"Flops announces that he has left the party with which he has been identified for years because he has at last got his eyes open to see its corruption, and joined a newer and purer one"

"H'm! What office does he want?"

EXPLAINED.

From Truth.

"I always sing at work."

"Don't like to have people around you when you are busy, eh?"

BATSON GOT LEFT.

Batson was of the firm conviction that much of Mrs. Batson's trouble with servant girls arose from the fact that she was too pliant, too yielding in her management of them.

"You want to be firm at the beginning and lay down the law flat before you engage them. I'd just like to engage a girl or two for you," he said.

"Very well," cried Mrs. Batson, "you may have that privilege. The cook has just given warning. I wish you would stop at the employment office and send us another."

"I'll do it," said Batson, "and I guess she'll think she's met her match when she tackles me!"

Half an hour later Batson, loaded to the brim with firmness, was seated face to face with Miss Rosy Noonan, who asked, before Batson could open his mouth, "How many in family?"

"Five, but"—

"And' yeez kape but wan girrul?"

"Yes, but we hire"—

"An' is it a flat yeez lives in?"

"Yes, but"—

"An' have yeez set tubs?"

"Yes, but let me"—

"An' is there hate an' gas in the girrul's room?"

"Now, see here"—

"An' how much toime do yeez give a girrul out?"

"I want you to"—

"An' is it much comp'ny ye has?"

"No, but"—

"An' are there any children in the house?"

"Yes, but"—

"How many?"

"Two."

"An' how ould be they?"

"Three and five, but"—

"Are they byes an' girruls or wan of wan kind an' wan of the other?"

"Now, see here, woman"—

"'Woman,' is it? Begorry, if oid wurruk for anny wan thot'd be afther callin' me 'woman' instead av by me roight name! Oi can see be the cut av yer jib thot yer no gintleman an' Oi know you'd be wan av these meddlin' ould hen huzzies that no self-respectin' girrul could abide! Oid not wurruk for yees at anny wages, an' Oi pity the girrul thot takes service wid de loikes av yees!"

"Did you get a girl?" asked Mrs. Batson when Batson went home to dinner.

"No," he replied meekly. "I guess you'd better go down in the morning and see what you can do."

And when Mrs. Batson smiled it made Batson so mad that he left the table and the house muttering unmentionable things to himself.

WHY THEY COULDN'T ACCEPT.

From the Boston Globe.

Voice (at the telephone): Major, will you please bring your family and take supper with us next Sunday? Servant Girl (replying back through telephone): Master and mistress are not in at present; but they can't come to supper, as it's my Sunday out.

THE WRONG LOBSTER.

From Answers.

Customer: Waiter, I can't get on with this lobster; it's as hard as flint.

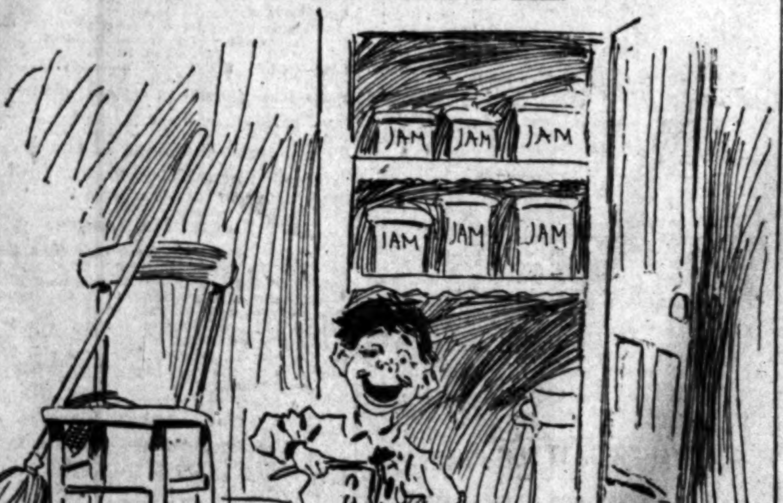
Waiter: Beg pardon, sir; a slight mistake. That's the papier-mache lobster out of the show case. Shall I change it?

WE CAN'T ALL SING.

From the Boston Budget.

You can buy wearing apparel for a song nowadays, but, unfortunately, a great many people can't sing.

NATURE WAS UNKIND TO HIM.



"Dey say dat a camel has seven stummicks! S-a-y! Don't I wish I was a camel!"

AGREEABLE.

From Truth.

Wiseman: You have become so accustomed to borrowing that you have no idea of the value of money. If you were to lend for a while instead of borrowing you would learn what money is worth.

Spendthrift: That's a good idea; I'll try it if you'll lend me a couple of hundred to start with.

WHY HE WAS THANKFUL.

From the Washington Star.

"Well," said the sarcastic man as he walked out of the theater between acts, "I'm ever so much obliged to that girl who sits in front of me. I don't know but I'll tell her so." "You mean the one with the frightfully big hat?" "Yes." "I don't see what you're obliged to her for." "For not raising her p

FELT IT, SURE ENOUGH.

He realized that there were many policemen in the neighborhood, but he felt safe.

He was a daring rascal, this burglar.

From his childhood up he had been inured to scenes of danger. He knew not fear. He had heaps of nerve.

This was the riskiest job he had ever undertaken.

The windows of the office that he had determined to rob looked square onto the street.

He could have been seen if any one had stopped to peer in curiously, and he knew it.

But in spite of this, or perhaps because of it, he felt safe.

For the room was dark and he was trying to find the knob of the safe, so as to work at the combination.

So he felt it very carefully.

A FABLE.

A multi-millionaire was one day comparing his assets and his liabilities as per a statement which his financial secretary had just submitted.

"Indeed!" he exclaimed proudly, "I shall thus die the richest man on earth."

Just then he noticed that his financial secretary had entirely omitted the schedule of Christmas presents which his wife and daughters had submitted only the day before. Hastily adding these to the liability column of this statement, and thus finding himself to be totally insolvent, he shrewdly said, "Even thus the wise man is he who distributes his property before death. It is indeed evident that the lawyers will get none of mine." And they didn't.

AN INDIFFERENT UNCLE.

From the Washington Capital.

"I never thought to find you coming out of a pawnbroker's, Charles Henry."

"Well, uncle, neither did I; but a pawnbroker is better than my other relatives about some things. He doesn't care if I never pay him back."

THE GENTLE ART OF DRIVING.

It isn't often that Mossley feels that he can put up $4 or $5 for a horse and buggy for an afternoon, but when he can do so he is a happy man, for he dearly loves to handle the ribbons, and he knows that he handles them well. His wife's aunt Jane, an elderly lady, with no family and plenty of boodle in the way of bank stocks and Government bonds, is visiting the Mossleys, and they have naturally been laying themselves out to make things pleasant for the old lady ("old rip," Mossley calls her in private.

"It might be a good scheme to take Aunt Jane out for a drive this afternoon if you can get away from the office," said Mrs. Mossley to her lord the other day.

"So it would," replied Mossley, eagerly. "I'll go out and get a rig right away."

Mossley was a radiantly happy man when he found himself seated behind a high-stepping pair of grays hitched to a stylish two-seated "rig," in which were Mrs. Mossley and his baby and Aunt Jane, who sat with Mossley. But his happiness didn't last long. As he helped Aunt Jane into the carriage she said:

"You know how to drive, I hope, Henry."

"Well, I guess," he said, cheerily.

"I hope you do, for I don't want to risk my neck with a poor driver."

They had gone but a few yards when she said, nervously:

"There's a team coming, Henry! Be sure and turn to the right."

"Yes."

"You sure you've turned out far enough?"

"Why, certainly, Aunt Jane."

"I've heard of people having their carriage wheels knocked off by not turning out far enough. There comes a watering cart. Be sure and hold the horses in well. They might shy at it."

"I'll manage them, Aunt Jane."

"Don't drive over that stone in the road, and be careful that you don't upset us going around the corners."

"I know how to drive," said Mossley in a tone that caused his wife to prod him in the back with her parasol.

"There's a man coming along behind us who evidently wants to pass us, Henry. Stop the horses and let him pass. They might take it into their heads to run if you don't."

"I can hold them back easily enough."

"Maybe not. There comes an electric car. You'd better go down this side street to avoid it, Henry."

"No, I'll not," replied Mossley, and his wife again prodded him with her parasol.

"My! Henry Mossley! If you didn't almost upset us whirling around that corner like that. We came within one of going right over. My heart almost stopped beating."

"Wish it had," was Mossley's mental comment, and he wished it still more heartily when she laid her hands upon the reins and said:

"Slow up a little here. We've got to cross the car track and there may be a car coming. One can't too be careful. Don't be so reckless! Look for that woman on the bicycle. The horses may shy at her."

"I'm looking out for everything, Aunt Jane."

"You'd driven right over a baby carriage back there if I hadn't called your attention to it. Did you ever drive a horse before? Look out for that old lady crossing the street ahead of us! Slow up a little here! If you don't stop being so reckless I shall get out and walk! You can't cross the track before that car comes! Here! Let me drive!"

She snatched the reins from his hands and nothing but a series of prods from the parasol and his remembrance of all her stocks and bonds kept Mossley from giving utterance to his inmost thought, which was:

"You blamed old fiend! I'd like to see myself riding with you again! I'd see you in Jericho before I'd spend $5 for another team to take you out with! Hanged if I would not!"

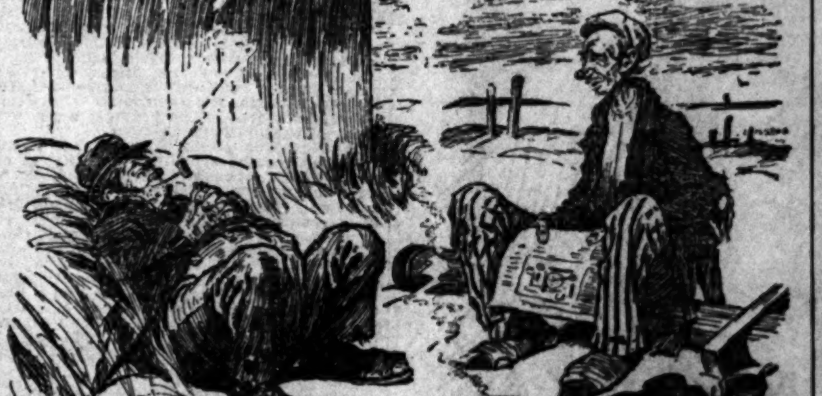
THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Drummer: I understand that a man fell off from a ladder here yesterday, and striking his chin on a post, bit his tongue entirely off. A very serious accident, wasn't it?

Squam Corners Merchant: Yes, but not as bad as might have been. You see, he is the village carpenter, instead of being the barber.

NO THEORY TO ADVANCE.

From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.



Rigdin Wraggs: Wot's yer ideas 'bout labor-savin' masheens, Tatters?

Ragson Tatters: Ain't got no ideas on dat subject 'ceptin' dat I don't want 'em ter save enny labor fer me.

SHE WENT TOO FAR.

Farmer Honk: I understand that Henry Peck is goin' to sue his wife for a divorce on the ground that she frequently whipped him in the presence of company?

Farmer Hornbeak: Yes, an' I believe he ort to have it, too! She could jest as well have waited till the company had gone, or else excused herself an' dragged him out behind the barn an' whaled him there.

A BEAUTY'S ONE DEFECT.

She has the beauty of the fawn,
 The carriage of the queen,
She moves as graceful as a swan.
 But then, she says, "I seen!"

THE SHOW DIDN'T DRAW.

First Soubrette: Who was that man who was swearing so?

Second Soubrette: The "angel"

A MEAN TRICK.

"I don't like to talk against our pastor," cautiously said Brother Lemuel Appledry, who had accompanied his wife over from South Squam to spend the day with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Dunk, "but I hold that he played a kinder mean, or at least what might be called a very unpretty trick on his congregation last Sabbath."

"How was that?" inquired Brother Dunk.

"Why," was the reply, "the church caught fire somehow during the sermon, and instead of arousing us, he quietly slipped out and left us to sleep innocently on in the face of danger of being burned alive. Finally the heat became so strong that one brother, who got to dreaming that it was the Fourth of July, began to cheer so loudly that he woke us up, and we escaped just in the nick of time. It seems to me that the elder's action looks a good deal like an attempt to take revenge on us."

WINTER HARDSHIPS.

He shivered.

He quivered.

He shook.

His bones rattled, one against the other.

The sound was as a multitude of poker chips.

Icy blasts swept around his frame, and the innumerable suits of clothing he had donned were being guyed like anything by the penetrating frigidity that forced its way through and enveloped the shrinking epidermis beneath.

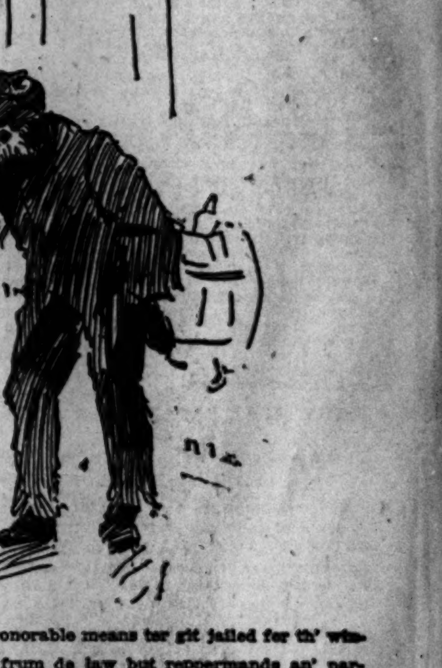
He implored for assistance, but the only man who had the power to help him in the hour of need but laughed him to scorn.

With an effort at last that was almost superhuman he rose up and quitted the steam-heated flat where he was being frozen to death, and shaking his fist at the grinning janitor, went out and lay on the cold stone sidewalk.

There the comparatively genial warmth restored him to health and beauty.

AN ENFORCED ULTIMATUM.

From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.



Badger Ben: Say, pard! We'se tried all honorable means ter git jailed fer th' winter, hain't we?

Dusty Dobbs: Yes; we hain't got nuthin' frum de law but reppermands an' pardons.

Badger Ben (hoarsely): Dere's but one way, pard; we've got ter git our saws and jimmies out ter night an' break inter jail.

CHARACTER IN THE FACE.

He had just run the fragments of his buggy into the repair shop and he stood outside holding the old mare that had kicked it to pieces. She seemed quite docile now, but she was only sad because there was nothing within kicking distance to kick. She had really begun to pine away with melancholy when there happened along one of those gentlemen who take an interest in everything.

"Nice horse, that," said the interested gentleman to the owner.

"Yep."

"Your own?"

"Yep."

"How old?"

"Seven."

"'Pears to be gentle."

"Yep."

"Looks like a child might play around him in perfect saftey."

"Yep."

"I thought so. Hard to fool me on a horse. Brought up with 'em. Character shows in their faces, just the same as in a human's. Little bit sprung in the pastern joint, ain't she?"

"Nope."

"Think not? 'Pears to me he is. Ho, Daniel. Ho, old boy. Just keep easy. I'm not going to hurt you.'

A gleam came into the old mare's eye as the interested man passed his hand down her hind quarter to the joint in question. She didn't get excited. She took her time. And when she let drive she sent the man against the repair shop with a force that threatened the building with serious injury. It took the man about five minutes to get back enough wind in himself to speak.

"Didn't tell me he was perfectly gentle, did you?" he demanded when he had partially recovered.

"No, sir," replied the owner, who had taken very little interest in the affair.

"Didn't say a child could play around him in perfect safety, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Then maybe you will explain to me what in the thunder and blazes you did say."

"I didn't say anything. It was you who said she looked like she was perfectly gentle, and I agreed with you. You were right. She does look it, but she isn't. There isn't a meaner, more cantankerous devil on four feet than that old mare, and if it wasn't that there might be some cruelty to animal people around I'd maul the very life out of her."

"Just so, just so," said the interested man, as he limped away towards the avenue.

A RECIPE.

Would kiss a pretty girl?
 Don't use force unduly;
Do not seize her with a whirl,
 Do not be unruly;
Don't so much as spoil a curl,
 Take the matter coolly.

Watch until her lovely eyes
 Melt with passion tender—
Then she has the sweetest guise
 Cupid's eyes can lend her.
Prompt to the occasion rise
 And fold her waist so slender.

Hover o'er her lips a while—
 Not the best the fleetest—
Wait until you see her smile,
 Then her kiss is sweetest.
Gently, now! I've tried each style,
 And found this one completest.

Twenty seconds from her lip—
 Do not be a rover—
Of the lucious nectar sip
 As the bee the clover;
Then—just take a gentle tip—
 Break away, 'tis over.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN.

Ted: What was the hoax that Tom gave you?

Ned: He told me he was going to move away from East St. Louis, and after I had congratulated him over a small bottle he added that he was going to Belleville.

AT THEIR COUNTRY HOME.

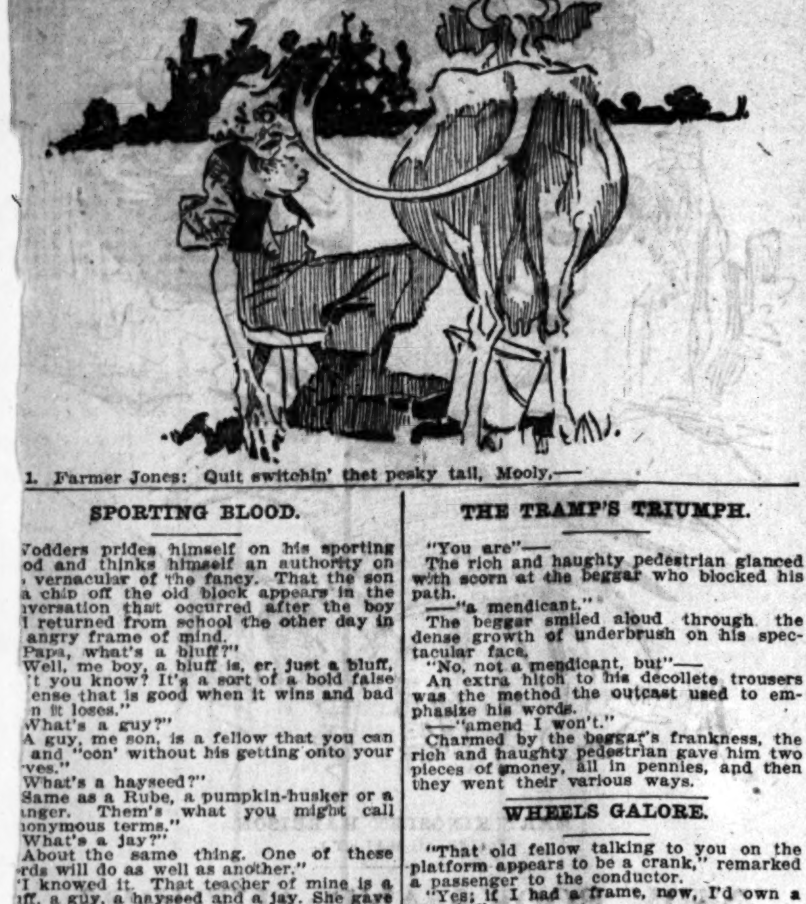
Young Husband: Marie, you had better tell John to trim the rose bushes in the front yard to-day.

His Bride: Very well, dear. (An hour later to gardener) "John you may go and buy ten yards of green ribbon and trim the rose bushes in the front yard. I suppose ten yards will be enough."

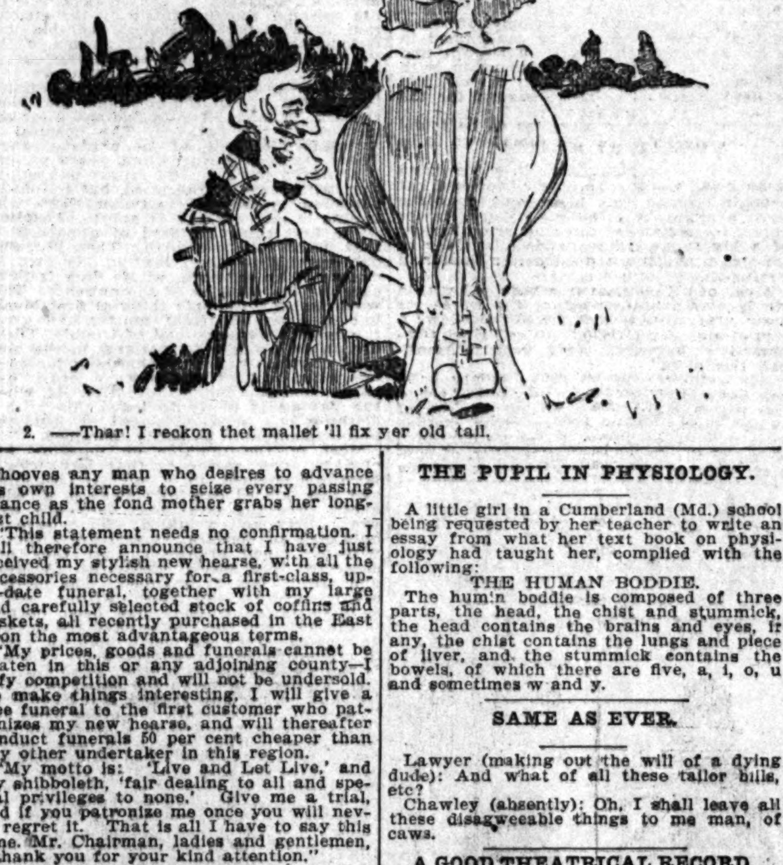
"PICTURES AND WIT IN WEEKLY ROUNDELAY."

A BOOMERANG.

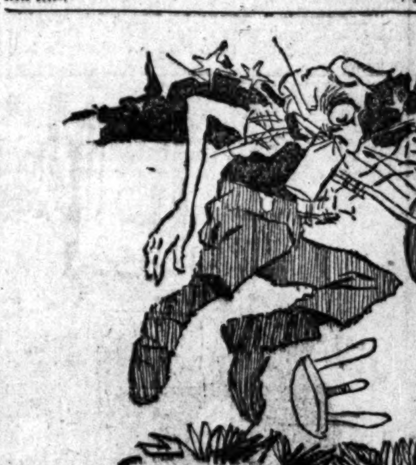
From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.



1. Farmer Jones: Quit switchin' thet pesky tail, Mooly.—



2. —Thar! I reckon thet mallet 'll fix yer old tail.



3. Mooly: Excuse me, uncle; there's a fly on your nose. (Biff.)

SPORTING BLOOD.

Vodders prides himself on his sporting od and thinks himself an authority on , vernacular of the fancy. That the son a chip off the old block appears in the iversation that occurred after the boy I returned from school the other day in angry frame of mind.

Papa, what's a bluff?"

Well, me boy, a bluff is, er, just a bluff, 't you know? It's a sort of a bold false ense that is good when it wins and bad n it loses."

What's a guy?"

A guy, me son, is a fellow that you can and "con' without his getting onto your 'ves."

What's a hayseed?"

Same as a Rube, a pumpkin-husker or a nger. Them's what you might call ionymous terms."

What's a jay?"

About the same thing. One of these rds will do as well as another."

'I knowed it. That teacher of mine is a iff, a guy, a hayseed and a jay. She gave a lot of such words to write out and define. I said they mean just what you say and she marked me down on every one of them. She says that a bluff is a high bank, a promentory, or somethin' like that; that a guy is a stay-rope or a stay-rod; that you plant hayseeds to raise grass, and that a jay is a noisy, fussy bird, with a topknot."

"Well, she is a back number," declared the fond parent indignantly. "That's the trouble with half these teachers. She's forty years behind the times, and yet it's dollars to campaign buttons she has some of them infernal fads that's ruinin' our schools. I'll just see the superintendent and find out whether modern definitions go or not. I'm not paying my taxes to have my boy get an antediluvian education. See?"

THE TRAMP'S TRIUMPH.

"You are"—

The rich and haughty pedestrian glanced with scorn at the beggar who blocked his path.

—"a mendicant."

The beggar smiled aloud through the dense growth of underbrush on his spectacular face.

"No, not a mendicant, but"—

An extra hitch to his decollete trousers was the method the outcast used to emphasize his words.

—"amend I won't."

Charmed by the beggar's frankness, the rich and haughty pedestrian gave him two pieces of money, all in pennies, and then they went their various ways.

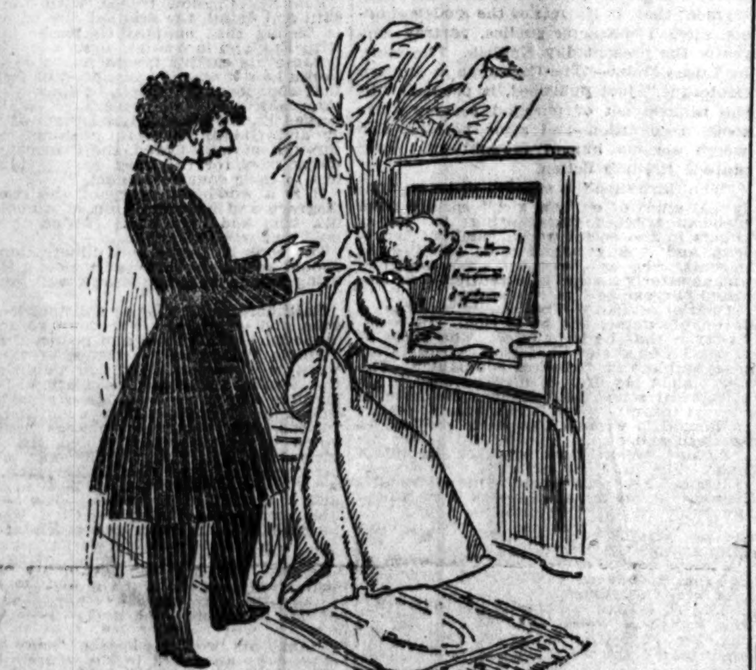
WHEELS GALORE.

"That old fellow talking to you on the platform appears to be a crank," remarked a passenger to the conductor.

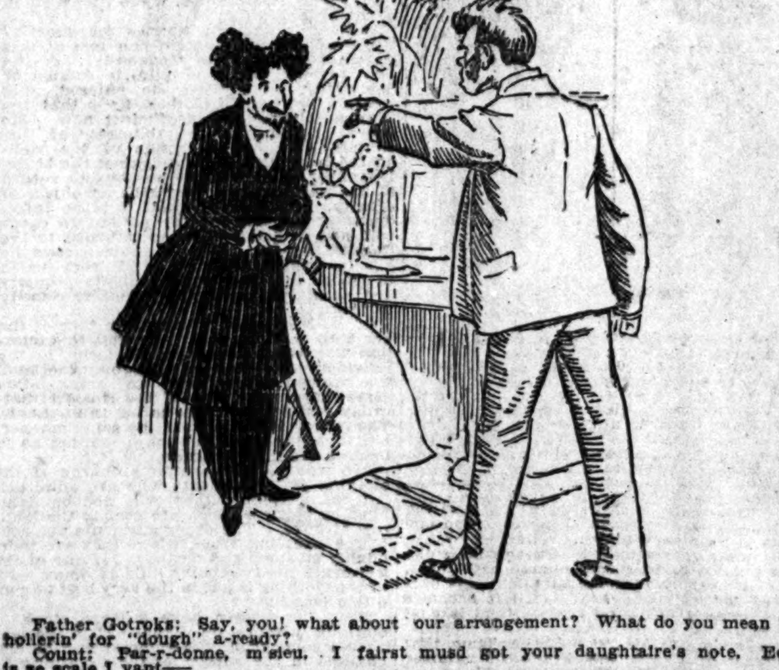
"Yes; if I had a frame, now, I'd own a bicycle."

UNFORTUNATE CHAIN OF LITERAL MISAPPREHENSIONS.

From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.

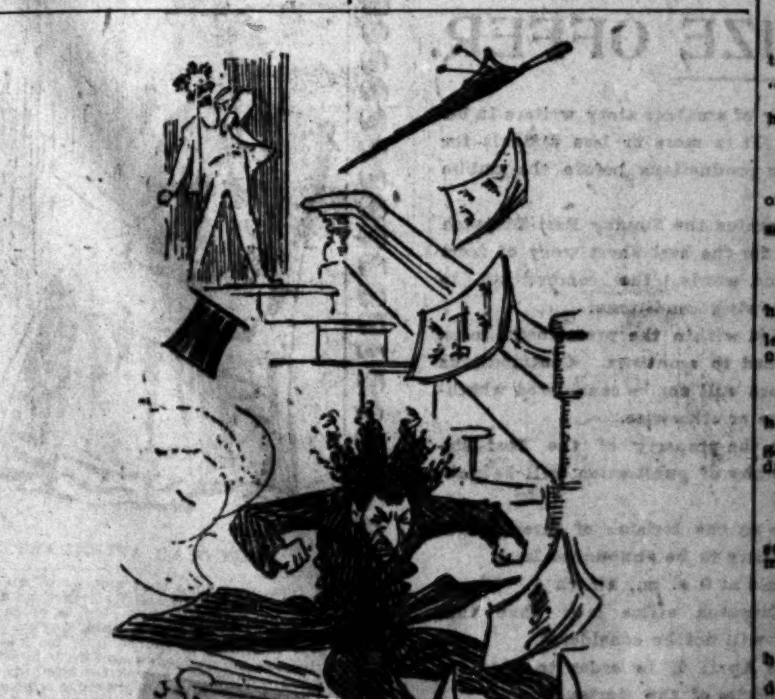


Count Spinal Meningitis (the vocal instructor): Vell, mees, I hav shoo-o-osd ar-r-ranche mid your farzar-r-re ze ter-r-rms of your insdruction. Gif me c now. Zat's eet. (Loudly) Do, do, do, do.



Father Gotroks: Say, you! what about our arrangement? What do you mean by hollerin' for "dough" a-ready?

Count: Par-r-donne, m'sieu. I fairst musd got your daughtaire's note. Eet is ze scale I vant—



Father Gotroks (connecting): Oh, that's what you want, eh! Then I'll (swish! slam! bang!) "scale" yuh'

HIS LAST LEGS.

"I"—

The primitive man on the demarcating line of evolution into an upright being looked around him with a new sense of power.

— "am now" —

There was no doubt of his perfect manhood. There was no flaw in him whatsoever. He stood a monument of health.

— "on my last legs"!

Only the most superficial observer, had there been one, would have attributed his remark to valetudinarianism, for his satisfaction at no longer having to travel on all fours was loudly expressed.

HAD HER THERE.

The Teacher (caustically): While every one else is studying, who is it that sits idly doing nothing?

Lazy Small Boy: The teacher.

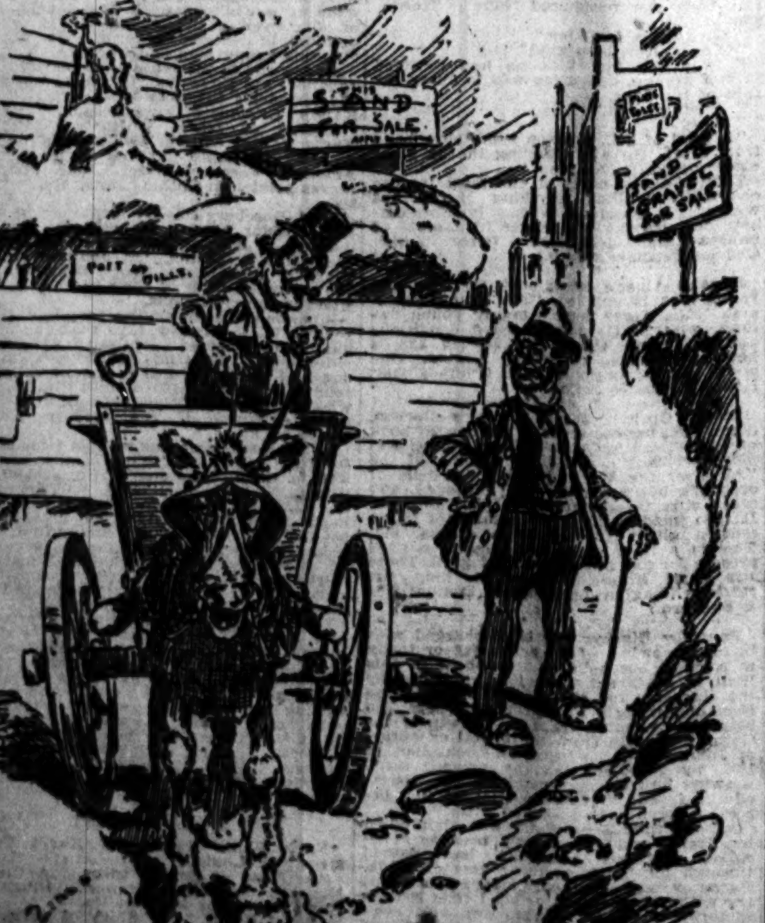
STOOD UP.

Customer: Who stood up at that swell wedding up the avenue the other night?

Tradesman (sourly): We all were—liverymen, musicians, florists—the whole confounded lot of us.

SETTLING HIS SARCASM.

From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.



Owner: How much will you give a load for that dirt?

Pat: Twinty cints, sor.

Owner: 'Umph! What do you want, the earth?

Pat: No, sor—for twinty cints th' load.

A GO-AHEAD GHOST.

"Er-h'm! Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen," began Prof. Potter, the hustling undertaker of Rocket City, O. T., rising in the midst of the debate upon the question of whether or not marriage is a failure, at the Town Hall, the other evening, "as it seems to me that this meeting has, to a certain extent, come to a standstill, owing to the adherents of both sides of the question having debated themselves dry—fired all their ammunition, as it were—and are now situated like two bulls—perhaps I ought to say gentlemen cows—who, being of equal strength, can only stand with their heads together and push without accomplishing anything, and as there appears to be no immediate prospect that either side will acknowledge itself beaten, I should like, if there is no objection, to say a few words regarding a matter which, while it has no direct bearing on the subject under discussion, seems to me is, or ought to be, of equally vital interest to every man, woman and child in this cultured and refined assemblage."

Permission having been granted him, the professor cleared his throat and proceeded:

"Every person within the sound of my voice, no matter what may be his views as to the success or failure of the marriage institution, will agree with me that it is but a short step from the altar to the grave. Our lives are but a brief span at best, so while we live let us live as comfortably as we can. As what's his name so aptly said, it takes money to make the —er—er—lady horse go. A dollar saved is a dollar that we don't have to toil to earn over again. In this day of active, merciless competition, it behooves any man who desires to advance his own interests to seize every passing chance as the fond mother grabs her long-lost child.

"This statement needs no confirmation. I will therefore announce that I have just received my stylish new hearse, with all the accessories necessary for a first-class, up-to-date funeral, together with my large and carefully selected stock of coffins and caskets, all recently purchased in the East upon the most advantageous terms.

"My prices, goods and funerals cannot be beaten in this or any adjoining county—I defy competition and will not be undersold. To make things interesting, I will give a free funeral to the first customer who patronizes my new hearse, and will thereafter conduct funerals 50 per cent cheaper than any other undertaker in this region.

"My motto is: 'Live and Let Live,' and my shibboleth, 'fair dealing to all and special privileges to none.' Give me a trial, and if you patronize me once you will never regret it. That is all I have to say this time. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention."

APPRECIATING THE HONOR.

"No; tell your master"—

Nourhamille, the Nautch Girl, smiled sweetly as she spoke.

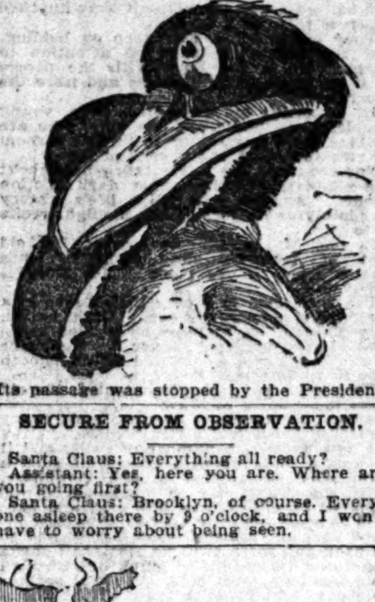
—"He has"—

Her thoughts reverted to a lot of lady friends who had got it in the neck.

—"Too many strings to his bow!"

And thus it was that for one day at least Mesrour, the Chief of the Harem Guard, returned back to the palace without a new wife for the Commander of the Faithful.

THE ORIGINAL RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.



Its passage was stopped by the President.

SECURE FROM OBSERVATION.

Santa Claus: Everything all ready?

Assistant: Yes, here you are. Where are you going first?

Santa Claus: Brooklyn, of course. Everyone asleep there by 9 o'clock, and I won't have to worry about being seen.

THE PUPIL IN PHYSIOLOGY.

A little girl in a Cumberland (Md.) school being requested by her teacher to write an essay from what her text book on physiology had taught her, complied with the following:

THE HUMAN BODDIE.

The humin boddie is composed of three parts, the head, the chist and stummick, the head contains the brains and eyes, if any, the chist contains the lungs and piece of liver, and the stummick contains the bowels, of which there are five, a, i, o, u and sometimes w and y.

SAME AS EVER.

Lawyer (making out the will of a dying dude): And what of all these tailor bills, etc?

Chawley (absently): Oh, I shall leave all these disagweeable things to me man, of caws.

A GOOD THEATRICAL RECORD.

"Did your comedy company make a good record last season?"

"That's what it did. From Schoney to Finch's Flats in four hours—the first it's been walked in less than six."

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

First Patriot: I thought the revolution was to begin to-day?

Second Patriot: It has been postponed on account of the weather.

A DESIRABLE CHANGE.

"What a girl! Congratulations!"

The doctor smiled as he rubbed his hands together, and the tired woman in the room beyond smiled faintly, too.

There were several children, but all had been boys.

And they, as any one knows, who knows, are a great tax on a mother's patience. Boys are so hard to bring up, sometimes.

But at last they had got a girl.

The doctor's practice had been looking up of late, and he thought they could afford one.

It was a weary search that the doctor's wife had made, but she liked to receive her husband's congratulations, and the girl would of course take care of the children besides doing the general housework.

THE SENSATIONAL DODGE.

"One moment, please," said the old bedraggled tramp to the spruce young business man on his way to lunch; "could you oblige me with the loan of a nickel. I am desirous of purchasing a red, white and blue camel with a double dorsal fin upon his front bay window, and"—

"What on earth are you talking about, anyhow?"

"Well, I've mentioned a plate of mutton stew, a glass of beer, a night's lodging, a sick wife and most everything else I could think of to various other gentlemen, but somehow the old dodge seems to be getting worn out, and I thought I'd better invent something entirely new."

THE BLUFF FAILED.

"When I was in Paris," said the man who pretended he had traveled, "I did more drinking than ever before. Force of example, I suppose."

"Yes, I guess so," assented the cynic; "those Kentuckians are lushers. But do you think they are any worse in Paris than in Paducah, Lexington or Louisville?"

SOME ARE NOT FATTENING.

Brown: Travel broadens a man.

Jones: It depends on the kind of hotels he strikes.

WILL SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.

Prof. C. A. L. Totten, a former Yale instructor, has constructed a calendar which will serve all almanac purposes for 6,170,000 years. Such a contrivance will be invaluable in taking a trip of any length on a Southern railroad. And now a Chicago man is engaged in a still more stupendous task. He has taken the calendar and is preparing a table giving estimates of Chicago's population at the beginning of each decade during the period of time.

HE NEVER HAD HAD.

"Have you anything to say?" asked the Judge.

"No, Your Honor," was the humble reply of the sad and buttonless little man. "I am the husband of an emancipated woman."

A CONSOLING REFLECTION.

"What to you is the most pleasing feature about Christmas?" said the Rev. Dr. Thirdly to a parishioner blessed with a wide circle of youthful relatives.

"The fact that it comes but once a year, doctor," replied the candid man.

A GOOD REASON FOR IT.

She: Why do you take on so every time I go to a ball?

He: Because you take off so.

AN INTERESTED PARTY.

Little Johnie: Don't make dad any slippers for Christmas, ma.

Mrs. Brown: Why not, dear?

Little Johnnie: He'll never wear them, and you'll only use on them me.

A MARKED SCARCITY.

Inquiring Tourist (in Oklahoma): I presume that there are a great many firearms in this community?

Alkali Ike: Nope, not what you'd call a great many; I don't reckon thar are more than a hundred or so to every seventy-five persons yere.

A SAVING CLAUSE.

"I will never"—

Her eyes met his with a fixity of purpose from which he was compelled to quail perceptibly.

—"wed any man."

His heart seemed a great lump of lead, and he felt himself on the verge of dark despair.

"Present company"—

He looked up and clutched at her words as a drowning man clutches at his would-be preserver's hair.

—"always accepted." W

And now the wedding bells built for two will peal joyously in the merry springtime.

WELL COSTUMED.

Little Johnnie: We are going to have a circus, ma, and we want dad to be the clown.

Mrs. Brown: But he wouldn't make a good one

Little Johnnie: Yes, he would, ma, if you dressed him up in the things you made him for Christmas.

IN ORIENTAL QUARTERS.

From Truth.

Fatima: My Lord, spare me! This will never happen again.

The Sultan: Certainly, my dear. I can easily spare you; I have 299 other wives left!

HE'D SWEEP IT WITH HIMSELF.

Howsoe: Tell Chris Schawacker and his gang not to sweep the Boulevard to-day.

Comsoe: Why not?

Howsoe: I'll do it for him. I'm going to take a bicycle lesson to-night.

HER INVARIABLE RULE.

"I don't believe in long engagements," said Miss Smatter.

"Neither do I," replied Miss Kittish. "Short engagements and plenty of them is my motto."

WHY HE STAYED THERE.

Fond Wife: Your club must be very homelike to keep you so late.

Loving Husband: No, dear; just the opposite.

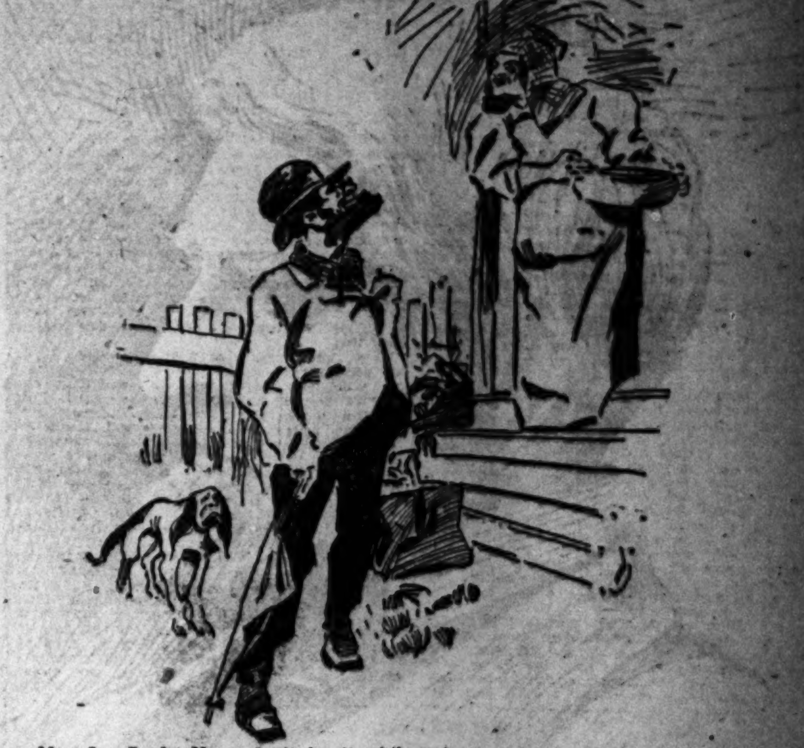
WHERE THE ART COMES IN.

Mrs. Smith: Tell me, Mr. Kanvas, what is the greatest work of art?

Kanvas (an artist): Selling the paintings, ma'am.

A PARTING ADMONITION.

From Judge, Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.



Mrs. Jay Seed: Naow don't fergit while ye're in the city tew git some uv them 'lectric-light plants we heern so muchabaout. We kin jis' es well raise 'em, an' save kerosene.

AN IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

From Judge.

On Mr. Warfield's estate in Howard County, Md., is a large lake, which he lately stocked with Japanese goldfish. This lake is fed by a branch that runs through the property. On last election day the water was let out and a number of the fish escaped down the branch. A few days later an old colored resident, who had fished in the stream for forty years, caught seven large goldfish. He hurried home and proudly laid the glittering prize on the table, called his wife, and said: "Look heah, 'Liza Jane! I b'lieve in McKinley, shuah, fo' all de fish in the branch hab turned to gold."

GETTING ACQUAINTED.

From Harlem Life.

"May I kiss you?" "No, Mr. Sampson; I don't feel well enough acquainted." (Interesting pause.) "There! now do you feel well enough acquainted?" "Yes, George."

IN DOUBT.

From Judge.

"I have no difficulty in obtaining excellent lubricating material for my wheel," said Mr. Bikerly with a bland smile, "but my own bearings—ah, there's the rub."

SABBATH REVERIE.

From Judge.

On Sundays she is most discreet
And scarce allows her lips to smile;
Yet goes to church, like Marguerite,
To meditate on Faust a while.

LIKELY ENOUGH.

From Judge.

Bobby: Pa, a man who lives in New York is a New-Yorker, isn't he?

Pa: Yes, Bobby.

Bobby: Well, is a man who lives in Kalamazoo a Kalamazoolu?

VERY TANTALIZING.

"Have you thought of that man's name yet?" signalled one deaf mute to another.

"No, I haven't," was the reply. "I can't think of it to save my life, although I have it right at my finger's end."

PILLARS CLOSE BY.

The snow came out in blankets,
The rain it fell in a sheet;
There were springs in the heels of passers,
And posts every couple of feet.
So I dont' see what was to hinder
Making a bed right up in the street.

THE CHANGE.

City Man: I presume the boom worked great changes in this town.

Cynical Citizen (of Jayville)—Yes, for one thing, all the barbers immediately became tonsorial artists.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE.

I.

AT DEAD MAN'S GULCH, IN THE WILDEST WEST.

The rich New Yorker (to guide, who pulls him aside just as an arrow whizzed by them): You have saved my life! Here is a million dollars, and you must marry my beautiful and only daughter as soon as she graduates from Vassar. Oh, if I could only prove to you my gratitude! (Keeps it up in this way all the way back to civilization.

II.

AT DEAD-MAN'S CURVE, NEW YORK CITY.

Rich New Yorker, to guard, who pulls him aside just as cable car whizzes by them): Ah, much obliged.

(Nods carelessly to his preserver and keeps calmly on up Broadway.)

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

From Truth.

Muggsy: Yes; he's a gentleman. That's what I've got again him.

Sluggsy: How's dat?

Muggsy: He stepped on me corn yesterday, an' before I got a chance to smash his face in he apologized, dat's what!

EDITING HIS REMARK.

From Truth.

"Well, I guess I'll have to be getting on now," remarked the tenderfoot who was starting on a journey.

"You are dead wrong!" reflected the broncho, as he pierced the welkin with him. "You must be getting off."

AFTER THE CYCLISTS.

From Truth.

"The streets of the New Jerusalem," said the Rev. Mr. Sprocketts, "are paved with the smoothest asphalt, and trucks and delivery wagons are not allowed on the boulevards."

There were eight hundred converts.

THE LIMITATION.

Farmer Honk: Was you over at the county seat yesterday, Ezry?

Farmer Whetrock: Yuss.

"Wal, how did Lyman Grimshaw's case come out in court? You know he was to be tried for criminal liber or suthin' of that kind, for slanderin' Amzi Tudd in the form of a prayer in church for his conversion an' extrication from the slough of sin an' greed an' general cussedness that he was wallerin' in?"

"Yuss. The Judge discharged Lyman because the jury couldn't reach a verdict owin' to the fact that none of 'em had enough education to enumerate as high as they thought a man who was mean enough to perpetrate such a trick as slanderin' a feller-man in a prayer ort to be fined."

THE YOUNGSTER'S PRAYER.

A maiden aunt had made a little 5-year-old girl very unhappy one morning by constant reprimands and "don'ts."

At dinner, in the absence of the father, the aunt was requested to ask the blessing, and she made a long prayer instead of the usual short grace. As soon as she had finished her supplications the little niece clasped her hands and bowed her head and exclaimed: "God, don't you do it! Don't you do it! Amen."

CRITICISM.

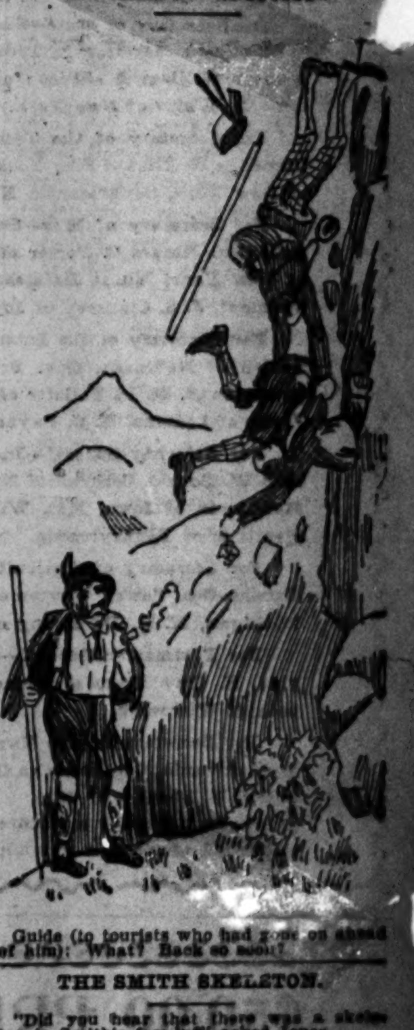
Maud: Did you ever read "The Count of Monte Cristo?"

Minnie: Yes. Such an absurd character!

Maud: Do you think so?

Minnie: Certainly. A count who becomes rich otherwise than by marriage!

A TIMELY WITTICISM.



Guide (to tourists who had gone on ahead of him): What? Back so soon?

THE SMITH SKELETON.

"Did you hear that there was a skeleton in Smith's family?" asked Jones.

"You don't say?" exclaimed his wife. "Where?"

"Inside of Smith," replied Jones, and then he chuckled idiotically.

A GENUINE SKY-SCRAPER.

The Minister: And where is your father's office, Tommy?

Tommy: Somewhere in a building that is seventeen lies high.

A SLIP OF THE PEN.

"The impudent fellow sent me a kiss in his very first letter."

"Yes, he's one of those carefully careless fellows. That's what he calls his 'slip of the pen.'"

A REPROOF.

Teacher (severely): What is that on your hands, young man?

Future President (sneeringly): Great Scott! A schoolma'am, an' don't know what dirt is!

A SIN OF OMISSION.

"Why does Miss Oldguy hate Bowser so? Because he tried to kiss her under the mistletoe?"

"No; because he didn't."

NEVERTHELESS.

Mamma: He certainly likes Maud—and he is so aristocratic looking.

Papa: Ye-es; but he seems to be a very decent young fellow, nevertheless.

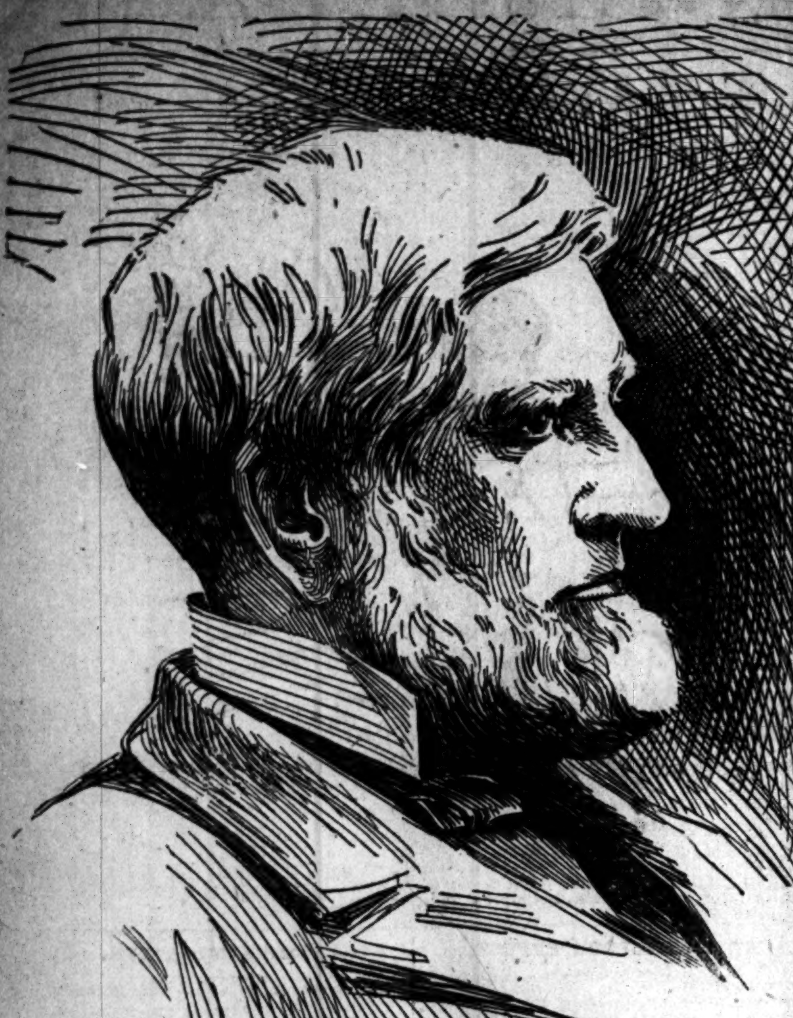
A RESEMBLANCE.

Cholly: That girl looks like Miss Pinch-blow.

Chappie: That is Miss Pinchblow.

Cholly: Why, I thought I noticed [illegible] resemblance—but you'd [illegible]

A CABINET POSSIBILITY.



SENATOR W. B. ALLISON OF IOWA FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

On March 4, 1897, William McKinley will be inaugurated as President of the United States. Whom will he choose for his Cabinet? Many names are suggested, but no one will know positively until the new President announces his choice.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch offered a prize to the first person to guess the entire cabinet prior to March 1.

The Federal Law Department, through the Assistant Attorney General, has decided that this feature comes under the head of lotteries, and accordingly the announcement will not appear hereafter.

Already many possibilities for cabinet timber have been suggested. Among them are the following:

For Secretary of State—Senator John Sherman of Ohio, ex-President Harrison of Indiana, Charles Foster of Ohio, Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, John Hay of Ohio, Andrew D. White of New York.

For Secretary of the Treasury—Mark Hanna of Ohio, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine.

For Secretary of War—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Gen. Horace C. Porter of New York, Col. Fred D. Grant of New York, Murat Halstead of Ohio, Redmond Procter of Vermont, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa.

For Secretary of the Interior—Ex-Senator Chas. F. Manderson of Nebraska, Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, ex-Congressman R. M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin.

For Attorney General—Judge Day of Ohio, ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York, Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa, Maj. William Warner of Missouri, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary of Agriculture—Ex-Gov. E. N. Morrill of Kansas, Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Gov. Pingree of Michigan, M. H. De Young of California.

For Postmaster General—John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Congressman J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin.

For Secretary of the Navy—Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio.

On each Sunday a picture of a Cabinet possibility will be published above this announcement.

$50.00 PRIZE OFFER.

There are a great number of amateur story writers in St. Louis and in the Southwest. It is more or less difficult for unknown writers to get their productions before the public in any form.

To encourage budding genius the Sunday Post-Dispatch offers a prize of fifty dollars for the best short story of from one thousand to two thousand words, the competition to close March 1, under the following conditions:

The story must be confined within the prescribed limits.

The competition is confined to amateurs. Contributions [illegible] known professional writers will not be considered wheth[illegible]ffered in their own name or otherwise.

[illegible]All manuscripts will be the property of the Post-Dis[illegible], and those deemed worthy of publication will be pub[illegible] from time to time.

[illegible]ward will be made on the decision of three judges [illegible]dged literary ability to be announced later.

[illegible]etition will close at 9 a. m., March 1. Manuscrip[illegible]r the Post-Dispatch office later than that hour, [illegible] otherwise, will not be considered.

The awa[illegible]l be made April 1, in order to give the judges time [illegible]ass [illegible]n the merits of the stories.

Competitors mus[illegible]rite on one side of the paper only. This rule mus[illegible]ed to.

HUMAN NATURE AT THE AUCTION.

THINGS ANIMATE AND INANIMATE SEEN THERE FURNISH MATERIAL FOR THOUGHT.

If there are any better opportunities offered to the student of human nature to ride his pet hobby than those found in the public auction rooms of this city, they must be exceedingly rare indeed.

Here is the shrewd Hebrew with his tiny, black, beadlike eyes peering out at you from under great bushy eyebrows that are in turn shadowed by the brim of a somewhat ancient beaver upon which the nap has long turned the wrong way, a long, greasy, black coat half covered by a greasier beard, baggy trousers that forever show a disposition to slop in many wrinkles over a pair of forlorn-looking shoes.

He's poor, very, very poor, and you might know it by the way he nervously entwines the thin, bony fingers together like the talons of some bird of prey closing and opening in eager anticipation of an approaching victim. He is a secondhand man, and the auctioneer has seen that same grizzled beard and wrinkled face before day after day for years.

The coarse, red-faced woman of ample girth, frowsy bangs, sharp, cold eyes, square set jaws, cruel mouth, and with a costume to fit her character is the professional who rents a house for a month, stocks it with stuff that is ready to fall apart, gets a few roomers and sells out at a good margin to an "easy thing" without experience who notices the strange fact that the few roomers soon leave.

They are with madam in a new place.

They are her "pigeons" and fly to wherever she settles.

Her "stock in trade," as it were, and as they get room rent free, they follow for obvious reasons.

In a somewhat obscure corner of the great auction room sits a little woman in a shabby black dress that has seen many seasons and may yet be made over again.

Above the quiet, sad face the hair, already streaked with gray, is smoothly drawn from the forehead. The hands are crossed in meek fashion upon her lap above an auction sale catalogue and a pair of well-worn black knit gloves.

Rum? Yes, he came home last night again to smash things, and she is in search of a few cheap dishes to replace the broken ones, and if the bit of money she found in his pocket holds out, perhaps a second-hand "rocker" to replace the one which, in his drunken fury, he turned into kindling wood.

"Kerrigan's," where he keeps his weekly slate, is a good fellow, for he ordered a suit of flowered-plush furniture for his wife last week.

GOING, GOING, GONE.

That's all right for Mrs. Kerrigan, for she is a lady and nods to him when she happens to poke her frowsy head into the bar to call Kerrigan to dinner.

Ye gods, what honor!

Here is a portly business man, a contractor perhaps, in a loud plaid suit, his hat tilted back upon his head, a healthy tan upon his good-natured face that speaks of an active outdoor life, broad-soled shoes that are liberally bespattered with clay, a voice like a bull and a hand like a ham.

A REGULAR ATTENDANT.

His business is increasing; he has hired a timekeeper and clerk and he is looking for a good second-hand desk for the lad.

There beside him is a creature whose voice, as she bids, is almost as coarse as his own, though the color on her cheeks was not obtained through the same process as his.

She has manilla rope hair, a short, thick neck, fat fingers and many rings.

She is looking for the furnishings for a room for a young lady friend of hers, who is at present temporarily unemployed and is going to stop with her for a time.

She has a number of such friends already.

On a sofa in front of the auctioneer's stand is a woman of middle age, one of a few of the "regular rounders" who have suffered from auction fever for years and attend the daily sales as religiously as some people do their church.

Though their hair be black as midnight or gray as the dawn of morn, they would, while the fever is on them, buy a box of red hair switches, providing it were knocked down to them as a bargain.

They bid and bid, and keep on bidding, but the auctioneer pays no attention to them. He is too busy with the people who are there to do business and have the wherewithal.

In a corner by themselves is a young couple, a mechanic and his wife, who are looking for a few things to furnish a room or two and begin the voyage of life.

Nor are there less interesting points about the contents of these great dark auction rooms. Articles that tell a life's history as plainly as its former owner might recite it to you.

In one of the remotest corners an old suit of black hair-cloth furniture lends double force to the gloom. Its story is easily told.

The best room in a cozy little house in a cozy little country village. Of a happy, rosy-cheeked boy and a curly-headed lassie that romped upon its sheeny black surface or shouted in glee as she slid off its smooth face to a bump with floor.

They grew up, grew discontented, the old folks must move to town.

After innumerable bumps and many scratches it reached a city home.

A few parties, a number of calls, and it became a "non persona grata," if such a term may be applied to the inanimate. With the young lady of the house it was replaced by a new, raw silk suit, and here it is to start upon its travels from second-hand shop to furnished room house, and so on back and forth until its ribs shall shake apart and its "inwards" stick out through its horse-hair cloth hide, its spiral springs be rusty, and complainingly thrust themselves into the nether anatomy of those who sit thereon, and it be condemned in language more powerful than elegant and relegated to a close companionship with cordwood, old bottles and ash barrels, and be used solely as a battle ground for the genus, "Felis Nocturna."

And of all the incongruities to be found in "still life," the most of them seem to be here.

There's a set of flat irons in a big china wash bowl, a woman's flower bedecked hat beneath a large glass globe, as though the flowers might be forced to grow. An ice cream freezer and a water cooler on the top of a big range, while inside a number of ice cream molds are piled helter skelter in confusion.

A roll of old oil cloth in a bedstead with a richly woven but somewhat the worse for wear "Daghestan rug" for a bedfellow, a sort of a case of an East Indian Prince temporarily embarrassed, and a genuine American tramp in lodgings together.

But saddest of all are the empty baby coaches and cribs. Stories they tell of sleepless nights, when the lamp burned low, of eager, loving, heart broken, tear stained eyes, of a little white coffin and a darkened room, of the forlorn young mother, of poverty, sickness and again the black shadow of death, of two snow covered graves in the silent city of the dead side by side, and one very little mound of—oh, well!

Animate or inanimate, all the world is one big auction room, where human usefulness, human hearts and human happiness is bartered for back and forth until it becomes useless as a medium of profit, and is cast aside.

And so he gets his due. Father Time, that sternest of auctioneers, keeps the hammer banging with "Going! Going! Gone!"

A COBBLER PRINCE.

Britain's Heir-Apparent Learned the Shoemaker's Trade When Young.

Custom forces the crowned heads of Europe to remain mere amateurs in the arts, professions or trades they fancied in youth, or which they were obliged to practice, owing to the practical ideas of wise parents, who may have foreseen that thrones have a way of disappearing in these enlightened days. Queen Marguerite of Italy is a fine musician, and could earn her living as a music teacher; the Czar of Russia is an expert cabinetmaker, and has made two or three excellent violins, while the Kaiser of Germany is said to be a jack of all trades and a pastmaster of all arts. He can make anything from a drama and a painting to a line-of-battle ship. But it remains for the world to hear of a royal shoemaker in the person of the Prince of Wales.

A Russian nobleman turned cobbler in the person of Count Leon Tolstoi, and, according to the London Woman at Home, it has now been discovered that Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, can turn out a pair of patent leathers or hunting boots with the best of English shoemakers.

The Queen of England and the Prince Consort, it appears, wished that each of their children should learn some useful trade or occupation, and the Prince of Wales chose shoemaking for his trade, and acquired such a degree of proficiency that boots made by his hands were the pride of his fellow-workmen, as they were the envy of his friends at court. The Prince has never sought to conceal his talent, and even today examines with the eye of a connoisseur the shoes sent him by the furnishers. And that is why Albert Edward is the best-shod man in England.

First English Duke.

It is said that the first English Duke was Edward, the Black Prince, who, by his father, Edward III., was created Duke of Cornwall in 1337.

CLOTHING OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

HOW IT IS KEPT WHILE THEY'RE SICK AND THE NEED OF AN ASYLUM FOR CONVALESCENTS.

In the present temporary quarters the physicians in charge of the City Hospital are confronted with many perplexing questions, and to solve them satisfactorily is what is worrying Health Commissioner Starkloff, and the hospital superintendent, Dr. Otto Sutter.

When the tornado of last May demolished the old hospital buildings, the present quarters were pressed into the service the following day. In fact, the storm had scarcely subsided when the old and deserted Good Shepherd's Convent had been opened by the Health Department and put to use as a temporary hospital. The building had been built many years ago, and addition after addition put to it. It was an old-fashioned, rambling structure, and an illy constructed place at best, but it was the best, indeed the only, building available for hospital purposes in the city, and arrangements were made to use it until such time as the city could replace the buildings the big wind had destroyed.

A large force of workmen was put to work at once and now the building has been made comfortable, and while it is not the hospital that a city of the magnitude of St. Louis is entitled to, the treatment of cases by the physicians has been equally as efficient as in the old building. Health Commissioner Starkloff is greatly gratified by the splendid showing made by the institution, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, and speaks in high terms of the executive ability of the superintendent in charge.

Next to providing room for the patients themselves, one of the questions that worries Dr. Sutter most is to find space for the clothes of the patients. The hospital is maintained entirely at the city's expense. There are no pay wards, and every patient is a charity patient. Not all are paupers in the strict sense of the word, but no one is supposed to receive treatment there who is able to pay his way at another hospital.

The first thing required of a patient is that he submit to a bath. Then he must don hospital clothes, leaving his own in charge of an employe, whose duty it is to care for the clothing of the patients. This would appear a simple thing at first blush, but it is an important matter and gives the hospital force no end of trouble. There are on an average 600 patients in the hospital constantly, and the clothing for each one must be kept in a place where it can be reached at a moment's notice. If, when the patient is ready to leave, his or her clothing has been misplaced or lost, the predicament may be easily imagined.

Most of the inmates on entering are clad in such garments that have never been accustomed to a nightly brushing and then placed carefully away in a cedar chest. For the most part they are well worn, dirty and wrinkled. Some have so animated an appearance, and are afflicted with so much organism, that they are subjected to a special treatment. A large and strong box is provided. The clothes are bundled up and placed within. After a quantity of sulphur has been burned in the box, and the fumes have thoroughly permeated every garment, and all signs of animation have disappeared the clothing is ready to mingle with other bundles.

No matter how mean the patient's clothing may be, nor how ragged, if it be so that it will not contaminate the other clothing, it is carefully wrapped in a neat, compact package, and filed away with other packages. The hat is always tied on the outside of the package, and care is taken that it is not crushed. A printed tag is tied on each package, with the patient's name, the date he entered, and an itemized list of each article of clothing.

At times patients are received who, while they have exceptionally good clothing, have not a cent at their command. Especial care is taken of such clothing. The garments are hung on racks, and when the patient is discharged he may present as neat an appearance as on the day he entered the institution, and his clothes will be devoid of wrinkles and creases.

It is no unusual thing for a woman to enter the hospital clad in silk and wearing a seal skin cloak. It is all that is left of more prosperous days. Such garments, while they are not packed away in a scented cedar chest, are hung up, and when called for are returned to the patient in exactly the same condition as when received. In fact no clothing is rolled up in a package and seriously injured in the process. A suit that a man has worn day and night, and worn while sleeping in a straw stack or in a police station, will not deteriorate while its owner is in the hospital.

Another thing that worries the superintendent to no little extent can just at this season be seen quite frequently. A patient received at the hospital in August or September, who, when he entered, was wearing seasonable clothes, finds that the summer clothes are insufficient now. He does not think of the thinness of his clothes until he is outside of the well-heated building and runs against the biting December wind. He is anxious to return to the world and no longer be an object of charity. So scantily clad, it is no infrequent occurrence for the patient to catch cold and in a few days be returned to the hospital again. But Dr. Sutter says he has no appropriation at hand from which to clothe the discharged patients properly and he can see no way by which to remedy the matter.

Dr. A. N. Ravold, who made a tour of the hospitals of the world, says that this question has been solved satisfactorily in the Belvidere Hospital, at Glasgow, Scotland. The women there have an organization somewhat on the plan of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association in St. Louis. The money is collected in the same manner, but it is disbursed in such a manner as to bring more direct results.

The women take complete charge of the clothing of the patients who are admitted. All the garments that will not be damaged by being washed, are sent to the laundry at once. The other garments are sent to the steaming room, where they are thoroughly steamed and cleaned. If any of the garments need mending this is done. All of the clothing is put in the very best of condition possible.

Then the women have a large stock of clothing always on hand. If a patient should come in in the summer and be discharged in the winter, and his clothing be insufficient, he is supplied by the women. Donations of clothing, both old and new, are being constantly made, and at no season of the year is a patient discharged unless he is properly clad.

Another feature of the Scottish hospitals is the convalescent hospital, at Edinburgh. This, as its name indicates, is only for convalescents. The various public hospitals in Scotland, when the patients no longer need actual treatment, but are not able to resume active work, send their convalescents to this hospital, where they can remain until they are perfectly cured and are able to care for themselves.

Here at this hospital, when a man has lost a limb or has become otherwise physically disabled so as to unfit himself for the work he has heretofore done, he may learn a new trade and fit himself anew to battle with the world for a living.

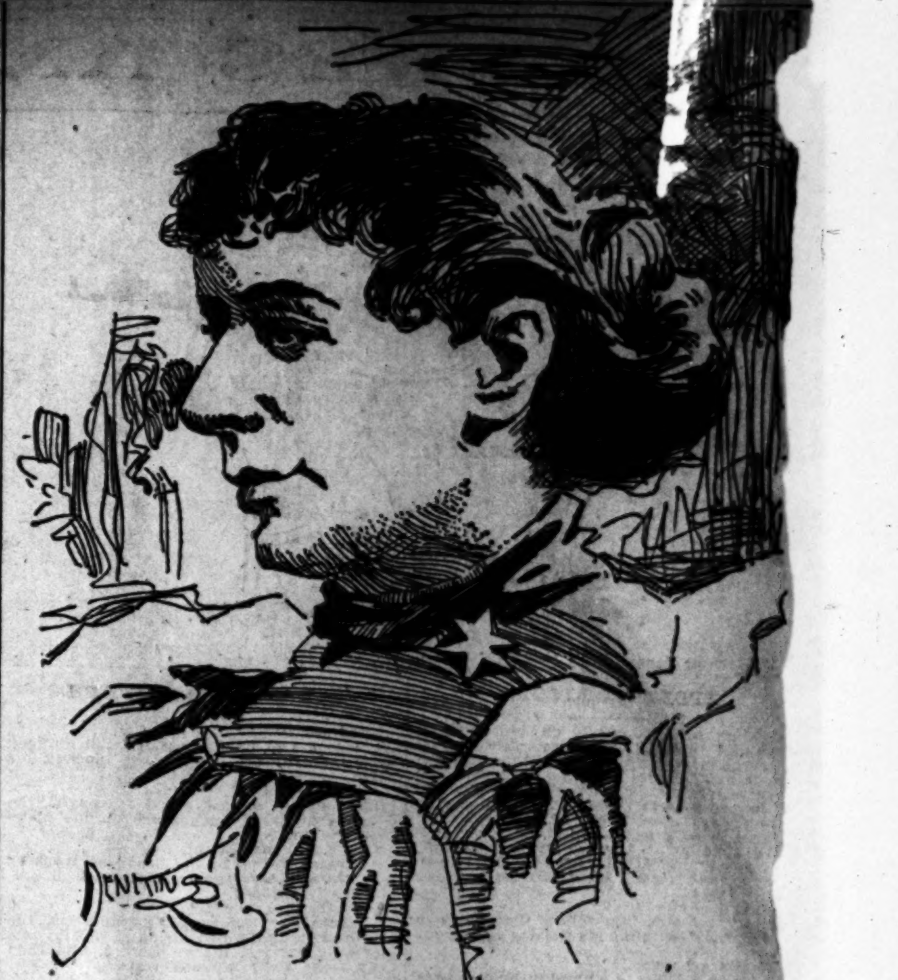
When the magnificent new City Hospital is built, which it will be in a few years, all of the best features of the best hospitals in the world will be utilized, and St. Louis will have the finest hospital in the world.

A NEW FRENCH CLOCK.

The Decimal System to Denote Hours, Instead of Old Roman Letters.

The Geographical Bureau of the French Army has adopted and urges for general use a clock in which the decimal system is employed. The decimal is a passion with the French. On the face of the new watch our old friends eleven and twelve o'clock are no longer to be seen, the numerals from 1 to 10 being employed. The day, from midnight to midnight, following, is to be divided into 100 equal parts, known as "ces." The sub-divisions, according to the decimal plan, are "decices," or tenths, "centices," or hundredths, "millices," or thousandths. One of the main divisions, the "ces," is equal to fourteen minutes and twenty-four seconds, or almost a quarter of an hour.

It is urged that under this system the labor of calculation will be diminished by two-thirds, and the chances of mathematical errors from 4 to 1. It will be a long time, however, before the general public will agree that 25 ces, or its decimal equivalent, sounds as well as 6 a. m.



MARY KINGSLEY HARRISON.
(LUCAS MALET.)

NEW BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

If Thackeray were alive he could write another "Book of Snobs" devoted to his countrymen; that is if some of the modern novels, alleged character studies, portray correctly the present day English. The story by Lucas Malet—"The Carissima, a Modern Grotesque," just published, is peopled with the rankest set of purblind seekers after social recognition—and after nothing else worth serious human thought—that ever stalked through fiction.

"The Carissima" is suposed to be an analytical study of a "new girl," sprung from plebeian antecedents, aspiring to better things in the social world, candidly heartless, and openly ashamed of her ill-bred parents. She is beautiful, accomplished and as utterly incapable of sentiment or elevated purpose as a marble statue.

Charlotte Perry—The Carissima—has a lover, of course, and he is rich. His peculiarity is that he is haunted. The ghost of a dog he once slew in far-off Africa is his inseparable and diabolical companion. The dog clouds his life. It may be used in an allegorical sense, betokening some form of morbid insanity. But it is a baleful reality to him. His wretched secret is confided to a friend and on his advice laid before his affianced. What does she see in it? A misfortune to excite sublime pity? A tragedy, urging to self-sacrifice in his behalf? Not at all. What she sees is a neglected opportunity to shine before the world.

With one exception the society depicted by the author is made up of people unspeakably coarse. The common friend of hero and heroine, the vehicle of the author in telling the story, one Antony Hammond, and viper-like journalist winds his sinuous is a ninny and much of a milksop. A greasy course through it all. These are the people the poor girl knew. What could she be but the sordid creature she was? Her own estimate of herself, uttered in the end to her lover (and it—and the dog—drove him to suicide), was just:

"I am cheap, flimsy, insincere—an actress. My learning is mere cram, my talents mere imitation. I am a sham—colorless, characterless, a mere reflection of other people's thoughts, fashions, affectations. . . . I am a fraud."

The lover, Constantine Leversedge, is the only character in the book with genuine feeling, genuine humanity.

Some facts about the author may be interesting. "Lucas Malet" is the nom de plume of a woman—Mary Kingsley, daughter of the famous Charles Kingsley and now the wife of the Rev. William Harrison, rector of Clovelly, in Devonshire. She is the author of "Col. Enderby's Wife," "Mrs. Lorimer," "A Counsel of Perfection," and "The Wages of Sin."

Chicago: (Herbert S. Stone & Co.)

* * *

Benjamin Swift's "Nancy Noon," which is causing a sensation in England among a certain class of readers—certainly not the ordinary reading public—is a novel which might be described as Meredith illuminated. It is in Meredith's style, but the meaning is not quite so hard to discover and the sentences not quite so brusque and meteoric. There are the same swift glimpses of action and character, the same epigrammatic, snatchy talk, as if everyone were in a hurry, and the same portical but delirious comments that Meredith indulges in. Take the following, for example:

"He came up behind and startled her as the last word left her mouth. 'Dick!' But then she recognized him. 'How's you?'

" 'Give me a kiss, Jen.'

" 'Yes, you've been kind.' "

It was the first kiss he had received from a woman, and it too was to hurry the ruin of his days.

" 'Another, Jen.'

" 'Ahe!'

"A wind of hell, crimson wind, blow back from him! He was standing in the place where he had saved Nan."

This is a sex novel of the most intense character, rivalling anything Hardy has written. It concludes with a horrible catastrophe, leaving the reader in a state of nausea and depression (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

* * *

Horatio Alger's latest book for boys and young men is entitled, "The Young Salesman." Mr. Alger depicts manly young fellows, who battle against hard conditions and overcome them. His stories are a healthy stimulus to young readers. This one is as good as the average. (Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.)

* * *

Oliver Optic takes the tropics—Borneo, Siam, etc., for the scene of his newest book of adventure for boys—"Four Young Explorers." This is the third volume of the "All Over the World Library." It tells of crocodile hunts, battles with big apes, and other stirring adventures on land and sea. It also incidentally gives a mass of information about further India, China, etc. This is a book that should make a good present for any boy or youth of spirit. There are some illustrations, which help the reader's imagination greatly. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

* * *

Poultney Bigelow has been charged with being somewhat of an aristocrat or toady to royalty, but he does not appear in this light in his great work just published by the Harpers, and entitled, "History of the German Struggle for Liberty." These two handsome volumes trace the growth of the German Empire from the brutal execution of John Palm, the Bavarian bookseller, in 1806, by Napoleon, to the present time, showing how German manhood has asserted itself, and German patriotism has become a force to be reckoned with.

At the time John Palm was shot down by French soldiers, merely because a so-called seditious pamphlet had passed through his hands in the course of trade, Germany was practically inchoate, a country without coherence or head. The French victories at Jena, Madgeburg and elsewhere, and the disgraceful pusillanimity of the Prussian King and Queen had made the country despicable only twenty years after Frederick the Great's death. John Palm's death was the cause of an awakening. It showed the manhood of Germany to what depths it had fallen, and, as Mr. Bigelow graphically says, "The body of John Palm died in the summer of 1806, but, like John Brown of Ossawatomie, his soul g marching on.' "

Poultney Bigelow traces, with admira skill and detail, the gradual rise of patri ic feeling that enabled Germans to un with England in casting down one who h became the earth's tyrant and scourge. shows how it was the manhood of Germa that conquered Napoleon, in spite of rath than aided by their rulers. "While t ragged Landwehr and Landsturm of Bluc er and Gneisenau were pushing forwa through snow and mud, the Princes of Ge many were for the most part giving co fort to their country's enemy."

It is a wonderful story of the rise fr disgrace and apparent ruin of a noble pe ple, who had high ideals which they st hold and will yet attain.

The book has some good illustrations, a should be highly acceptable as a gift boo being handsomely bound and well printed.

* * *

Baltimore honors her public-spirited citizens and scholars. The four volumes o the lectures, addresses and poems of Severn Teackle Wallis bear evidence of this. The work is a memorial edition published by the Wallis Memorial Association. These lectures and other writings are partly political, but largely on Spain and her institutions, two complete volumes being devoted to that country, which Mr. Wallis visited in 1847. Mr. Wallis was a great lawyer and a great man in Maryland. His writings show him to have been a scholar and a man of clear views. His [illegible]arkable experience during the Civil W[illegible]r will be read with interest, and much of value can be gleaned from his works, which the Memorial Association have so lovingly preserved. The fine portrait of Mr. Wallis, which prefaces the first volume, shows him to have been an extremely handsome man, of fine lineaments and noble carriage.

* * *

"Am I my brother's keeper?" may be considered as answered in the affirmative by all who sign pledges of abstinence from intoxicating liquors, inasmuch as the abstinence must also extend to the placing of wine upon their tables. At least that is the conclusion reached in "The Star Sapphire" by Mabel Collins, a book which may be considered as written for the use of the W. C. T. U. organization.

Philip Tempest, a wealthy married man, with a charming home, finds himself between the Scylla of public opinion and the Charybelis of a drunken wife. In his extremity he goes to Canon Winterby, a pronounced temperance, or to be exact, prohibition teacher. The canon gives him a pledge to sign: "I promise, for my own sake, and because I am my brother's keeper, to abstain henceforward from the use of any intoxicant as a beverage."

"Example, habit, these are what we want," says the canon. "From this time forward let no wine be placed upon your table, or offered to your guests."

As Clare, Philip's lovely wife, is a dipsomaniac, the trouble he has may be imagined, and the poor creature's ruin is wrought by her own hand, despite the earnest man's devotion.

An interesting part of the story is that which carries the reader into a private hospital, of which details are given. A strong and very beautiful character is that of Laurence Monkwell, a young woman of advanced ideas, and who goes as a nurse to said hospital. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

Literary Notes.

Zola, who is an expert bicyclist, is so fond of the wheel that he has made up his mind to base a novel on it. The development of the cycling movement, in M. Zola's opinion, is destined to produce a race of vigorous young men and women.

Among the books recently translated into Japanese are Darwin's "Origin of Species," Westermark's "History of Marriage," and Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason."

A copy of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," first edition, 1653, sold in London recently for $2,705. At the same sale an Amerigo Vespucci letter, four unbound leaves printed in Gothic characters, brought $880.

Lord Rosebery having said that he does not consider London favorable to the production of literary work, it is pointed out that Gibbon, Milton, Dr. Johnson, Keats, Fielding, Richardson, Grote, Browning and Macaulay did most of their literary composition in the metropolis.

In some remarks on the promised Byron revival W. E. Henley says that the public has "had enough of fluent minor lyrists and hidebound (if superior) sonnetteers, and is disposed in the natural course of things to renew its contact with a great English poet who was also a principal element in the aesthetic evolution of the modern Europe which we know."

Julian Hawthorne has written two articles for The Century on life in Jamaica, and the first of them, "Summer at Christmastide," illustrated by Gilbert Gaul, will appear in the January number. Mr. Hawthorne's home is on the island, which he thinks is beyond the reach of all competition as a pleasure resort in winter. But the proportion of colored to white people in Jamaica is thirty to one, and the ratio is constantly increasing, as the white people are gradually moving away from the island.

To an Italian journalist, who interviewed him, Jules Verne appeared like "a retired general or a professor of mathematics or a secretary of state." He does not show his nearly [illegible] years. His manners are simple and kindly and he is rather slow. Verne is busy writing two romances a year, though he publishes only one. He goes to bed at 8, is up at 4, and from that hour till noon he is at work. "I must work," he told his interviewer. "Work has become to me a vital function. If I do not work I do not feel as if I were living."

Books Received.

From Philip Roeder, 307 North Fourth street, St. Louis:

"A Game of Consequences. A Comedy Novel." By Albert Kinross. Illustrated. New York: The Merriam Co.

"White Sand. The Story of a Dreamer and His Dream." By M. C. Balfour. Illustrated. New York: The Merriam Co.

"Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots." By Alexander Dumas. Translated by J. M. Howell. New York: The Merriam Co.

"In Bamboo Lands." By Katharine Schuyler Baxter. Illustrated. New York: The Merriam Co.